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TORONTO

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR | EIGHT PAGES—WEDNESDAY MORNING APRIL 16 1902—EIGHT PAGES | ONE CENT

CONSERVATIVES NOMINATE FOY TO BATTLE IN SOUTH TORONTO

Speakers Express Satisfaction With His Course in the Legislature.

"I accept the great trust you have placed in my hands. I fully appreciate the imense responsibilities it involves and I will not shirk my duty towards you." In these words J. J. Foy, K.C., accepted the unanimous nomination of the South Toronto convention in Victoria Hall last night. No one opposed him, and all of the other seven nominated retired in his favor. The convention was of one mind and was as enthusiastic as the most ardent Conservative there could have desired. The sponsors for Mr. Foy were C. C. Robinson and H. A. E. Kent, and the others nominated were J. A. McGillivray, Nicholas Murphy, K.C.; C. C. Robinson, C. E. Macdonald, Ald. Hubbard, N. Robinson and E. Owens.

On the Platform.

S. W. Burns presided, and on the platform were: J J Foy, KC; E F Clarke, MP; Dr R A Pyne, Dr Beattie Nesbitt, C C Robinson, J DelWarren, John Laxton, H A E Kent, James Baird, A W Wright, G W Smith, Ald Foster, J R Snow, Thomas Crawford, H Kelly, N Murphy, KC; John A McGillivray, C E Macdonald, W H Best, James Macdonald, T R Whitesides, Ald Crane, Ald Hubbard, Ald Richardson, Claude Macdonnell.

Nominees All Retire.

J. A. McGillivray thanked his nominators for their courtesy and withdrew in favor of Mr. Foy, whom he knew to be the best possible man to represent the riding.

Nicholas Murphy, K.C., also withdrew in favor of Mr. Foy, and C. C. Robinson did likewise. Four years ago, the latter said, he had the honor of nominating Mr. Foy and at the election following he was returned by a handsome majority. This coming election, he was sure, Mr. Foy would be re-elected by a majority twice as large as his previous one—(applause)—Because he had gone up in the public's estimation. Seldom, if ever, had it happened that a public man had refused a judgeship as Mr. Foy had. [Applause.] Mr. Foy had declined to go on the bench for the sake of his party and his country. [Applause.]

C. E. Macdonald said that Mr. Foy, during the last four years, had been weighed and had decidedly not been found wanting, and he, therefore, had very great pleasure in retiring in favor of the best man and the best man was J. J. Foy. [Applause.].

Ald. Hubbard Heats.

Ald. Hubbard said: "I am not a candidate and even if I were anxious to be one I would not dream of dividing the vote with such an estimable man as Mr. Foy. [Applause.] I want to say I am proud I stood on Mr. Foy's platform four years ago, and I am proud to be on his platform again to-night."

Mr. Hubbard then withdrew in favor of Mr. Foy.

The others nominated also withdrew, leaving Mr. Foy alone to face the convention.

Candidate Well Received.

The outburst that followed the announcement that he was the unanimous choice was prolonged and hearty and when he rose to speak he was told that he was a "jolly good fellow" and the meeting cheered for all it was worth. Mr. Foy said that it was a matter of extreme gratification to him that they approved of his public service of four years. Four years ago he was given his political baptism and now it could be said that he was receiving his political confirmation. He thanked his nominator and seconder, who had also stood sponsor for him when he was first nominated to contest the riding. He gave a brief account of his stewardship, and it seemed to be satisfactory to the convention. He might have been remiss, he said, in not fighting the government with more vigor—[Cries of "No, you weren't"]—but then he was young in politics. He had come to the conclusion that the gentlemen in the Queen's Park should not be handled with kid gloves, and if he were returned to the legislature and the government were also returned to power—[Cries of "They won't"]—he would put more ginger into his fights.

Time for a Change.

Continuing, Mr. Foy said he would not talk politics. There were none in the audience to convert, but he would say that the Conservatives had a good, sound, progressive policy, while the government's was stale and flat. It was time for a change, and that was the feeling all over the province. The Conservatives were now thoroly awakened and aroused, and not a vote would be unpolled at the coming elections. With a little more effort and a little more zeal there was no doubt the Conservatives would have been returned to power four years ago. They all knew, too, that if the scrutineers there had done their duty by preventing frauds, ballot box stuffing and similar practices, the Conservatives would have won the day. [Applause.] Now, however, the country was on its guard; the Reform party would be closely watched, and unless new tricks were tried there would be an honest count of the ballots, and the result would be the return of the opposition. [Applause.]

All Praised Candidate.

