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Senate Reading Room 56b 01

THE GRANT-ROSS DEAL REVEALS A PIECE OF PERNICIOUS VILLAINY

A Conspiracy on Foot Threatening to Wreck the Provincial System of Education—How Queen's Has Been Aided Under False Pretences—The Principal's Man Friday.

Editor World: I wish most sincerely and heartily to thank you for your timely and much-needed editorial in Saturday's World. I am glad we still have left among us one man who is not afraid to tell the truth, expose false pretence and unmask conspiracy. Cry aloud and spare not. Every word is true; and a majority of the people of this province will back you up in laying bare **a piece of the most pernicious villainy. When Principal Grant met Premier Ross, he found a congenial spirit—the first Premier that he could work; and he has worked him to perfection.**

For several years past the Government has been assisting Queen's with public money under false pretences. Queen's started a dairy school, not because it was needed, but to strengthen Queen's and develop and foster the eastern and sectional ides, for the same reason that G. W. Ross forced the Western Dairy School upon the Government—not because it was wanted (for it was not), but to strengthen Mr. Ross in Strathroy. Having the Dairy School, and not knowing just what to do with it, Principal Grant approached the Government, and, by his backstairs methods, got them to take it over, and run it in connection with Queen's, at a cost of $4700 per year—not to speak of a very considerable capital expenditure.

Finding that this worked out so well, and added so much to the attendance and prestige of Queen's, the wily principal thought it would be a good idea to get the same Government to take over the whole School of Mining and Agriculture, equip it and run it, so as, not only to do the work of the school proper, but to furnish the whole or the greater part of the scientific instruction taken by the arts and theological students of the university. The Government has not yet ventured to take over the whole school, as it has been urged to do, but it has been insidiously granting large sums of public money to this school—capital and maintenance—on the false pretence that it is to promote the interests of mining and agriculture. The real object has been to help Queen's and get Principal Grant's backing therefor. This was the principal's "price." He got it; and the school has recently been, not only doing the work of the school, but providing full instruction and laboratory training in chemistry, geology, mineralogy and assaying for every student in Queen's University, provided he wants such instruction and is willing to pay a nominal fee therefor—such a fee as he would pay, if the equipment and instruction were all provided by the university; and by the bill now before the Legislature, introduced by **the Hon. William Harty, Principal Grant's man Friday,** the two remaining branches of natural sciences, viz., physics and biology, with forestry thrown in, are to be handed over to the school, to be equipped and supported by the Government, for the benefit of Queen's, but under the plea of helping mining and agriculture.

All this while the Government has several times refused to do anything towards providing suitable equipment and a proper income for the Provincial University and the Provincial School of Practical Science. No matter if this University is allowed to fall behind; no matter if the School of Practical Science is left with utterly inadequate equipment in mining, engineering, etc. Nothing done for them, because the Government cannot spare the money!

And what is Dr. Grant's ground of appeal for public aid? Simply that his institution is doing valuable educational work for the province. If this is a sufficient ground for the action of the Government, then the Government cannot logically refuse aid to Trinity University, McMaster University, the Western University, Ottawa University, St. Michael's College, Albert College, Alma College, the Whitby Ladies' College, and several others; for they are doing valuable educational work, not only for their own denominations, but for the province—precise-

Continued on Page 8.

BOILER EXPLOSION IN CHICAGO CAUSED DEATH OF EIGHT PEOPLE

Twenty-Nine Were Injured and Several Are Missing—The Doremus Laundry on West Madison Street Was the Scene of the Trouble—Cause a Mystery.

Chicago, March 11.—A boiler of the Doremus Laundry, which occupied part of the old Waverley Theatre building on West Madison-street, exploded to-day, destroying the building. In a few moments the mass of debris caught fire. Eight bodies have been recovered from the ruins and six persons are still missing; at least 25 men and girls were so seriously injured that many of them will die. A list of the dead so far recovered follows:

Emma Sebreska, 18 years old.
Minnie Olsen, 36 years old.
George Piehl, engineer.
Frank Haumman.
Bessie Kincaba, 15 years of age.
Martha Jacobi, 21 years of age.
Katherine Kelly, 18 years old; one unidentified man.

Injured and Missing.

The missing: William Dean, 10 years old; Kate Colerts, Kate Walsh and two Crieger girls, Kitty Purcell, believed to be in the ruins.

Fatally injured: Mamie Burns, hurt internally; Joseph Orstella, internal injuries, body crushed; Lizzie Darrangh, internal injuries, and George Edom, badly crushed.

