$100,000 TO LOAN
AT LOWEST RATES ON FIRST MORTGAGE ON IMPROVED TORONTO RESIDENCE PROPERTY
H. H. WILLIAMS,
Telephones Main 129 and Main 1479. 10 Victoria St.

Senate Reading Room
10 July 1903

The Toronto World.

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TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR | EIGHT PAGES——TUESDAY MORNING JULY 14 1903——EIGHT PAGES | ONE CENT

Mr. Blair Quits Sir Wilfrid's Cabinet
Sudden Action Creates a Sensation
Couldn't Bear Colleagues' Heckling

Minister of Railways and Canals Resigns Because He Does Not Agree With Government's New Railway Policy and Because Fellow Cabinet Ministers Have Assisted in His Humiliation.

HON. JAMES SUTHERLAND LIKELY TO SUCCEED HIM.

Hon. Clifford Sifton Slated to Succeed Late Judge Armour on Alaskan Boundary Commission and Later to Become High Commissioner in London—Harry Emmerson, M.P., to Be Taken Into the Cabinet.

Ottawa, July 13.—(Special.)—Hon. A. G. Blair has resigned his portfolio and his resignation has been forwarded to the Governor-General. It will be accepted and an official statement will in all probability be made in the House to-morrow.

Thus briefly related are the facts which have supplied Ottawa with a tremendous sensation, and which transcend in their signification the forced retirement of the Hon. J. Israel Tarte from the cabinet.

Hanging Fire Since Friday.

The trouble has been hanging fire since Friday last. Mr. Blair left for Saranak on Friday evening, with portentous intimations to the Premier and to a few intimate friends. He returned to Ottawa this afternoon, and within an hour after he had reached the city his resignation was in the Premier's hands. The Premier urged him strongly to reconsider his decision, or to at least defer his resignation. Mr. Blair would listen to none of these overtures. He declared that his resignation was final, and intimated that it could not be placed in the Governor-General's hands too soon to suit him.

Refused to Be Interviewed.

At 6 o'clock the news of the resignation began to leak out, and to-night, in the corridors, it is common property. Mr. Blair did not appear in the House this afternoon, and he was absent again to-night. The World's correspondent called at Mr. Blair's residence at 10 o'clock. Mr. Blair courteously refused to be interviewed. He was very, very busy, so your correspondent was informed, and had been obliged to deny himself to all interviewers. This was equivalent to an admission that a delicate situation had presented itself.

There will, of course, be no statement of any kind from Mr. Blair until Sir Wilfrid Laurier has spoken, and the Premier will make his first announcement to the House.

Ministers Scarce.

Only two or three Ministers were in the House to-night. Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not put in an appearance. Members on both sides of the House gathered in little coteries and discussed the sensation of the hour. While to those on the inside, Mr. Blair's resignation had been regarded as a possibility for three days, it was not expected with such startling suddenness. To-night the talk is all of the motives that prompted the Minister of Railways to resign, and of the cabinet shuffle that must follow. It is pretty well understood that Hon. James Sutherland will leave the Department of Public Works to become Minister of Railways. Hon. Raymond Prefontaine will be made Minister of Public Works. The new Minister, whoever he may be, will be given the portfolio of Marine and Fisheries. Harry Emmerson, M.P. for Westmoreland, and former Premier of New Brunswick, will, under ordinary circumstances, be the natural successor of Hon. A. G. Blair. He has strong claims to the portfolio, but he is a Blair man, and the fact that Mr. Blair has left the cabinet as the result of a quarrel with his colleagues may impair Mr. Emmerson's claims.

John Also Mentioned.

The name of John Costigan is mentioned as the possible successor of Mr. Blair. Mr. Costigan could secure the support of nearly all the Liberals with little difficulty, but he is hated by the average Liberal M.P., and it is a question if the party could be induced to accept him.

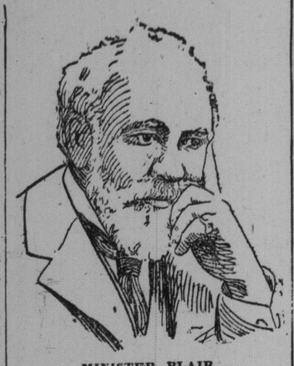
The general opinion is that Mr. Emmerson will get the call. The member for Westmoreland is one of the most popular members in the House. He is a fine executive officer, and tho he has had little to say since he came to Ottawa his name as a debater in the New Brunswick legislature is sufficient warrant for the belief that he could hold his own in the House of Commons as Minister of the Crown.

