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PREMIERS DRAFT DEMANDS ASK INCREASED SUBSIDY AND MORE AUTONOMY

Conference of Nine First Ministers and Lieutenants at Ottawa—Premier Whitney Unable to Agree With Details of Quebec Resolutions of 1902.

The premiers—Ontario, Whitney; Quebec, Gouin; Nova Scotia, Murray; New Brunswick, Tweedie; Prince Edward Island, Peters; Manitoba, Roblin; Saskatchewan, Scott; Alberta, Rutherford; British Columbia, McBride.

What they want: Increased provincial subsidies from federal treasury; wider jurisdiction with local questions; extended boundaries.

Ottawa, Oct. 8.—(Special.)—The provincial premiers began their conference with a busy day.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the morning, opened the proceedings with an address of welcome, to which each of the nine provincial premiers replied briefly.

The federal representatives then spoke, and Premier Gouin of Quebec was made chairman of the provincial representatives' meeting, and Deputy Attorney-General Lanctot of Quebec was made secretary.

After an hour's discussion in the morning the meeting was adjourned to give the representatives of the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan an opportunity to decide whether the resolutions of the Quebec conference of 1902 would meet their views.

The Quebec resolutions provided for increasing the allowances for legislation made to the provinces at Confederation, to about a quarter of a million dollars each. The allowance is now from \$50,000 to \$80,000.

The Quebec resolutions also proposed to increase the 30 cents capitation allowance from the population returns of 1880 to those of the census of 1901. They also proposed an allowance of 20 cents a head, for the administration of criminal justice.

At the conference of the provincial representatives this afternoon there was signed a practical agreement in the principles of the Quebec resolutions. However, some of the representatives did not wish to subscribe to all the details.

Premier Whitney, when leader of the opposition in Ontario, criticized the resolutions when Premier Ross laid them before the Ontario assembly. He now wants an increase in the provincial subsidy he is unwilling to subscribe to the exact terms of the resolution he criticized.

Premier Peters of Prince Edward Island, in the case of his province, does not want the capitation allowance based on the last census return, as the population of the island has declined. He wants a minimum fixed for the allowance, which a decrease in population will not affect.

The premiers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, while agreeing to the principle of the Quebec resolutions have just had a census taken of their provinces which shows a tremendous growth over 1901. They want the capitation allowance given on the basis of population shown by the 1905 and of any future census.

THE COBALT SILVER MINES

The World desires to discuss in a conservative way the Cobalt silver industry—for it is today an industry—from the point of view of the people of Ontario as a province, and from the point of view of the public who invest in mining shares, and from the point of view of those who have or are now developing these various silver propositions. The World will anticipate what it has to say by this statement, that it has had at least a dozen of the members of its staff investigate the Cobalt country from time to time. It has also, for some months now, maintained a resident correspondent in the camp, who has given a great deal of news about the mines and development work, and it has also had its responsible editors visit the camp, talk with all kinds of men in regard to the subject and read nearly everything that has been published about these propositions. Incidentally we would also remark at this point that we believe that some of the able editors who are discussing Cobalt would do well to read more intelligently if they put in a few days in the region itself. Indeed, before any newspaper writer undertakes to discuss Cobalt, or to warn the public in regard to Cobalt, he ought to go there and spend a week in gleaning information, and another week reading up the subject, because there is any amount of things to see, and any amount of more or less accurate information at hand.

Having made this preliminary statement, The World undertakes to say that the Cobalt silver proposition is one of the greatest marvels of the day. We believe that untold millions in silver will be taken out of the camp in a very short period of years, and we have no hesitation in saying that, at the present time, we have only approached the fringe of discovery. Not only is the amount of silver enormously large, but it is so disposed that anybody of ordinary intellect can soon appreciate the leading facts in connection with it. It requires no mineral expert to see what is there. Substantially the proposition is this: That the Cobalt country is entirely of rock, with a slight covering of soil upon it, that this rock is filled all over with veins and fissures, which vary from half an inch, or a trace, up to two feet in width, and that a great many of these veins and fissures are filled with mineral substance, carrying enormous values in silver and other metals, but chiefly silver. Also that these veins, so far as investigated, run down to great depths, and, so far as investigated, tend to widen and tend to hold, or rather increase, their values in silver as they go down.