The explosion took place at a time when many of the employes of the laundry had gone to work. A time register, found in the ruins, showed that 36 had already reported for duty, while two or three others were known to have just entered the building. Of these, hardly one escaped injury of some sort. The working force of the laundry is usually much larger, but none of the ironing women were on duty.

Awful Force of the Explosion.

The force of the explosion was so terrific that buildings for blocks around were shaken as if by an earthquake, and hundreds of windows were shattered.

The building in which the explosion occurred was known as the old Waverley Theatre, and was built in 1877. Subsequently it was remodeled and the rear used by the Doremus Laundry. The explosion lifted half of the roof of the immense building many feet in the air. It fell back into the ruins of the building, carrying with it the portion of the brick walls that had not been blown outward, and burying under tons of debris the unfortunate employes.

Wreckage Took Fire.

The wreckage near the boiler and in the east part of the building at once took fire, and the fire department, altho at work 5 minutes after the explosion, had some difficulty in extinguishing the flames. Thru the blinding clouds of dust and escaping steam could be seen struggling men and women, some of them half buried in wreckage. The work of rescue began at once. Here and there were dead bodies, generally those of women, and in two instances so frightfully mangled that baskets were used by firemen to carry them out.

Most of the dead were found in the east end of the building, where the fire was hottest. Pinioned down under tons of heavy timbers, crushed and mangled almost beyond identification, and in one or two instances half cooked, were found five of the dead. The wreckage at this point was so massed that the firemen had great difficulty in working, and it will be nightfall before the bottom of the mass can be reached and the dead, if any more be in the ruins, be recovered.

Little Stores Wrecked.

All of the dozen or more little stores attached to the Waverley Theatre, and facing on Madison-street, were wrecked by the explosion. In a restaurant owned by Peter Dean, one of the fatalities is supposed to have occurred. The rear of the restaurant was almost opposite the boiler. Mr. Dean, his wife and two boys were eating at the time. The explosion blew in the rear wall of the little establishment and buried the Dean family. All were extricated except William, a 10-year-old boy, who is believed to be buried in the ruins. Windows along Madison-street were blown to atoms and a number of pedestrians were cut and bruised by the showers of glass. A Madison-street cable train passing the building at the time was almost lifted from the tracks by the force of the explosion. The passengers were thrown into a panic. No one was injured, however.

Five Girls Narrowly Escaped.

Five girls working in the papier mache works of J. K. Young, occupying a part of the wrecked building, narrowly escaped death. The plant was completely wrecked and the roof blown in, but none of the employes were injured.

The cause of the explosion is a mystery, and as the engineer was killed, it may never be known.

Proprietor Doremus was so affected by the disaster as to be unable to give much information.

GEN. COLVILLE'S DEPOSITION.

London, March 11.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Charles MacKinnon Douglas (Liberal) moved for an inquiry regarding the retirement of Major-General Colville, who was sent home from South Africa by Lord Roberts for inefficiency in the field.

Mr. Brodrick, Secretary of War, replied that the motion compelled him to say things he would prefer to leave unsaid, but that he would tell the House the whole truth. After declaring that he had nothing to apologize for in the course the War Office had taken, he proceeded to criticize severely General Colville's conduct. "At Sanna's Post," said the Secretary of War," "General Colville blundered about and manoeuvred about until his force was weary, while the Boers carried off guns unmolested. Lord Roberts thought Col. Broadwood did right, altho General Colville took exception to Col. Broadwood's behavior. General Colville left Col. Broadwood and his shattered force severely alone, and marched his troops in another direction. He showed a lack of enterprise which lost him the confidence of Lord Roberts."

The Lindley Surrender.

"Lord Roberts, however, postponed his decision until he should be fully informed. Then came the unfortunate Lindley surrender, for which Gen. Colville was blamable, as he ought to have attempted to effect relief.

"I consulted Lord Roberts regarding the Gibraltar command, and I had no alternative, after the advice from Lord Roberts and Sir Evelyn Wood. I gave Gen. Colville an opportunity to resign, but he insisted on being removed.

"I consider Gen. Colville has been treated more leniently than if he had been court-martialed. Every possible pressure has been brought to bear in his favor, but, so long as I hold office, I shall not give way to such clamor."

The debate was adjourned.

M. Matthews' New Pictures, this week only, at 95 Yonge Street.

Remanded to the Tombs.

New York, March 11.—At an inquest held this afternoon, Antonio Triola, 20 years old, was found guilty of killing Marie Cirolli, 16 years old, an actress, whom he shot on March 5 at the corner of Bayard and Mulberry-streets. Triola was remanded to the Tombs to await the action of the grand jury.

Cook's Turkish Baths, 204 King W.

Steyn Has Abandoned Hope.