Another important change is contemplated. CLIFFORD SIFTON, THERE IS NOW LITTLE DOUBT, WILL RESIGN HIS PORTFOLIO TO SUCCEED THE LATE JUSTICE ARMOUR ON THE ALASKAN COMMISSION. LATER HE WILL BE MADE CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER TO ENGLAND. HE WILL BE SUCCEEDED AS MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR BY SENATOR TEMPLEMAN OF VICTORIA. NOW MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO IN THE LAURIER GOVERNMENT.

What is Truth.

Officially it will be explained that Mr. Blair resigned because of his opposition to the proposed government-owned road from Winnipeg to Moncton, which for a long distance will parallel the Intercolonial Railway. This explanation will be strengthened by the opposition which Mr. Blair has informed some of his friends he proposes to give the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme when he is free from cabinet entanglements. The official explanation will, of course, be a partial and a misleading explanation.

The truth is that the seeds of dissension were sown after the Grand Trunk Pacific bill was presented to the Railway Committee of the House. Mr. Blair was a lukewarm advocate of the project. His indifference grew to fairly pronounced hostility, and Charles A. Fitzpatrick was sent to the committee to check the Minister of Railways. The Liberal whips were placed at the disposal of Mr. Fitzpatrick. They were instructed to whip the Liberal following into line for Mr. Fitzpatrick in any conflict of opinion which might arise with the Minister of Railways. These whips were carried out, and on more than one occasion Mr. Blair found himself in a minority in the committee. Opposition to the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme was strong among the Liberals, and the Minister of Railways was beaten at every turn by the combination of his own supporters.



MINISTER BLAIR.

The result was that Mr. Cowan secured the passage of a drainage amendment in defiance of the Minister of Railways. Mr. Demers carried thru an amendment which found only one Liberal opponent, and that was Mr. Blair himself. Mr. Sutherland of North Essex pushed thru a cattle-guard amendment which Mr. Blair objected to on the strongest grounds.

Here were three amendments moved by three Liberals and incorporated in the railway bill in the face of the Minister's opposition to each and all of them. Mr. Blair has been long suffering. The contempt with which his own followers treated him in connection with the railway bill was the last straw, and his resignation followed.

Keeping It Dark.

As the house was about to adjourn R. L. Borden said there were rumors that Hon. A. G. Blair had resigned, and asked for an official statement. Mr. Fielding, who was leading the house, replied that he had not seen Sir Wilfrid Laurier or Mr. Blair this evening, and had therefore no information to offer.

Mr. Borden suggested that Mr. Fielding make it a point to see the Premier and Mr. Blair before 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, so that he might be able to enlighten the house.

Hon. A. G. Blair was born of Scotch parents at Fredericton, N. B., on March 7, 1844. After being educated at the College School, Fredericton, he entered the profession of law, and was called to the bar in 1866. He was created a Q. C. by the Earl of Derby in 1891. After twelve years of successful practice he entered politics and was returned to represent York County in the New Brunswick Assembly in 1878. A petition was filed against his return, and he resigned, successfully contesting the seat in the by-election. He was one of six Liberal members in a house of 41. On the assembling of the new house he was elected leader of the opposition. By 1882, during the last session of that legislature, his following had increased to 17, and in the general election he was re-elected for York. In March, 1883, he defeated the Hannington ministry, and was called upon to form a new administration. His government was sustained in four general elections, 1886, 1890, 1892 and 1894. He was himself defeated in the general election of 1892, but was elected for Queen's County. On the formation of the Laurier administration in 1896 he resigned the Premiership of New Brunswick and accepted the portfolio of Railways and Canals in the new government, being returned to the House of Commons for Queens-Sunbury. Mr. Blair was a member of the Interprovincial Conference held at Quebec in 1887, and was vice-chairman of the Ottawa Liberal convention in 1893. In religion he is a Methodist.