The World has not time on the present occasion to give all the reasons for this statement as to the depth of the mines, other than that a number of shafts have been carried down on veins, some 50 feet, some 100 feet, some 200 feet, and that these shafts have been started at different levels, so that at one portion of the vein, the shafts recognize veins on the higher ground of the country and the depth of the shaft on the lowest ground where one has been sunk, one is almost justified in saying that there is good evidence for thinking that some of the veins are at least 500 feet in depth, and there is no scientific reason for thinking that the veins do not go down to a great deal lower depth. Now, if we have here in all these things, as seen—the depth of the veins, the frequency of the veins, the width of the veins, the richness of the silver they carry. You can go to a hundred spots in Cobalt on the various veins where you can rub your bootsole on top of the veins and polish the native silver in the rock. You can take great pieces out of the veins that are so filled with silver that the weight is almost equal to the weight of pure silver. You can see silver in these veins of all kinds, from its pure state up to its various combinations under which the several ores of silver are known. Furthermore, the veins are so well defined, they are so clear on the top that all you have to do is to sink a shaft, say of one hundred feet depth at one portion of the vein, drill a shaft, and run a drift from the bottom of one shaft to the other, and if the vein is six inches wide at top and at least six inches wide at bottom and its richness at least as constant in the tunnel below as it is on the surface at top, then you know you have ten thousand cubic feet of ore blocked out, and that this ten thousand cubic feet will give you at least two thousand tons of ore, and that lots of this ore in Cobalt carries \$2000 to the ton and some of it goes a great deal higher. On this basis you have \$4,000,000 in this one short and rather shallow portion of a single vein. For the purposes of maintaining your reputation for sanity and for moderation of statement you can cut this down by three-quarters if you wish, and you can say there is a million dollars in that portion of the vein. As far as The World can gather, there are a score of mines to-day in Cobalt district of which such a statement can be made and on which, with comparatively little work, ore can be blocked out in this way. The World further ventures to predict that the year 1907 will see at least fifty million dollars' worth of silver taken out of the Cobalt district, and we will not be surprised if that sum is greatly exceeded.

The next great feature of the camp after its extent and richness and the ease with which the public can seize itself of the presence of silver, is the simplicity of the mining. No high-class plant is required. Simply steam or electricity for driving the drills, steam or electricity for running the hoists and for breaking rock. No expensive plant for the treatment of the ore is required. One plant will refine for all the district. The ore is now shipped out in bags, and in three weeks or less, the product, or the equivalent of the product, returned to the shipper.

Let us now come to the next feature of the Cobalt camp, and that is the interest that the people of Ontario have in this silver production. The province has to-day built and is maintaining a railway that runs from North Bay thru the Cobalt district and the Temiskaming district and is ultimately destined to go to James Bay. The province also owns the telegraph system that serves the country, and this World understands that the railway commission is willing to do everything it can to serve these mines, and that branch lines will be built into the mines wherever traffic will justify such a course. Not only do the people of Ontario own this new railway running into this country, but they have the extreme satisfaction of seeing this railway a paying concern from the start. The railway is crowded with passengers, and the amount of freight to handle, and the telegraph business is so pressing that there are insufficient operators and wires to accommodate it. If ever the friends of public ownership had reason to rejoice it is in these facts that we have stated in connection with this road, namely, that it is proving a magnificent investment and a splendid illustration of the wisdom of public control. But we have something further to say and it is this: that the road must be managed in the best possible way, that it must be kept out of politics and it must be kept up to date, and if the government are open to suggestions, The World takes this opportunity of suggesting that the telegraph system be immediately implemented by increasing the wires and by increasing the number of operators, and, if possible, reducing the cost of the messages; and we also believe that the government ought to

University Authorities Announce That Step Will Be Put Once for All to Rowdy "Hustlers" Such as Occurred Yesterday.

What may be the last "hustle" around the university took place yesterday. It was the annual clashing of the first and second year students. The disorder attained such dimensions that police interference was requested, first by the university authorities and later by residents on College and McCauley streets, where the crowd of boisterous young fellows betook themselves and carried on for nearly two hours. On McCauley street cars were stopped and the signboards on them snatched off and broken wagons were held up and monkeyed with, and a couple of fences were torn down.

Dr. Primrose, who tried to get the second year element to be quiet, was given a good thrashing and it is estimated that he will refuse to take the class again until an apology is forthcoming. Rigorous treatment is likely to be meted out to the ringleaders as indicated by the fact that the first meeting of the university caput or discipline committee under the new organization, was held yesterday afternoon, to deal with the riot. The duties of the board are to enquire into the discipline of the different faculties when misconduct affects more than one faculty. It consists of the deans of the different faculties, the president of the university and the heads of the

colleges. The meeting was adjourned until Wednesday, to hear evidence. The ringleaders will be summoned, and if evidence warrants it the board are empowered to mete out punishment, going so far as expulsion.

Dean Reeve was much grieved over the conduct of the medicals. "We cannot afford to let a matter like that pass," he said. "The young men must appear before the caput and be punished. The report in one of the papers is very highly colored, I do not think it was quite as bad as that, but it is too bad. I am sorry for the students themselves. Dr. Primrose has refused to lecture to the second year until the sophomores apologize. The students are to be pitied, for they are the sufferers. It is too bad when young men who are sent down here by parents, sometimes at a great sacrifice, should

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Toronto Taxes for 1906.
 Ratepayers are reminded that Wednesday, the 10th inst., will be the last day to make payment of the second instalment of general taxes without penalty.

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A "TIP."



MR. BORDEN: "Ta-a-ake care!"

TWO KILLED IN STRIKE BATTLE
TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER IN BUCKINGHAM, QUE.
20 ON EACH SIDE WOUNDED

Labor Leader Falls Dead From Five Bullet Wounds and Mob, Infuriated by Their Loss, Drive Police to Bush—Millits Now in Possession of Town.