Thomas Crawford paid a tribute to the candidate's sterling worth as a man and a legislator, and Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, the candidate for North Toronto, who followed, met with a rousing welcome. He had a fight on his own hands, but that would not prevent him from doing all he could to assist Mr. Foy—[applause]—whose determination not to accept a judgeship at the hands of the Liberals redounded to his credit, and he (the speaker) was sure that he would never go on the bench unless put there by the Conservatives. [Applause.]

Dr. R. A. Pyne, appropos of the offer of a judgeship to Mr. Foy, said, when he heard about it, he wrote to him, saying: "I hope you are not going to desert us now that we are going to win," and by the return mail came the reply: "Don't bother your head, old man; I'll stick to the ship." [Applause.]

John Laxton, president Ward 6 Conservative Association, spoke briefly, and E. F. Clarke, M.P., followed. The latter was loud in his praises of the candidate, whom he had known for over 30 years, and any constituency in the country might be proud to have such a representative. There was never such a time as the present, when the province needed a man of the stamp of Mr. Foy in the legislature. The speaker had come up from Ottawa to congratulate Dr. Nesbitt and be present at Mr. Foy's nomination, and he had brought with him the good wishes and assurances of hearty co-operation from the Dominion members.

Mr. Clarke concluded by predicting success for Mr. Whitney and a return of prosperity to Ontario.

The usual cheers were given, and the meeting broke up.

J. J. FOY.

BODY FOUND IN THE SWAMP

Mystery Surrounding Disappearance of East Gwillimbury Farmer Partially Cleared Up.

LAST SEEN OCTOBER 20, 1900

Searching Party Investigated the Swamp at the Time—An Inquest Opened.

Mystery surrounding the disappearance of William Fowler, 74 years of age, from his home on the 7th concession of East Gwillimbury, about 18 months ago, was cleared away on Sunday, when his dead body was found a short distance from his farm. The remains, which were unrecognizable even by his friends, were identified by a pipe and knife found in the pockets of the clothing.

Fowler left his home on the morning of Oct. 20, 1900, apparently for a walk, and when he did not return his friends became anxious as to his safety. Searching parties were organized by Chief Savage of Newmarket, who had charge of the case, and every place where the old man was likely to go was visited. The woods in the vivinity were scoured without success. Nothing more developed in connection with the case until William Goodwin, while searching for a lost sheep on Sunday, discovered the badly decomposed body of Fowler. Goodwin communicated with Chief Savage, and in turn Coroner J. H. Wesley of Newmarket was notified to hold an inquest. The remains were removed to Newmarket, where Dr. Forrest of Mount Albert yesterday conducted an autopsy. In the afternoon an inquest was opened by Coroner Wesley, and after several witnesses had been examined an adjournment was made till next Monday evening.

A Strange Circumstance.

A strange circumstance in connection with the case is the statement of the authorities that the searching parties organized after the disappearance of deceased went over the swamp land on Goodwin's property where the body was found and failed to notice the remains. Altho Dr. Forrest has not made known the result of the autopsy, it is stated that the right arm was found to have been broken. Goodwin's farm is the second north of Fowler's property. H. W. Maw, of the law firm of Dewart, Young & Maw, was present at the inquest yesterday on behalf of the Crown.

HALF ALREADY SUBSCRIBED.

Sixteen Millions of New British Loan Placed Privately.

London, April 16.—The Standard announces in a financial article that only £16,000,000 of the new budget loan of £32,000,000 will be issued publicly, the remaining half of the loan having already been placed privately. The Standard believes that £5,000,000 of the latter half of the loan has been taken by leading financial houses in New York. The issue will be made immediately, probably at 93 1-2, and the instalments will spread over a considerable period.

The Daily Chronicle says it was rumored that the Morgan syndicate had secured a substantial slice of the loan at a price below 93.

The Times, in its financial article, confirms the statement that the new loan is to be raised by an issue of consols, and says they will be issued immediately at 93 1-2.

The custom house officials say that the following products fall under the three penny tax:

All cereals, including maize, buckwheat, peas, dhcll beans, haricot beans, locust beans, lentils and rice. The following products fall under the five penny tax.

All the flours and meals from the above mentioned products as well as macaroni, vermicelli, starch, farina, arrow root, mandioca, flour, semolina, cassava powder, manocaroup, potato flour, tapioca, sago, sago meal, rice meal and rice dust, shredded wheat and preparations containing any of the foregoing products.

RUSSIAN MINISTER ASSASSINATED.

Met His Death as Did the Late President McKinley.