Hon. Henry Robert Emmerson is the son of a Baptist Minister, and was born at Maugerville, N.B., in 1853. He was educated at Amherst Academy, and other New Brunswick schools. He took the degree of LL.B. at Boston University Law School and was called to the New Brunswick bar in 1878. He has since been in active practice at Dorchester. He entered public life in 1888, representing Albert in the provincial assembly. In 1891 he was appointed to the Legislative Council. He became a member of the Blair administration in 1892. He unsuccessfully contested the constituency of Westmoreland for the House of Commons in 1888. He came to Ottawa for Westmoreland in 1900.

PROTEST AVAILS NOTHING,

Government Firmly Resolved to Remove Observatory to Ottawa.

Ottawa, July 13.—(Special.)—In the House to-day, replying to E. F. Clarke, Mr. Prefontaine stated that it is the intention of the government to remove the head office of the meteorological service of Canada from Toronto to Ottawa. The magnetic observatory will be maintained at Agincourt, as at present, also a local meteorological observatory at Toronto University. By this arrangement the Minister stated the service will be under the immediate supervision of the department, and will give better satisfaction to the general public.

G.T.R. TO JOIN C.P.R.

And the Hearts of the Citizens of London Are Glad.

London, July 13.—The member for London, C. S. Hyman, wired to-day that the Grand Trunk Railway Company have agreed to immediately construct a connecting line with the Canadian Pacific, and to enter into negotiations with other railways for general inter switching arrangements. The proposed spare line will tend to establish the industries and switching arrangements common to all railways and provide ample accommodations for new industries.

FREE FOOD LEAGUE.

Some Unionists Will Start a Campaign Against Protection.

London, July 13.—The Unionist free traders held another meeting to-night under the chairmanship of Sir Michael Hicks Beach, former Chancellor of the Exchequer in a committee room of the House of Commons. A Unionist free food league was formally organized, and it was announced that a large campaign fund was accumulating. The league will immediately start an educational crusade. An appeal will be made to Premier Balfour to set an early day for a full fiscal debate.

TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

Reception to grand officers Knights of Pythias, St. George's Hall, 9.30 p.m.
Grand Lodge, A.F. & A.M., Massey Hall, all day.
Munro Park, vaudeville, 3 and 8 p.m.
Hanlan's Point, vaudeville, 3 and 8 p.m.

LEO'S MIND WANDERS IN ANOTHER RELAPSE

Lies in a More Critical Condition Than He Was Last Week.

DEATH NOW NEAR AT HAND

Semi-Coma and Greater Depression Regarded as Symptoms of the Gravest Nature.

WHILE THERE'S LIFE THERE'S HOPE

Pontiff Asked to Have Shutters Closed, as the Light Hurt His Eyes.

Rome, July 14.—(4.30 a.m.)—DR. LAPPONI HAS SUCCEEDED IN REANIMATING THE POPE WITH STIMULANTS. HE ALSO GAVE HIM A LITTLE NOURISHMENT. THE PATIENT'S BREATHING IS AGAIN DIFFICULT. HE SAYS HE FEELS VERY TIRED.

STILL THERE'S HOPE.

Rome, July 14.—(2.16 a.m.)—"While there is life there is hope" was all the consolation that Dr. Lapponi could give to-night in admitting that Pope Leo's condition was very grave.

The Pontiff has suffered another relapse, and he lies this morning in a more critical condition than at any time since the middle of last week. The semi-comatose condition into which he fell at midnight, and the confused state of his heretofore lucid mind on his awakening at an early hour this morning, accompanied by still greater depression than during yesterday are regarded as symptoms of the gravest nature, and as pointing to an imminent dissolution.

Early in Evening.

Even in the early evening medical opinion was less pessimistic, and Dr. Mazzoni thought the end was not within sight. He expressed the belief that unless the disease took an unexpected turn there was no reason to apprehend death for two or three days. This statement, however, did not relieve the anxiety of those who knew that powerful stimulants are being constantly administered. Some attribute the Pontiff's weakness to-night to the excessive mental and physical efforts undertaken yesterday in receiving visitors, hearing mass, etc.

Patient's Weakness.