London, March 12.—The Times has received the following from Bloemfontein: "Boers who have surrendered here say that Mr. Steyn, in a recent speech at Philippolis, admitted that there was no chance of regaining the country."

Turkish Baths at Pember's, 75c.

E.R.Case, patents procured, Temple Bldg

10c Manuel Garcia for 5c Alive Bollard

Turkish Baths at Pember's, 75c.

Perfection Smoking Mixture, only kind that smokes cool. Try it. Alive Bollard.

LET EVERY MAN IN THIS COUNTRY LEARN TO SHOOT

That Seems to Be the Idea of the Politicians at the Capital.

COL. HUGHES, N. VICTORIA,

Introduced a Motion and Advocated Free Ammunition to Practise With.

EVERY MAN TO BE AN EXPERT.

Farmer Boys to Have the Same Chance as City Boys—Dr. Borden Approves.

Ottawa, March 11.—(Special.)—A discussion bearing upon the new policy of the Militia Department, which General O'Grady Haly has advised, arose in the House this afternoon when Col. Sam Hughes moved:

"That in the opinion of this House it would be in the best interest of the militia of Canada were the Government or the Minister of Militia to authorize payment of $10 annually towards expenses of one man, selected under departmental regulations, from each company, squadron and battery, or other unit of the active militia, to attend the Provincial Rifle Association annual rifle matches, each in his own province; and that the sum of $15 annually be granted to each of the two men of the foregoing number from each battalion of 250 men, and corresponding number of cavalry and artillery and other arms of the service (while an additional man should be selected for each extra 125 members of any arm of the service), towards expenses in attending the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association matches annually; and, further, that a liberal supply of ammunition shall be granted to each active militiaman free, for practice under proper departmental regulations on local or home ranges."

Give Farmer Boys a Chance.

Col. Hughes said at present no opportunity of competing in rifle shooting is given to the rural battalions. In fact they are practically prohibited. Some encouragement should be given the boys from the side lines, who had shown themselves in South Africa to be fully the equals of the lads from the cities. Experience in South Africa had shown that it is battalions that can shoot that the enemy fear.

Col. Thompson (Haldimand) did not agree with the proposal of the Militia Department to bind men to serve if they received rifles as members of the association. There would never be any difficulty in Canada getting men to serve; indeed, the difficulty in the past had been in choosing among the number struggling for places. He thought rifles should be put into the hands of all who are willing to learn the art. If the Government did not give free ammunition also, it should at least give cheap ammunition.

Col. Tisdale argued in favor of bringing up the general average of good shooting.

Col. Prior, replying to Col. Thompson, held that the members of rifle clubs should bind themselves to serve. There would be no object gained by putting rifles in the hands of persons who were simply amusing themselves by practice.

Dr. Borden's Promises.

Hon. Dr. Borden expressed the opinion that the House felt very much obliged to the hon. member for Victoria, who brought this matter up for the sole object, no doubt, of discussion. There could be no question that rifle practice is highly desirable for the militia. The department is giving its best consideration to the establishment of the rifle associations in the country. He expected that the proposals would have been formulated before this; but after the discussion at the meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association it was felt desirable to give still further consideration to so important a subject. He expected that the proposals would be formulated before the militia estimates were brought down.

With regard to the views expressed by the member for Haldimand, Dr. Borden thought the hon. gentleman would change his mind about the undesirability of an agreement to serve. The Government of the country could not give assistance to any other class than those who declared their willingness to serve.

As to Horsemanship.

Mr. R. L. Borden (Halifax) asked if the Minister of Militia had considered the desirability of training young men thruout the country in the art of horseback riding. He knew that they could not have all these things at once; that progress must be gradual; but this was a matter which the department might very well take into consideration. It was also a question whether or not some men at least thruout the country should not be trained in the art of shooting from horseback. That seemed a desirable part of the modern soldier's training.

Hon. Dr. Borden said that matter would be discussed when the estimates are brought down. Last session Parliament discussed the establishment of mounted infantry. He had then stated that a beginning would be made in Manitoba and the Northwest, and that was being carried out now. A school would, he thought, be established in Winnipeg or some place in Manitoba, somewhat of the character designated by the hon. gentleman.

Col. Hughes is Satisfied.

Col. Hughes congratulated the Minister of Militia on the style of his reply. He took it for granted that men who were trained in rifle shooting would be ready to come to the front in case of necessity. He believed in the large average being able to shoot well, but there must be some enthusiasts in a battalion to lead the average number or the majority. In view of the Minister's reply, and being satisfied with the discussion, he withdrew the motion.

Another Motion.