St. Petersburg, April 15.—The Minister of the Interior, M. Siplaguine, was shot at and fatally wounded at 1 o'clock in the lobby of the Ministerial offices by a man who held a pistol to the Minister's person. The wounded man died at 2 p.m.

The assassin is a student who gained access to the building disguised in the uniform of an aide de camp. He met the Minister on the main stairs and emptied a revolver into his body at close quarters. The assassin was immediately arrested.

You choose the design, we will provide Iron Fence. Canada Foundry Co., Limited, 14-16 King Street East.

TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

West Toronto Conservative Convention, Oddfellows' Hall, Queen-street and Northcote-avenue, 8 p.m.
Annual meeting British Empire League in Association Hall, 8 p.m.
Industrial School Board, City Hall, 5 p.m.
Q.O.R. parade, Armouries, 8 p.m.
Meeting Chartered Accountants of Ontario, Canadian Institute, 8 p.m.
Princess, "Oliver Twist," 2 and 8 p.m.
Grand, "Our New Minister," 2 and 8 p.m.
Toronto, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," 8 p.m.
Shea's, "Men and Women," 2 and 8 p.m.
Star, Broadway Burlesquers, 2 and 8 p.m.

WHY CANADA GETS NO PREFERENCE FROM BRITAIN OUR GOVERNMENT HAS NEGLECTED TO ASK FOR IT

Record of Opportunities Let Slip by Shown Up by the Member for East York, Precipitating the Liveliest Debate of the Session—Sir Wilfrid's Refusal to Discuss Imperial Defence in Connection With Commerce Puts Canada on Same Footing With Foreigners.

LIBERALS' POSITION ON IMPERIAL QUESTIONS CONDEMNED

Ottawa, April 15.—Imperial politics up-to-date describes in five words the discussion which took place in the Commons to-day. It turned upon the adoption of a protective policy in Great Britain as announced in the budget speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it covered the entire ground of Canada's commercial and military relations with the Mother Country, and elicited an exchange of views between party leaders in the House upon the policy of preferential trade within the empire. It was certainly a timely topic, altho the leader of the government affected to regard it as inopportune.

The querulous attitude of Sir Wilfrid Laurier upon the subject was perhaps only natural, seeing that the triumph of protection in the Mother Country removes the last vestige of excuse for his failure to obtain for Canadian products a preference in the British market. That excuse was that England was wedded to free trade and would never consent to adjust her fiscal policy so as to permit a preference to be given to Canada in return, even for the preference given to the British goods by the tariff of the Dominion.

Belied His Predictions.

Wriggle as he might Sir Wilfrid was forced to admit that the new fiscal policy of England belied his predictions to the extent that it clears the field for an Imperial preferential trade arrangement being arrived at by the conference which is to assemble in London next June. Since 1896, therefore, the Liberal party has been traveling in a circle on the preferential trade question, and is now back to where it was in 1896, when Sir Wilfrid made that famous speech in London, Ont., in which he descanted upon the benefits of preferential trade and promised if placed in power to send a commission to London, England, to obtain that boon for the Canadian people. But after his utterances in the House yesterday this question not unnaturally cropped up between the lines of his opponents' speeches, Can the Prime Minister be trusted not to repeat at the conference of 1902 his worse than political blunder of 1897?

Sir Wilfrid, in the course of his address, attempting to justify his refusal of Mr. Chamberlain's invitation to discuss the question of imperial defence at the coronation conference by describing the scheme a ruinous combination of "trade and war," thereby showing that despite the propaganda of his own political friends the Prime Minister is neither sound nor well grounded yet upon the subject.

High Tone of Debate.

Taken in all it was a debate worthy of the topic, and a welcome relief from the platitudes of party politics, with which the last week of the budget debate was padded out. The Imperial subject was introduced by Mr. W. F. Maclean on the motion to go into supply. His speech, practical and well arranged, was replied to by the Premier, who put his best endeavor into the effort to defend his attitude on the preferential trade question from the trenchant criticism of the member for East York. Three other Ministers spoke, Messrs. Fielding, Sifton and Paterson, showing the importance which the government attached to the subject and the necessity they felt for a vigorous defence of their now awkward position.

On the opposition side Mr. Borden, the leader, who spoke briefly and strictly to the point, put the question straight to the government if, in anticipation of the fiscal departure in England, the government had requested the Imperial authorities to include a preference for Canada in any scheme of taxation of food imports. Messrs. Sproule, Northrup, Brock, Kemp and Haggart were among the speakers on the Conservative side up to midnight, and Mr. Gourlay also, while talking from a broadly Imperial standpoint, drove home some pertinent truths on the Imperial trade issue.