Never before has the patient's weakness progressed as it did yesterday. For the first time since his illness the Pontiff asked to have the shutters almost closed, as the light hurt his eyes, and at the same time, contrary to his custom, he begged to be left as quiet as possible. Another noteworthy symptom of his weakening condition was the docility with which he took medicine and nourishment. Previously, indeed during his whole life, Pope Leo has been against the prescriptions of doctors or anything which had the aspect of being forced upon him. His feeling of fatigue and indifference was interpreted as a sign that his vitality was fast diminishing. Late last evening, nine cardinals, including Satolli and Martinelli, were admitted to the sick room, but the Pope could not even speak to them, merely giving them his hand to kiss.

Pulse Reaches 90.

Dr. Rossoni was reported to have said in an interview yesterday: "The Pope's pulse reaches 90 pulsations and over. Just calculate how many times it has pulsated in 93 years and you understand that in his present condition all his organs and the pulse must end by getting so tired that they will stop for ever."

Iron Moulders Brought In To Take Place of Strikers

Learning There Was a Strike On Some Attended Meeting of Unionists.

Fifty Old Country ironmoulders and twenty core and patternmakers reached Toronto yesterday to take positions in the Canada Foundry at Toronto Junction, where there is a strike on. Upon learning the situation they did not go to work, but many of them attended a union meeting and related their experiences. They said they had been engaged on the understanding that there was no trouble, but that there was a great scarcity of moulders in Toronto. The men are unionists. Another batch of men arrived from Eastern Canada and were switched into the company's yards. They were not molested by the strikers.

A new feature developed in the fight between the Canada Foundry Company and their striking moulders. Yesterday afternoon 50 Old Country ironmoulders and 20 core and patternmakers arrived in Toronto Junction ready to go to work in the Canada Foundry Company's moulding shop. They had been engaged in England and Scotland by the company's agent, they allege, under the impression that no trouble was on with the local men. Some declare they were led to believe that the urgent demand for so many moulders arose from the fact that extensive additions were being made to the shops, and that a scarcity of moulders existed in Toronto.

Pickets of the strikers, however, were soon in communication with the newcomers, who are all union men. They were apprised of the existing conditions. They all professed the utmost surprise when told that a strike had been on for about two months. Many of them spoke in bitter terms of the men who had persuaded them to leave their positions on the other side of the ocean.

Last evening many of their number attended the local union meeting, where the trouble was explained to them.

At the meeting it was asked: "Did any of you ask Mr. Harkom, the company's agent deputed to engage you, if there was any trouble on when he was hiring you?" A number of them answered they had, and had been assured that nothing was wrong. One Old Countryman explained that he was given a contract wherein it was stated that the company would give him employment for two years, with a working week of 55 hours, and 27½ cents an hour. The man states that the contract also provides that in the event of trouble which would restrain him from working he was to be paid double his usual wage. It was mentioned, the man said, that some difference as to the number of hours was under discussion in Toronto, but was assured he need not fear any intimidation on that point.

Told Trouble Was on.

William Nelson, another arrival present at the meeting, who was engaged under somewhat similar conditions, read a letter which was sent him by W. Lawrie shortly before his departure. It read:

"I am sorry to inform you that since I last wrote you there is a slight disturbance connected with your trade in Toronto. I got a wire to-night. There is no reason why you should not still go, as it is only a matter of wanting the hours reduced from 55 hours per week to 50, at the same rate of wages. You don't require to be afraid of any intimidation, as there is none. Thirty union moulders left last Thursday from Liverpool.

Another man who says he is "Bill Smith from England," declares that at the time of his engagement he asked Mr. Harkom if there was any trouble on in Toronto and was told that nothing in the way of trouble was on and that he could go to work without the slightest chance of being molested.

Another by the name of Francis, late of Lancashire, Eng., told the meeting that he was offered a position last week by Dr. Norman Allen in Wingham at a wage nearly double what he now receives. He was told he could take with him one or two more who he thought might suit him. Upon inquiry he says he found out that trouble was on there, too.

Will They Go to Work.

It is a question now whether the men brought out will work for the Canada Foundry Company.

Only ten days ago about 40 moulders engaged under the same conditions were brought out by this company and with the exception of a dozen or so they refused to be strike breakers.

Mr. Harkom, the company's agent, is expected to return to Toronto shortly.

When The World called upon several of the Foundry Company's officials, they did not care to say anything, some professing ignorance of what was going on. Mr. Nichols, the president, was out of town.

Strike Breakers Arrive.