Buckingham, Que., Oct. 8.—(Special.)—Two men were killed and two more will die from wounds received in a strike riot, which amounted to a pitched battle between the police and strikers at Buckingham this afternoon. Guns were used with telling effect. About twenty of the strikers were hit, and twenty-one out of twenty-two police and detectives were also wounded. The dead:

STRIKERS KILLED.
 THOMAS BELANGER, leader, aged 35, of St. Jerome, Que., leaves widow.
 FRANCOIS THERIAULT, unmarried, aged 40, leaves widow and 7 children.

STRIKERS SERIOUSLY INJURED.
 FELIX FAUVILLE, aged 65, shot in stomach, likely to die.
 EDWARD MINOR, aged 31, thigh fractured.
 ADELARD HAMELIN, aged 30, bullet wounds in legs.
 ISIDORE RENAUD, aged 38, shot in back.
 EMERY HAMELIN, aged 32, wounded in neck.

POLICE INJURED.
 CHIEF FRANK KERNAN, shot in head, not dangerous.
 DETECTIVE HERBERT WARNER, Montreal, several shots in body, may die.
 DETECTIVE PETER PICARD, Montreal, seriously wounded, will probably die.
 DETECTIVE LAVIT, Montreal, seriously wounded, will probably recover.
 CONSTABLE JAMES KERNAN, wounded in arm.
 Sixteen other police and detectives were hit, but not severely.

DEMANDS REFUSED.
 A month ago the employees of the James MacLaren and Co.'s lumber mills struck for higher wages. They had been paid \$1.25 per day, and they demanded \$1.50, which is the wages paid by W. H. Kelly, the other important lumber merchant at Buckingham. The MacLaren Co. refused to give the raise and 500 men were affected. Three hundred left the town for the lumber camps, while 200 remained to await developments.

Thomas Belanger of St. Jerome, Quebec, an official of the Knights of Labor, was requisitioned as organizer and he was appointed president. "No surrender" was the policy pursued by both parties, and matters went on

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DESTINY OF NEWFOUNDLAND IS TO JOIN DOMINION
MORAL OF SURRENDER

Isolated and Without a Defensive Force, Britain Will Not Incur Serious Risks for Her Claims, However Legitimate.

London, Oct. 8.—Referring to the fishery modus vivendi The Morning Post points out the moral of the reported result. If it transpires Newfoundland's interests have not been separated from those of British North America as a whole, the fact will deserve the serious consideration of the islanders.

The "responsible" government being really irresponsible in the last resort, because dependent on imperial authority, their natural logical destiny is to join the Dominion; then urge the formation of a Canadian squadron.

Isolated, Newfoundland has no prospect ever of equipping herself with a material defensive force, in default of which no British government will ever incur serious risks for her claims, however legitimate in the abstract.

SACRIFICED FOR COMMON GOOD.
 (Canadian Associated Press Cable.)
 London, Oct. 8.—Referring to the modus vivendi concluded between the imperial government and the United States regarding Newfoundland fisheries, The Pall Mall Gazette says it is one more sacrifice of a British colony in the cause of Anglo-American goodwill.

RENOUNCED AS "ONE SIDED."
 London, Oct. 8.—Following the lead of the Newfoundland newspapers, whose opinions on the modus vivendi have been called here, some of the evening papers here to-day denounced the agreement as a "one-sided bargain" between the United States and Great Britain.

MUCH COOLER.
 Lakes and Georgian Bay—Gales westerly to northwesterly; showers to-day, turning considerably cooler, Wednesday, fair.

THE BAROMETER.
 Time. Ther. Bar. Wind.
 8 a.m. 54 29.70 4 N.E.
 Noon 57 29.75 4 N.E.
 2 p.m. 59 29.56 14 S.E.
 4 p.m. 59 29.56 14 S.E.
 8 p.m. 59 29.25 16 S.E.
 10 p.m. 59 29.20 16 S.E.
 Mean of day, 58; highest, 64; lowest, 54; rain, .02.

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 La Bretagne.....New York.....Havre
 Montserrat.....Quebec.....Liverpool
 Le Bretagne.....New York.....Havre
 Kronland.....New York.....Antwerp
 Euxine.....New York.....Antwerp
 Main.....New York.....Bremen
 Minneapolis.....New York.....London
 Heligoland.....Christiana.....New York
 K. P. Wilhelm.....Cherbourg.....New York
 Berlin.....Glasgow.....Glasgow
 America.....Hamburg.....New York
 Finland.....Dover.....New York
 La Gasconne.....Havre.....New York
 Persida.....Naples.....New York
 Konig Albert.....Gibraltar.....New York
 Minnetonka.....London.....New York
 Carpathia.....Genoa.....New York

Why Don't Men Go to Church?
 A correspondent has opened The Sunday World to ask its columns to answer to the query: Why Don't Men Go to Church? The Sunday World gladly complies and would be pleased to have answers to the question from all and sundry from the men themselves, from their wives and from their should-be spiritual pastors and masters.

Replies should be addressed: Editor Sunday World, Toronto.

W. P. GOSDEN & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, City Hall Square, 101-2 Terulay Street. Phone Main 4891.