Not on the Consumer.

Mr. Maclean said: Mr. Speaker,—I take this opportunity to bring before the House and the country a very important incident which happened in Great Britain yesterday. The Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered his budget speech in parliament, and in that speech made certain statements which ought to be immediately brought to the attention of this House, statements that are especially of interest to Canada. He introduced for the first time in many years a tax on bread and flour, and in introducing that tax he laid down the doctrine that a tax of that kind was not a tax on the consumer; and after 50 years of free trade in England the Chancellor of the Exchequer made the confession that those duties should never have been taken off. These are statements of a most reaching charater. Let me read just what he said:

Recklessly Abandoned.

The ordinary expenditure of the country, quite apart from the war, was greatly increasing, and in view of the ever growing expenditures for armies and navies in other countries he thought it desirable to frame some scheme of taxation under which, when peace returns, there would be no difficulty in settling the country's finance system on a basis equitable alike to all the taxpayers of the country. He was of the opinion that the repeal by the late Mr. Lowe of the import duty on wheat had not realized the expectations formed at the time. The effect of a duty of three pence per one hundred weight on wheat would mean but a very small fraction of a farthing increase in the price of the loaf, and the competition of the bakers was so keen that anyone trying to raise the price of bread on such a ground would probably find such action not to his advantage. The Chancellor denied that the registration duties on grain and flour violated the principles of free trade and would increase the cost of food. He thought the duty had been recklessly abandoned, and declared the remission did not reduce the price of food. He therefore proposed an import duty of three pence per hundredweight on all grain, with a co-relative duty of five pence per hundredweight on flour and meal. The total yield of this duty was estimated at £2,650,000, bringing the total estimate of the revenue from the new taxation to £5,150,000.

Opportunity Neglected.

Now, what does that mean? It means that for the first time in over 50 years a measure has been introduced into the British parliament proposing a tax on food products, and the disappointing thing to us in Canada is that when the opportunity came to the parliament of Great Britain to reciprocate towards Canada the opportunity was not taken advantage of. We have given Great Britain a preference in our markets. The Canadian government claims that as an act for which they deserved the greatest credit—as one which would bring good results. But when the opportunity came to Great Britain to reciprocate there was no reciprocity.

A Conservative member: They said they did not want it.

Mr. Maclean: But we want something for what we have given; and why was the opportunity not taken advantage of yesterday? **I believe the cause of no action on England's part was the attitude of this government.** The opportunity has been presented to this government time after time to open negotiations leading to reciprocity of trade between the Mother Country and this country, and every time it has been thrown down.

Recent Events.

Let me read what has taken place within a very few days. I am now quoting from a prominent English magazine. In the Nineteenth Century for March is an article dealing with Mr. Chamberlain as an empire builder. Speaking at Birmingham in January last, Mr. Chamberlain made this statement: **"A new factor has entered into the politics of this country. In future you will have to take account of the opinion of your colonists. You will have to consult them."** Mr. Chamberlain made that statement in connection with the war in South Africa, and the essayist, in discussing the question, says: "These are pregnant words, and call to mind others already uttered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier: **'If you want our help, you must call us to your councils.'** Sir Wilfrid is quoted as having said in connection with the Jubilee celebration to the people of Great Britain: "If you want our help, you must call us to your councils." In that very year a proposal was made to call Canada and the other colonies to the councils of the Empire, and the right honorable gentleman did not accept it.

Another Chance Neglected.

The invitation was given by Mr. Chamberlain in that speech of January last and no response was made to it, and on top of that the following despatch was sent to this country by Mr. Chamberlain, and it was given out in this country on the 11th of March:

On the 23rd of January the Colonial Secretary cabled to Lord Minto as follows: **It is proposed by His Majesty's Government to take advantage of the presence of premiers at the Coronation to discuss with them the question of political relations between the Mother Country and the Colonies, Imperial Defence, Commercial Relations with the Empire and other matters of general interest.**

There was a broad invitation issued to the Prime Minister of this country and to the prime ministers of all the other colonies to discuss imperial affairs, and I believe that that invitation was given in view of the statement which was made in the Imperial parliament yesterday, that England had at last come to the point when she must resort to protection. And if the proper answer had been given to that invitation, I believe that the budget speech of yesterday would have shown an inclination on the part of England to give us some kind of reciprocity in return for what we had given to England. [Cheers.]

What Put Them Off.