A good deal of anxiety was felt yesterday around the Canada Foundry at the Junction at the approach of a car load of Frenchmen from the east, who are to take the places of the striking moulders. It was expected that a number of sympathizers in the neighborhood would make trouble, but when the car was shunted into the company's yards, thus avoiding a conflict with the local men, the inspector of division No. 7 and three officers who were on hand, found that their services were not required.

GOT BRIDE BY 'PHONE.

Bank Proposed and Was Accepted Over Long Distance Wire.

Chicago, July 13.—Thomas P. Phillips, president of the Federal Trust and Savings Bank, obtained a wife by long-distance telephone yesterday. She was Miss Alice Carnahan of Cadiz, Ohio. Mr. Phillips knew Miss Carnahan many years ago. They met recently. When Miss Carnahan returned home the banker called her up by telephone and then and there proposed and was accepted. The marriage took place last night.

MONKEY ATE BOX OF MATCHES

And Toronto Doctors Will Hold a Postmortem To-Day.

A huge monkey, of the gorilla type, grabbed a package of matches during a performance of one of the island side shows yesterday. To-day several Toronto doctors will hold a post-mortem on the remains to observe the effect of sulphur on that species. Incidentally the investigation will be held for scientific purposes, and a comparison of the organs of the animal with those of the human being.

The dead monkey was four feet tall, and so well trained as to be able to do everything but talk. He was seven years old and valued at $2000. He could understand what was said to him so well that he was used as an assistant in putting up the tent. He had the strength of two men and when enraged would terrify even his keeper with his roaring.

DROWNED IN THE TRENT.

Frankford, July 13.—A drowning accident occurred in the River Trent at Frankford at 11.30 to-day. Maggie A., the 12-year-old daughter of Patrick O'Sullivan, while bathing along with two other girls of the same age, stumbled over a rock and fell into deep water. The others could give no assistance. The body was found half an hour later, but life was gone.

TWO TRAMPS CHASED,

But They Disappear, The Detective Greer Wants Them.

Tottenham, July 13.—Another cross-matched pair, a negro and a white man, have been loitering around different swamps thru Adjala Township, about five miles west of here, for the past two weeks. They were seen by children on several occasions, but no attention was paid to them until yesterday, as they were passing from one bush to another they were seen by several people when only a few feet distant. A party was organized, who pursued them until dark, when they took shelter in a swamp, when the chase had to be abandoned. Detective Greer was notified, who ordered a search made of the different swamps today, which was done without effect.

VENGEANCE ON REGICIDES.

King Peter of Servia Unearths a Conspiracy Against Assassins.

Bucharest, Roumania, July 13.—It is said that the Servian authorities have unearthed a conspiracy to avenge the late King Alexander. A lieutenant of a frontier garrison has been arrested charged with making threats against Col. Maschin. A search of the lieutenant's quarters disclosed evidence that twelve officers had formed a league to take vengeance upon the regicides.

ANTITOXIN IN BRAIN.

New York, July 13.—A very rare operation was performed on Willie Graham, a five-year-old boy suffering from lockjaw, the result of a Fourth of July accident, at the hospital in Mt. Vernon yesterday. Dr. George C. Weiss opened the boy's skull and injected antitoxin into his brain to kill the tetanus germs. The doctor expects him to recover.

EDWARDS & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, 26 Wellington St. East Geo. Edwards F.C.A., A. H. Edwards.

RECKON UP THE LOSS FACTS CAUSE DISMAY

Conservatives Expect to Lose Twenty-Five Seats in Province of Ontario

BY REDISTRIBUTION BILL

Eleven Conservative Seats Wiped Out and One Created, But Liberals Fare Better.

PARTY LITERALLY CRUCIFIED

List of Those Members Who Will Likely Be Retired by New Situation.

Ottawa, July 13.—(Special.)—The redistribution measure as it affects Ontario is about settled, and Conservatives, after a struggle with the details of each riding, are beginning now to sum up the total results. This summing up is something appalling. They stand to lose in the neighborhood of twenty-five seats in this province, or perhaps to put it more accurately, they say it is designed to deprive them of that number of seats.

First of all, the province is to lose six seats by reason of the census returns of 1901. They say that Ontario was designedly undercounted and Quebec over-counted. Next, they say that they get much the worst of it in the wiping out of constituencies.