In the same spirit as the above resolution, Col. Hughes also moved the following and withdrew it after discussion:

"That in the opinion of this House it would be in the best interests of the active militia of Canada were the books and data used in the staff college course of the Imperial service placed at the disposal of such officers of the Canadian militia as might wish to have the reading thereof."

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

NOW WILL MORGAN RAVE AGAIN AT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

John Bull Has Had the Effrontery to Decline Acceptance of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty as Doctored by the United States Senate—Now It is Uncle Sam's Move.

Washington, March 11.—The long-expected answer from the British Government to the State Department's communication reciting the action of the Senate upon the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was returned at noon to-day. Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, already had acquainted Secretary Hay with the fact that he had received a communication from his Government on the subject, and it is believed it has been in his possession for several days.

A Polite But Firm Rejection.

Lord Pauncefote came to the State Department at noon by appointment. He brought the answer with him, and read it to Secretary Hay. It was, in form, an instruction from Lord Lansdowne, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Lord Pauncefote, and of this instruction he left a copy with Secretary Hay. The Secretary and the Ambassador were closeted for half an hour. At the conclusion of the conference it was stated that the instruction to Lord Pauncefote was to notify the Government of the United States that the British Government did not see its way clear to the acceptance of the Senate amendments. These amendments were treated in detail at some length in argumentative fashion, the purpose of the British Government being to show that it had sound reason for declining to accept them. After disposing of the details, the note concluded with an expression of regret that such a course had been forced upon the British Government.

No Counter Proposition.

There was nothing in the nature of a counter proposition, nor was any opening left for further action by the British Government. It was stated that, if there was to be a further attempt to amend the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, so as to authorize the United States to construct a waterway across the Isthmus, then it was for the United States to make the overture; the British Government simply dropped the matter at this point.

Secretary Hay carried the communication to the White House to talk with the President as to the future action of the department. The impression prevails that there will be no immediate action looking toward the negotiation of a treaty.

NOTHING WILL BE DONE.

British Answer is Clear in Explanation and Friendly in Tone.

Washington, March 11.—No opportunity offered this afternoon for conferences between the President and Secretary Hay respecting the British answer. Therefore it cannot yet be stated what action, if any, will be taken by our Government. The belief seems to be warranted that there will be no further negotiations on the subject in the immediate future.

For the present the text of the British answer will be withheld from publication, on this side of the water, at least, tho it is said that after the President has thoroly considered the matter some general statement may be made as to the points developed. The British answer is quite long, and would make about two newspaper columns.

The Tone is Friendly.

The tone of the reply is distinctly friendly thruout, particularly so in the concluding assurances of good will, and a desire to co-operate in the realization of this undertaking. Altho the text is withheld, it is understood that the answer takes up each of the three amendments made by the Senate, and presents the difficulties in the way of assenting to them. As to the amendment, which struck out all that clause of treaty inviting other maritime nations to concur in the neutralizing of the canal, the British view is taken that, while the United States and Great Britain can bind themselves by treaty to neutralize the canal, they cannot make this action binding on all other Governments, unless those Governments concur.

As to Abrogation.

As to the entire abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as provided by one of the Senate amendments, it appears to be the British view that such a step is too far-reaching to be taken without some negotiation, in which the British side of the case is presented. The so-called Davis amendment appears, however, to be the chief obstacle in the way of an agreement, and while the British make no suggestion of any further negotiation it seems to be a fair inference that if a modification of this amendment could be secured, there probably could be an adjustment upon the other points of difference. A reading of the answer also makes plain that, while it does not make counter-proposition or propose further action, yet it does not preclude such action by laying down a course which will be adhered to without the slightest deviation. On the contrary, the answer takes the form of an argument tending to show that the amendments proposed by the Senate do not fairly consider the various British interests involved, and that for that reason they cannot be accepted in the form presented. There is nothing peremptory in the tone of the answer.

The Hay-Pauncefote negotiations have been in progress for something over two years, and, owing to the great interests involved, they have constituted the chief international question at issue before the State Department.

BOARD OF TRADE IS FAVORABLE TO CROW'S NEST PASS EXTENSION

Resolution Passed at Yesterday's Council Meeting Urging Parliament to Grant the Charter Applied for—How Toronto Has Benefited and Will Benefit.

The Council of the Board of Trade, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon, unanimously favored the granting of a charter to the Crow's Nest Railway Company for the establishment of a spur line to the United States boundary. The question was introduced in a resolution endorsed by the Railway and Transportation Committee, and was originally moved by Mr. E. Gurney.