But what put them off? It was this reply of the Canadian government, which His Excellency the Governor-General on the 3rd of February cabled to the Colonial Secretary: **"Referring to several questions mentioned in your despatch of the 22nd, the only one which in the opinion of my ministers is of useful discussion is that of the commercial relations between the various sections of the Empire. The political relations now existing between the Mother Country and the great self-governing Colony of Canada are regarded by my ministers as entirely satisfactory. There can be no scheme of defence applicable to all."**

But, Mr. Speaker, is it not evident that it is just in connection with a scheme of Imperial defence that a tariff can be arranged to the advantage of Canada? If a tax were put on all foreign food products coming into the Empire to create a fund for the defence of the Empire, that would give Canada reciprocal treatment, and it is because the right hon. the Premier said he was not prepared to discuss that question of defence that, in the British budget speech as introduced yesterday, the proposal to tax grain coming from outside countries was made without extending any preference to Canada. [Hear, hear.]

Government Condemned.

This is only another instance of the carelessness of this government and of its lack of foresight in dealing with these great questions that concern the people's interest. They take credit to themselves for our good crops and prosperity. They are not entitled to credit for either, but they deserve discredit for having lost opportunity after opportunity of doing something to extend and promote the trade of this country, and especially to obtain reciprocity from the Mother Land in return for the preference we have given her. At the Jubilee the Prime Minister threw a great opportunity away. [Hear, hear.] When Mr. Chamberlain made the statement in Birmingham that England must call her colonies to her councils, no reply of an encouraging character was made from this side. And when an official invitation was given the Prime Minister to go over there and discuss all the questions concerning the colonies and the Mother Country he replied that he did not intend to discuss the question of defence.

Might Have Been Different.

But, sir, the defence of a nation

Continued on Page 8.

LIBERALS NOMINATE ROGERS AND SAY HE'LL WIN THIS TIME

W. B. ROGERS.

No Other Name Was Considered at the South Toronto Convention.

W. B. Rogers will be the Liberal candidate for South Toronto in the approaching provincial election. He was given the nomination unanimously at a convention of the Liberals of that division, in St. George's Hall, last evening, and accepted it with an expression of deep gratitude to the delegates.

H. M. Mowat, president of the South Toronto Liberal Association, occupied the chair, and among those on the platform were: Malcolm Gibbs, L. V. McBrady, Dr. J. S. King, George Dower, George Harris, F. Slattery, Fred Ross, Hon. S. C. Biggs, J. G. Ramsden, Spencer Love, Patrick M. Kennedy, J. S. McMahon, George E. Gibbard, Dr Elliott, S. H. Janes, Charles March, M. Barry and W. B. McMurrich.

In opening the meeting the chairman explained its object, and spoke in hopeful terms for the success of the Liberal government in the elections. Liberals were proud of their party, and more especially proud of their chieftain. [Applause.]

Upon nominations being asked for, G. E. Gibbard proposed the name of Mr. Rogers, which was received with vigorous applause.

L. V. McBrady seconded the nomination, stating that the Liberals of Toronto could feel assured that Mr. Rogers would do his duty by them, as well as by the government. If in 1898 he could reduce the majority of the previous election from 2000 to 400, surely he could this time wipe out that small majority, with a large number of votes to the good.

Nominations were declared closed and the chairman announced Mr. Rogers the candidate. A rousing cheer ensued.

Mr. Rogers thanked the convention for the nomination, and said he had the utmost confidence in being elected. The record of the government was such as to elect any man as its supporter. He praised the agricultural policy of the government; the management of the finances of the province; the manner of disposing of the timber resources, and the labor legislation, which he professed the best of any on the continent. The present members of Toronto came in for criticism for supporting Mr. Powell's motion to have the Temiskaming Railway built via Mattawa, thereby taking trade away from Toronto. For this alone, he said, they should be ousted from their seats.

W. J. Elliott, vice-president of the South Reform Association, presided during the remainder of the meeting, when addresses were given in support of resolutions expressing confidence in the administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and of Hon. G. W. Ross. The speakers were: Malcolm Gibb, Mr. McMahon, J. G. Ramsden, Mr. Elliott, Hon. S. C. Biggs, Dr. King, S. March, S. H. Janes, George W. Dower, Dr. McMahon and W. B. McMurrich, K.C. Dr. McMahon made the neatest speech of the evening, and S. H. Janes, in his remarks, suggested that Dr. Beattie Nesbitt and Mr. Marter be allowed to battle the fight out among themselves in North Toronto, without a Liberal in the field. The suggestion was received with an outburst of disapprobation.