Conservative Seats Wiped Out.

BOTHWELL,
CARDWELL,
ONE BRUCE,
ONE MIDDLESEX,
ONE VICTORIA,
ONE HASTINGS,
ONE LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.
ONE LENNOX AND ADDINGTON,
ONE NORFOLK,
ONE WELLINGTON,
ONE WENTWORTH.—11 in all.

Liberal Seats Wiped Out.

ONE DURHAM,
ONE ONTARIO.—Two in all.
The net loss here is 9.

In the next place, they say they get much the worst of it in the new seats created.

New Liberal Seats Created.

ONE ALGOMA,
ONE BRANT,
ONE KENT,
THUNDER BAY AND RAINY RIVER,
TORONTO (perhaps),
PARRY SOUND.—Six in all.

New Conservative Seats Created.

DUFFERIN.—One.
The net loss here is five.

Of these too, namely, of the seats wiped out, and the new seats created the Conservatives are likely to have a net loss of 14.

Then come the losses sustained by the carving and readjustment of the ridings. How far-reaching this is, is only now being realized. But the best proof of its radical nature is that of all the seats in Ontario only five out of the 92 or 86, whichever way you like to take it, are untouched. All the rest, 81 at least, are altered. There are 5 unaltered seats—Cornwall and Stormont, Dundas, Halton, Kingston and Prince Edward.

In Bruce, by reason of the readjustment, the Conservatives stand to lose 2 seats, in Hamilton 1, in Hastings 1, in Kent 1, perhaps 2, in Toronto 1, in Victoria 1, in Wellington 1, in Middlesex 1.

These ten added to the previous net loss of 14 seats, makes a net loss of 24 seats.

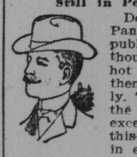
Other Seats Lost.

Then they say they are deprived of other seats in this way. Carleton should have 2 seats, but only gets one, a loss to the Conservatives of at least one. Victoria should have two, but only gets one, another loss of one. Northumberland should have one, but gets two, a loss of one to the Conservatives. Peterboro is exactly the same, and Middlesex gets three, and should only have two, another loss of one to Conservatives. This last argument is hard to follow, unless the details are examined fully, but it seems to be borne out by such examination, so that the Conservatives put their net loss at from 28 to 30.

There are other effects of the new

Continued on Page 2.

Still in Popular Favor.



Don't tell us that the Panama has fallen from public favor. People thought it would, but the hot weather brought them to realize differently. Truth it is that it is the hot weather hat "par excellence" and the price this year puts them within easy reach of almost any pocketbook. Dineen, corner Yonge and Temperance-streets, has some at $5, others at $7 and $10 and $12.50, right up to $30, all reduced twenty-five per cent. in price.

FAIR AND COOL.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, July 13.—(8 p.m.)—Local showers have occurred today in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Elsewhere in the Dominion the weather has been fine. In the Northwest Territories and Manitoba the temperature has ranged between 74 and 86, and in other parts of Canada between 68 and 76.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 46—74; Calgary, 48—78; Prince Albert, 44—76; Qu'Appelle, 54—74; Winnipeg, 52—76; Port Arthur, 52—68; Parry Sound, 50—68; Toronto, 52—74; Ottawa, 58—76; Montreal, 52—76; Quebec, 54—76; Halifax, 50—74.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Moderate to fresh westerly to southerly winds; mostly fair and cool, with a few light local showers.

ENDEAVORERS IN A PANIC WHEN TENT BLEW DOWN

Eight Thousand People Enveloped in Canvas, But Only a Few Injured.

Denver, Colo., July 13.—The big tent where the Christian Endeavor Convention was held for the past four days, was blown down to-day while over 8000 people were inside. A dozen persons were injured, but none seriously. The presence of mind of A. M. Ramsey of Chicago, who sprang to a chair and called to the people to hold up the canvas and poles, undoubtedly prevented many from suffocation. Many women fainted and were extricated from the folds of the canvas with much difficulty. When the majority were extricated from the tent they held an impromptu prayer service in the open air. The convention was in full progress at the time of the accident. The sides of the tent had been opened to admit air, and this enabled a sudden wind to lift the big canvas as if it were a balloon. Immediately the 8000 occupants of the tent were in a panic. Hundreds of men sprang to their feet, however, and raised the tent.