The following is the resolution, as amended:

Whereas an application is now pending before the Dominion Parliament for a charter for a railway running south from the Crow's Nest coal fields to the international boundary, with the view of obtaining railway communication with American railway systems, such applications being by Canadian capitalists, who purpose building the road without public aid;

And whereas it appears from the reports of the geological survey of Canada that there is an exhaustless supply of coal in the Crow's Nest district;

And whereas the value of coal and coke is made up to a great extent by the labor expended in production, and the export thereof means large returns to the country, and consequent large consumption of goods supplied to the rancher, the farmer, the miller, the merchant and the manufacturer;

And whereas the Crow's Nest Coal Company, as appears by the statement of the president of the said company, is prepared, provided the said railway charter is granted, to greatly extend its operations in the said district, and to proceed with a development of the coal areas of the said district, involving an immediate additional capital expenditure of over $800,000, and in the near future an annual wage bill of between two and three millions of dollars;

And whereas such development will mean the establishment of new towns, and the building up of large and important business enterprises in British Columbia, which will be greatly to the advantage of the people of Canada;

And whereas the merchants, manufacturers and other dealers in supplies in Toronto, in common with those of other eastern cities, have greatly benefited by the present development in the Crow's Nest District, and would, it is believed, derive still larger benefits from an increased development in the future;

Be it therefore resolved that we most respectfully and strongly urge upon the Parliament of Canada that the application for the said charter be granted.

Nearly a Million.

The following interesting statement of money paid out by the Crow's Nest Pass Railway Company was submitted to the meeting and speaks for itself:

A memo of supplies and machinery paid for at Toronto, up to March 1, and at Fernie up to Jan. 31, 1901:

Paid Toronto firms	$ 48,815 47
" Montreal firms	33,076 17
" Ontario towns	5,007 12
" Nova Scotia towns	9,912 40
" New Brunswick	670 62
" Great Britain (including freight)	59,704 15
" Winnipeg firms	19,121 37
" B.C., Alberta, etc.	45,985 08
" United States	97,760 77
" Fernie firms and contractors	373,397 21
Total	$690,550 36

The freight is not included in the above statement of expenditure, except in supplies from Great Britain.

Machinery: Now on order to Canadian firms, considerable machinery for immediate delivery. These orders are distributed from Amherst to Vancouver. An order for machinery in hand by a firm in Amherst amounts to $2600. An order in hand for machinery to a firm in Vancouver amounts to $3600.

ASK PAY FOR MAN'S LIFE

Dominion Government Will Seek to Recover Damages for Lynching of John Knox.

Montreal, March 11.—There is no doubt that David Mills, Minister of Justice, will ask damages for the lynching of John Knox, a native of Quebec, at Scranton, Miss., for he intimated to-day that similar proceedings will be taken to those taken by the Italian Government after the lynching of Italians.

A letter sent by John J. Hogan of Mobile, Ala., to his mother here, says:

"I am just back from Scranton, Miss., where my good friend, Jack Knox, shot his stepson thru mistake, thinking that the gun would not go off. When I arrived at Scranton the bloodthirsty Mississippians had my friend hanging to a tree. They gave him a trial, but it was one-sided, and the only witnesses were two negro women and one white woman. They saw the affair from a long distance off, and they swore that he was guilty of murder."

It is said that the sheriff of Scranton was either intoxicated or pretended to be intoxicated when the mob demanded the keys, and he gave them up without a word.

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

THERE IS PLENTY OF MONEY.

India Bills Offered by the Bank of England Subscribed for Over Four Fold.

London, March 11.—Tenders for £1,000,000 of twelve months India bills were opened at the Bank of England to-day. The applications amounted to £4,547,000. The allotments were at the average rate of £3 11s 11d per cent.

Ex-President Harrison.

A despatch from Indianapolis last midnight said ex-President Harrison's condition varied during the day. "I find no cause for alarm to-night," is Dr. Jamieson's expression.

A reliable toothache remedy is Gibbons' Toothache Gum. Price 10c. 246

Found.

A customer, a smoker for 40 years, says: I have never found my ideal until I tried Players Navy Cut tobacco. One-half lb. tin 75c, ¼-lb. tin 40c, ⅛-lb. tin 20c, sample 1 oz. tin 10c, at all tobacconists or from A. Clubb & Sons, 49 King West, "sole agents."

Cook's Turkish & steam baths, 204 King W., cures colds, coughs and rheumatism

Plan for Elbert Hubbard's lecture opens at Tyrrell's Book Shop Wednesday, March 13th.

MR. ROBLIN'S BILL HAS PASSED THE SECOND READING

Discussion Closed Last Night—Vote Was a Straight Party One.

BY TWENTY-THREE TO NINE

The Province is Committed to the Bargain Which So Many People Condem.

PROMINENT MEN IN LETTERS

Denounce the Deal—Joseph Martin Goes in for Government Ownership.