Continuing, Mr. Janes intimated that Dr. Beattie Nesbitt was just as big a traitor to his party as Mr. Marter. In 1896 a certain man came to his house at a very late hour to see a guest of his—a prominent gentleman in Canada's politics—in order to make terms for flopping over to the Liberal side. That gentleman's name was not unlike that of Beattie Nesbitt.

Cheers for the King and the candidate brought the convention to a close.

H. M. WHITNEY RESIGNS.

Owing to Ill Health He Relinquishes Presidency of Steel Co.

Montreal, Que., April 15.—James Ross has made the following statement: Owing to ill-health H. M. Whitney has handed in his resignation as president of the Iron and Steel Company. I have asked him to remain in charge till the annual meeting. He will in any event be a member of the directorate, and will continue to take the same interest in the workings of the company as in the past. For some time his physicians have been advising him to retire from active work entirely. His failing health was the only reason for his resignation.

Patents — Fetherstonhaugh & Co., King-street West, Toronto, also Montreal, Ottawa and Washington. ed

Clear Havana Cigar La Arrow 10c, for 5c straight. Alive Bollard, Yonge St.

Weather to Suit.

This is the season that is very rightly called the Alpine hat season. Black or slate colored Alpine hats are peculiarly suited to this gusty weather. Dineen Co. have on sale all the newest Broadway Alpines, in light and dark felt, at all prices from $2 to $5. Nearly all the popular hats have the wide brim Panama effect. Dineen Co. have some individual styles not seen elsewhere in Canada.

We make Iron Fences from new or old designs. Canada Foundry Co., Limited, 14-16 King Street East.

DECIDEDLY MILD.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, April 15.—(8 p.m.)—The weather has been fine thruout Canada to-day. The highest temperatures occurred in the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys and in British Columbia. Fine and very mild weather is still everywhere indicated.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 42—60; Kamloops, 32—66; Calgary, 22—52; Qu'Appelle, 36—54; Winnipeg, 32—58; Port Arthur, 26—58; Parry Sound, 24—50; Toronto, 30—54; Ottawa, 34—58; Montreal, 36—58; Quebec, 30—56; Halifax, 36—54.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Light to moderate winds; fine and decidedly mild.

Edwards and Hart-Smith, Chartered Accountants, offices Canadian Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

April 15.	At.	From.
Kaiser W. der G.	New York	Bremen
Aller	New York	Genoa
Kensington	New York	Antwerp
La Bretagne	Havre	New York
Oscar II	Copenhagen	New York
Rotterdam	Boulogne	New York
Kron Prinz W.	Bremen	New York
Patricia	Plymouth	New York

WHERE CANADA WAS REMISS

Should Have Taken Up the Questions of Preferential Trade and Imperial Defence

AND PRESSED FOR A PREFERENCE

English Miller Now Has Protection of Four Cents Per 112 Pounds of Flour.

Montreal, Que., April 15.—"They should have adopted it years ago," said Mr. Robert Meighen, president of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, this morning, speaking of the proposal of the British government to impose an import duty on grain, as announced in Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's budget speech yesterday.

"I hold that the placing by Great Britain of a duty on wheat and flour is a policy, which, in the interest of the British people, they should have adopted years ago, as the near future will demonstrate the fact that the producer will pay the duty, not the consumer.

"The mistake, I think, they have made is that they did not make the duty much higher and extended it to importations of other foodstuffs. However, the way the duty is placed is decidedly against Canadian interests, as the English miller will have a protection of four cents per 112 lbs. on flour.

"I am of the opinion that the Canadian people should have taken up the questions of preferential trade and the defence of the empire, and impressed upon the Imperial government the necessity in the interest of the empire of giving the colonies a preference."

NO ONE TO BLAME.

But Jury Complains of Children Playing on the Streets.

At No. 5 Police Station last night Coroner R. J. Wilson conducted an investigation into the death of Herbert Dixon, the three-year-old child who was crushed beneath the wheels of one of Fred Doane's livery vehicles at Davenport-road and McMurrich-street on Monday evening. It developed from the evidence that the accident could not possibly have been avoided and that D. M. Murray, who was in charge of the vehicle, is a capable and careful driver.

The jury's verdict is as follows: "We find that Herbert Dixon died on the 14th day of April as the result of injuries received by being run down by a carriage driven by Davidson Munro Murray, and that reasonable care was being exercised by Murray. Therefore, we find that no blame is attached to anyone. We recommend that steps be taken to stop the practice of permitting small children to play upon the public streets."

Cook's Turkish and Russian Baths, Bath and bed $1. 202 and 204 King W.