More than 1000 people who were seated near the tent walls escaped the folds and immediately organized a rescue corps.

MURDERER PURE AND SIMPLE

[illegible]

SYSTEM IS OUT OF DATE FAVORS NEW 'PHONE CO.

City Council Adopts Resolution Touching Application Before Dominion House.

The City Council is anxious to aid the application of the Canadian Telephone Company, which is at present asking for a charter from the Dominion government, and with that end in view passed the following resolution yesterday:

WHEREAS a large portion of the system of the Bell Telephone Company in the City of Toronto is not modern or up to date, and the ordinary instruments and equipment are old in style and of inferior quality, and the energy used is frequently insufficient to give adequate results, and the staff employed is not sufficient in numbers to give a proper and adequate telephone service;

AND WHEREAS the Bell Telephone Company has made the replacement of improper or insufficient instruments and equipments the excuse for an increased charge to their subscribers for a proper telephone service;

AND WHEREAS these matters have been the subject of dispute before the Railway Committee of the Senate of Parliament at Ottawa, [illegible]

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT WILL ISSUE NEW FIVE DOLLAR BILLS

Minister of Finance Plainly Indicates the Intention of the Cabinet.

Ottawa, July 13.—(Special.)—A resolution enabling the government to increase the circulation of Dominion bills from twenty million to thirty million dollars was moved by the Minister of Finance to-day. During the debate Mr. W. F. Maclean asked if it was the intention of the government to have five dollar Dominion bills. The Minister of Finance replied that, aside from the resolution before the House, the government might issue five dollar bills. Representations had been made to the government with this object in view, and the matter was under consideration.

These words, plainly indicating the government's intention to add five-dollar bills to the circulation of the nation, followed a brief argument by Mr. Fielding in justification of the increased issue of Dominion bills. Twenty-five years ago, he said, when the issue was largely increased, the country was kept at all any cost in gold or imperial credit. Now the country is [illegible]

[illegible]

GERMANY GOT FROM UNDER WHEN CHAMBERLAIN SPOKE

Correspondence in Connection With Canadian-German Tariff Shows It.

London, July 13.—A white paper was issued by the Foreign Office to-night, giving the correspondence between Great Britain and Germany, in connection with the Canadian-German tariff discussion. The general tone of the correspondence INDICATES A GREATER WILLINGNESS ON THE PART OF GERMANY TO DISCUSS THE QUESTION IN A FRIENDLY WAY AFTER COLONIAL SECRETARY CHAMBERLAIN'S PUBLIC ADVOCACY OF A RETALIATORY TARIFF POLICY.

On June 27 Germany suggested an interchange of ideas with a view to a friendly settlement. This suggestion was accepted by Lord Lansdowne, at the British Foreign Secretary, in [illegible] Germany's right to treat Canada or any other colony [illegible] as a separate nation, to be made to [illegible] the privileges granted to the United Kingdom.

[illegible]

COLLINGWOOD WILL GAIN FROM STEEL BOUNTIES

Will Mean $500 a Day Increase in Profits of Cramp Company.

Collingwood, July 13.—(Special.)—There is considerable elation among the Cramp Steel Company's officials here over the subsidy granted on wire rods. This subsidy will, it is said, mean an increased profit of about five hundred dollars daily on the company's output.

When the finishing mills were designed they were planned so that wire rods could be rolled as well as bars. In other words, the semi-continuous system in vogue in the Belgian and German mills was adopted so that the mills could be run on bars until such time as something was done to make it profitable to roll rods. Now, that it is probable to roll rods at a good profit, a large portion of the output of the company's mill will be wire rods. The mills are now completed with the exception of an engine now being built in Toronto.

Another thing that will tell favorably in this respect is that a large wire drawing plant is being erected by the Dominion Steel and Wire Company on land adjoining the Cramp Steel Company's plant. Work is being rushed on this wire plant, which will have a capacity of fifty tons of wire rods. The company will be enabled when the wire drawing plant is completed to make wire from the rods produced by its own mill, and thus realize the profits on the rods and wire. The Cramp Steel Company's plant is now running full time, and the prospects are that it will be kept busy for some time to come.

[illegible]