Winnipeg, March 11.—(Special.)—A special meeting of the Board of Trade has been called for to-morrow night to further consider the railway deal. J. H. Brock, a prominent member, and a leading Conservative, is out with another letter to-night. He says: "Why is the Government trying to force thru a contract condemned by every member of the committee of the Board of Trade? As a bad contract in its present shape, why cannot an arrangement be made with the Canadian Northern Co. that will reduce our liability and protect the province from all liability from any legal, constitutional or other cause? The province is prevented from fixing the freight rates. Taking into consideration the interests of the people, of the province, as well as the company, is there any good reason why we must be liable on the bonds whether we secure any consideration for such liability or not? It would not be difficult to insert a clause in the contract to protect the province in such event. Surely it is better to be timid about assuming an unnecessary liability than to have the courage of a fool now, to be followed by the dishonesty of a repudiation later on."

Mr. Brock continues: "It now appears quite clear that the N.P.R. did make an offer, giving an immediate reduction in grain rates, without any responsibility being assumed by the province; that this offer was reduced to writing, and was handed by Mr. Mellen to Mr. Roblin. It is also clear that in the partnership arrangement suggested by the Government to the N.P.R. the value placed on the railway by the N.P.R. was $5,265,000, and not from $7,000,000 to $8,000,000, as stated by Mr. Roblin to the Board of Trade, and, further, that no expenditure of capital for terminals at Duluth, as stated by Mr. Roblin, to cost from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, was necessary, as the N.P.R. offered the use of twenty miles of the most costly part of the railway and all the terminal facilities for 30c per ton."

Mr. Brock appends to his letter a telegram received from President Mellen, in which the latter says: "Replying to your wire to-day, proposition of Nov. 30 was typewritten, result of prolonged conference with committee of Government. It was given at request of committee; option of leasing was suggestion of the committee. It was the endeavor of our company to make partnership arrangement. We did not solicit or favor lease, except as a last resort. Proposition that company would pay taxes meant they would pay taxes upon all the property from time such contract was proposed was executed. This would necessarily waive exemptions. The only pencil memoranda I recall, and I think there were at least two, were lists of property, equipment and statement of mileage. These had nothing whatever to do with the proposition itself, except as indicating what property was to be dealt with under one or the other of the propositions."

Mr. Brock has pointed out that Mr. Mellen's statements are at direct variance with those of Premier Roblin.

Hon. Hugh John Macdonald was asked as ti the relative merits of the arrangements entered into between his Government and J. P. McDonald of New York, and the present deal. The ex-Premier replied that he would hardly be considered an impartial judge in the matter. Still, he considered that his deal was a good one. Previous to his going out of office he had received no propositions from President Mellen. President Shaughnessy or Mackenzie & Mann. They were made subsequent to his retirement.

Mr. Robert Rogers returned this afternoon from his mission to St. Paul. On the same train, Solicitor Fisher of the N.P.R. also returned from St. Paul, and Dr. McFadden came in from Emerson.

Mr. William Mackenzie went east from St. Paul.

Others Who Oppose It.

Ex-Mayor McDonald, one of the Board of Trade committee that considered the deal with the Government, is out with letters to-night. He says:

"As a member of the Board of Trade, I protest against the Attorney-General's statement that the board is in favor of this contract, as introduced in the House. I believe that outside of the few who are directly interested there is not a member of the board favorable to the contract as it stands."

D. E. Sprague publishes a letter to-day strongly favoring the railway deal.

J. H. Ross, Yukon Commissioner, is here en route to assume office in the Northwest Territories.

Joe Martin for Government Ownership.

Joseph Martin of Vancouver has given an opinion to a Winnipeg newspaper strongly opposing the railway deal. He concludes by saying that the Province will be crippled for years to come if the bargain becomes law. He says: "I believe that the solution of the railway problem lies in Government ownership, and am glad to notice that Mr. Roblin's bargain is defended on the ground that it tends in that direction, thus recognizing the principle to be sound. It seems to me, however, that the suggested arrangement involves all the disadvantages of Government ownership and very little of its advantages. Without placing herself in as bad position financially as under this arrangement, Manitoba could, I think, absolutely own a railway system connecting the different sections of the Province with Lake Superior. Before many years such a system would return a large profit, and give the Government a revenue for ordinary purposes. Under this arrangement, while the Government assumes a very heavy liability, the Canadian Northern makes all the profit."

Passed the Second Reading.

The debate on the second reading of the railway bill was continued in the Legislature this afternoon and evening. Attorney-General Campbell defended the measure, and made a bitter attack on The Tribune for its opposition to the deal, charging that it was inspired by the C.P.R. He also took up the legal opinions of Christopher Robinson and other Toronto lawyers.