NO PREFERENCE TO COLONIES.

Minneapolis, April 15.—In an interview, W. C. Edgar, editor of The Miller, says re the Imperial tax on grain: "There is no danger to the milling industry of America, for the reason that England will treat her colonies the same as she does foreign states."

If Not, Why Not?

Life is uncertain. Have you Accident and Special Sickness Insurance, Elevator Insurance, Employers' Liability? Walter H. Blight, Medical Building. Phone 2770. 136

Crimson Ramblers.

The fastest growing and hardiest climbing rose ever offered. Flowers are of the brightest crimson, born in clusters and retain their color from three to four weeks. We have large, well-grown plants that will grow from 10 to 12 feet this season. Dunlop's salesrooms, 5 King-street West and 445 Yonge-street, Toronto.

BIRTHS.

DEVANEY—At 240 Bathurst-street, on Saturday, April 12, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Devaney, a son.

DEATHS.

BAIN—In Chicago, April 13, Dr. W. L. Bain, eldest son of William Bain, 160 Dunn-avenue.

Funeral Wednesday, 2.30, to St. James' Cemetery.

BUSBY—On Monday, the 14th inst., at her late residence, 9 Brant-place, Alice, wife of John Busby, in her 36th year.

Funeral Wednesday, at 2.30 p.m., to Norway Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

CONRON—At his late residence, Weston, Mr. James Conron, sr., on Monday, 14th inst.

Funeral to St. Philip's Cemetery, Etobicoke, on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 2 p.m.

HUGHES—On Tuesday morning, April 15, at her late residence, 543 Jarvis-street, Maria Agnes Sheridan, widow of the late B. B. Hughes.

Funeral at 9 a.m. Thursday, April 17, from 543 Jarvis-street, to the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes. No flowers.

ROWAN—At 86 Delaware-avenue, April 15, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Rowan, in her 76th year.

Funeral at 3 p.m. on Friday, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

WOODHOUSE—On Monday, the 14th inst., at 116 College-street, Toronto, Sarah Stewart, wife of Thomas Woodhouse.

Funeral at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, 16th inst., to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

PAINTERS GO BACK TO WORK

Gain a Complete Victory in Their Fight for Thirty Cents an Hour.

FORTY-NINE JEWELLERS ON STRIKE

Discharge of Fellow Employe Given as Reason—Bricklayers Refuse Compromise.

Yesterday saw the ending of one labor trouble in Toronto and beginning of another. The painters and decorators have won their fight, the employers acceding to all their demands. In pursuance of the order decided upon by the union, the men in those shops which had not granted the request did not return to work yesterday morning. The strikers, who numbered nearly 100, and who worked in shops represented in the Master Painters' Association, met in Richmond Hall. At an early hour word was received from the Masters' Association that they would receive a committee from the men. A conference was held, at which the bosses decided to grant the demanded wage of 30 cents an hour. This announcement was made known to the strikers, and received by them with cheers. This morning will see all painters and decorators again at work.

Forty-Nine Jewelers.

Forty-nine jewelers in the employ of Saunders, Lorie & Co., 67 West Adelaide-street, are out on strike. They have made Richmond Hall their headquarters. The strikers include five girls. The strike was ordered owing to the alleged discharge of J. B. Strachan, vice-president of the union. This action by the firm, the men believe, is to ward off any definite move which might be made to secure a shorter working day. The strikers have secured the support of the International Jewelers' Union in their fight.

Mr. Lorie of the firm affected says that Strachan was not discharged from their employ. Strachan, he said, was repeatedly meddling with his (Lorie's) business, and he had told him to stop or he would have to seek another job. Strachan left of his own accord. Mr. Lorie gave him a letter of recommendation on leaving. He was surprised on returning from luncheon Monday afternoon to find his employes absent. He was afterwards informed that he could negotiate with them at Richmond Hall. Mr. Lorie employs 64 hands, who earn from $12 to $22 a week. He has been in business 15 years, and this is the first strike he has ever had.

The boss manufacturing jewelers met yesterday afternoon in the Board of Trade. Messrs. Lorie and Saunders were present, and explained the cause of the strike. No action was taken.

Want Permission to Strike.

A largely-attended meeting of the Bricklayers' Union was held last night in Richmond Hall. Members of this union have asked for 45 cents an hour, an increase of 7½ cents over their present wages. The bosses have offered to compromise at 41 cents, but this the union refused to accept. It is likely, however, that some settlement will be arrived at between now and May 1. The union has applied to the Executive Committee of the International Union for permission to strike in case it will be found necessary to resort to this action.