A division on the second reading took place to-night. It was a straight party vote. The bill passed by 23 to 9. Burrows and Morton, Opposition, were absent and not paired.

FEAR BODY-SNATCHERS.

Strong Guard of Soldiers Has Been Placed Over Queen's Mausoleum at Frogmore.

London, March 11.—Apprehension appears to prevail here as to the possibility of an attempt to desecrate the mausoleum at Frogmore, in which Queen Victoria lies entombed.

Not content with the strong guard of police that has until now kept watch over it, the authorities have, by order of the King, established a strong military post there, and soldiers are in future to assist the police in keeping guard over the body of the late Queen.

That the arrangement is to be a permanent one is apparent from the fact that a guard house of considerable dimensions is being built in the immediate vicinity of the mausoleum.

Those Mutinous Sailors.

New York, March 11.—The twelve sailors of the British tramp ship Camperdown, who mutinied after she stuck over two days on the Cape Lookout Shoals, North Carolina, on March 4, because they said she was unseaworthy, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields to-day and were held for examination on March 14.

Valuable Pictures—Mr. C. J. Way, R.C.A., who has achieved European renown and made himself one of the foremost of Canadian Landscape Painters, has commissioned Messrs. C. J. Town send & Co. to arrange for sale his valuable collection of water colors painted in Switzerland, Italy, Sicily, Capri, England, Wales, the Rockies and the St. Lawrence, on Thursday, 21st March. This will be the most important sale held for years. On view March 18th. ed7

Flowers That Bloom in the Spring.

Violets, daffodils, tulips and all the dainty spring flowers. Prices so reasonable that all may enjoy some. Dunlop, 5 King west, and 445 Yonge-street. ed

If you drink Scotch whiskey, drink the very best. It is called "Clan Mackenzie" and is sold by all dealers. d7

Cough and Hoarseness After Grip. Brumell's Cough Drops has no equal for that night cough. 25c, Bingham's Pharmacy, opposite Shea's. 246

DEATHS.

CHINN—At 38 Ulster-street, on March 11, 1901, William Campbell Chinn, son of William C. and Lillian A. Chinn. Funeral at Uxbridge.

RICHARDSON—On Sunday, March 10, at his late residence, 45 De Grassi-street, William John Richardson, in his 51st year. Funeral on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 2.30 p.m., to Necropolis. St. Catharines papers please copy.

MONEY FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE MAY HAVE TO BE INCREASED

Chancellor of Exchequer Gave a Hint to That Effect in British House of Commons Yesterday — Redmond Promised Opposition Because of the "No Popery" Oath.

London, March 11.—In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, when moving the appointment of a select committee to consider the new civil list, conveyed a hint that an increase in the civil list might be expected. He said that, while the Government's proposals would be based on the late Queen Victoria's civil list, it must be remembered that King Edward had a Queen Consort, and that he was not only King of the United Kingdom, but the head of a world-wide Empire.

In previous reigns, the Parliament has been asked to pay the debts of the sovereign, but no such application was ever made by Queen Victoria. The country might look forward with confidence to King Edward, who has for many years occupied an exceptional position, involving exceptional expenditure. His income, altho not large, when compared with that of some private individuals, had sufficed him to perform his duties in a manner which had won the gratitude of the country. The proposals would be framed in a spirit of justice to the Crown and people.

Redmond Saw a Chance.

Mr. John Redmond, the Irish leader, gave notice of his intention to oppose all consideration of the subject until the Government promised to alter the monarch's anti-Catholic declaration, known as the "No Popery" oath. But, on Mr. Balfour's announcing that it was proposed to appoint a commission to consider the matter, Mr. Redmond withdrew his opposition for the present. The committee was then appointed.

THE NEGOTIATIONS AT PRETORIA HAVE NOT YET BEEN CONCLUDED

Gen. Botha is Willing to Surrender, But Dewet and Steyn Have Not Been Heard From—Enemy Admittedly in Bad Shape—A Hopeful Feeling.

Pretoria, March 11.—(9.38 p.m.)—The result of the negotiations between Lord Kitchener and General Louis Botha is anxiously but hopefully awaited. The presence of Sir Alfred Milner in Pretoria to consult with Lord Kitchener is expected to hasten the change from the military to the civil administration.

Botha is Willing.

Lorenzo Marquez, March 11.—General Botha is willing to surrender. He asked an armistice in order to communicate with General Dewet and Mr. Steyn. Should they decline, it is believed, nevertheless, that General Botha will surrender.

The Boers have no artillery or ammunition and are burying all their guns.