Machinists Are Satisfied.

From present indications the local branch of the International Association of Machinists will be one body of trades unionists who will seek no better conditions the coming May Day. They have an agreement which was entered into two years ago governing wages and working hours. This agreement can be broken by either side on a notice of 30 days being given. Machinists consider the present agreement satisfactory, and think that their conditions could not be much bettered at the present time. The machinists met last night and received seven propositions for membership.

Our Patent "Safe Lock" Shingle is of superior construction and makes a fire and lightning proof covering. Ask for free sample and catalogue.—The Metal Shingle and Siding Co. Limited, Preston, Ont.

SERIOUS OUTLOOK.

Brussels, April 15.—The government has firmly declined to yield on the question of revision, and, unless King Leopold should override the government, there seems to be nothing to prevent the development of a serious situation.

Try the Decanter at Thomas.

CAPTAIN IN THIRD REGIMENT IS MAJOR WILBUR HENDERSON

Leaves To-Night for Halifax on His Way to South Africa.

Ottawa, April 15.—Major Wilbur Henderson of the 48th Highlanders has been appointed captain in the Third Regiment of the fourth contingent of Mounted Rifles, and has been requested to report for duty at Halifax on the 18th inst. This will necessitate his leaving for Halifax on Wednesday evening.

Major Henderson is one of the best known military men in Canada. He has been in the service for nearly 25 years, and tho comparatively a young man he has been a captain or major for twenty years. He began his military career in the 34th Regiment, Ontario County, but when the 48th Highlanders was organized joined that corps with the rank of captain. He is now senior major of the regiment. He went to the jubilee in London in charge of the Highlanders' contingent. At the camps of instruction for the past ten years he has been a prominent figure, and is considered one of the best-equipped officers in the Canadian service to-day.

MAJOR WILBUR HENDERSON.

TWO DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Private Agassiz Has Fever—John Millen Has Gun Shot Wound.

Ottawa, April 15.—His Excellency received the following cablegram from the casualty department at Cape Town:

Dangerously ill, 13th April, at Charlestown, Roland Agassiz, of dysentery, and John Millen of gunshot wound, both of 2nd Battalion, C.M.R.

The next of kin of Pte. Agassiz is his mother, who lives in England.

Pte. Millen was wounded at Kleinhardt March 31. His father, John Millen, lives at Wingham Centre, Ont.

Agassiz's brother lives in Toronto. He enlisted in St. Catharines.

Cook's Turkish and Russian Baths, Bath and Bed $1. 202 and 204 King. W.

COUNTRY HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

If you have a country house that you wish to sell or to let for the season, advertise it in The World and you will have lots of inquiries. A cent a word for each insertion. Now is the time to do it. ed

Pembers Turkish and Russian Baths are the best. 127-129 Yonge.

IS NOT SO SANGUINE NOW

London Paper Hears of Serious Difficulties in the Way of Peace.

AMNESTY TO REBELS THE CRUX

Colonial Secretary Anxious to Make Charge on the Transvaal—145 Boer Casualties.

London, April 16.—The Daily Mail, in its issue of this morning, says that it understands that a serious hitch has occurred in the peace negotiations in South Africa. The cabinet council has decided to refuse a strongly-worded request from the Boer leaders at Pretoria for an armistice pending the negotiations.

This alone is not likely to cause the Boers to withdraw from the conference, says The Daily Mail, but what threatens to stop the negotiations is the fact that the government declines to place the later Cape rebels upon the same footing as the burghers with respect to amnesty, and is not inclined to withdraw the banishment proclamation.

These features are regarded by the Boers as two cardinal points in the irreducible minimum of terms, which Lord Milner (the British High Commissioner in South Africa) went to Pretoria to ascertain, and in return for which the Boers agree to the loss of independence and a general surrender.

Their other demands, continues The Daily Mail, are that Great Britain shall rebuild and re-stock the farms, take over the legal claims and liabilities of the two republics and grant a representative government within a shorter period than is now contemplated.

Some Difference.

In discussing the South African situation in debate in the House of Commons to-day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, admitted that he and the Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, had a little difference of opinion. He thought the Colonial Secretary was more sanguine and more anxious than himself to make a charge on the Transvaal. Yet it could not be supposed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was backward in a matter of this kind.

145 Boer Casualties.

The following despatch, dated Pretoria, April 15, has been received at the War Office from Lord Kitchener: "Bruce Hamilton's column arrived at the Standerton line last night, having taken 145 Boers including killed and wounded during the movement from the Middleburg line."

City Hall Drug Store—Ice cream soda.