The railway from Lorenzo Marquez to Pretoria is practically clear of Boers.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

The Only Terms Which Great Britain Can Accept From Boers.

New York, March 11.—The Herald correspondent in London cables the following:

Unconditional surrender, such as the United States demanded of the Confederacy at the end of the civil war, must be England's attitude toward the Boers, in the opinion of The Daily Mail, which says this morning:

"The most that can be granted General Botha is the assurance that the Dutch leaders and generals will not be punished. There can be no stipulations bearing on the political situation of the Transvaal and the Orange Colony. The British Government must imitate the conduct of President Lincoln's administration, which, in 1865, refused to embarrass itself with pledges regarding the future organization of government in the conquered Southern States."

All sorts of reports are rife concerning General Botha's capitulation. One states that the War Office expects it to take place "this week." Despatches from Amsterdam quote the members of Mr. Kruger's entourage as giving Tuesday "as the possible date of the surrender."

General Botha himself is said to be not unwilling to submit at once, but he is having difficulty in persuading his commandants of wisdom of that course.

Lord Kitchener is in close communication with London concerning the situation. His instructions from the Cabinet are understood to order him to stand firm for an unconditional surrender.

PUBLIC FEELING CHANGING.

Some Boers Who Fought the British Now Fighting the Other Way.

Bloemfontein, March 10.—Gen. Dewet is reported to be moving northward steadily at the rate of 25 miles a day, with a view of crossing the railway to the eastward. He should now be west of Kroonstadt. Several small commandoes are in possession of the southeastern portion of the Orange River Colony.

It is impossible not to be struck with the fact that a great proportion of the former enemies of Great Britain in South Africa now frankly throw in their lot with the British. Brandfort, Kroonstadt and Bloemfontein companies of ex-burghers are now bearing arms against the Boers. They state their object is not to operate against their former comrades, but to defend homes and property against marauding bands. Every town in the Free State occupied by the British soon will become a centre of British influence, extending a long distance in their vicinity. Over 13,000 refugees are now within the British lines, and many of them demand arms and permission to take the field. If their requests be granted, it will be easy to get 2000 ex-burghers enrolled on the British side.

WESTON CONSERVATIVES

Successful Oyster Supper Held Last Night and Addressed by Many Prominent Men.

Weston, March 11.—The Conservative Club of Weston held a very successful oyster supper in the Central Hotel to-night, which was very largely attended, every seat at the two long tables being occupied. Mr. J. Taylor, president of the club, took the chair, and after proposing a toast to the King and Queen, called upon Mr. D. E. Maguire to respond to the toast of "The British Empire," which was spoken to in timely and appropriate language. The toast to "The Local Legislature" was responded to by J. H. Kerr, member for East Victoria, James Reid, member for Addington, and E. A. Little M.L.A., Cardwell. The next toast was that of "Our Candidate and the Conservative Party," which was replied to by Mr. J. W. St. John, also Dr. Perfect, president of the West York Conservative Association, J. Barton, E. J. Musson, I. Jobson, W. J. Smithson, H. Smith, J. Goulding, J. T. Franks and J. K. Keefler. During the evening songs were given by D. Ross and recitations were contributed by S. Johnston, jr., Etobicoke.

Dineen's Caperines.

There is an exclusiveness about our styles that you will find nowhere else outside of the great fashion centres of Europe and New York, and you pay no more here than you would elsewhere for the ordinary sort, as we are manufacturers. This is the profitable fur-buying season, and we are offering Persian trimmed Alaska sable caperines, made this season to sell at $35, for $25, and this season's electric seal and Columbia caperines, made to sell at $18, for $13.50. We want the room for our immense spring importation of men's silk, stiff and soft hats, and our loss must be your gain. Remember, we are sole agents for Henry Heath, the great London hatter.

Fair and Colder.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., March 11.—(8 p.m.)—Very stormy weather prevails from the Lakes to the Atlantic, in the Maritime Provinces. A severe easterly gale is now in progress, accompanied by sleet and rain, and in the Province of Quebec a heavy snowstorm and gale prevail. Snow is also falling over the greater portion of the lake region. In the Northwest the weather is generally mild and fair.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 34—48; Kamloops, 32—46; Calgary, 24—30; Qu'Appelle, 26—36; Winnipeg, zero—38; Port Arthur, 12—34; Toronto, 31—38.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Fresh to strong winds, mostly westerly to northerly; generally fair and colder.

Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Fresh to strong winds, westerly to northerly; clearing and colder.

Lake Superior—Generally fair and cold.

Manitoba—Cloudy to fair, and some light local falls of snow or sleet.

You get clothing comfort for the least price at the Oak Hall stores.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

March 11.	At.	From.
Aug. Victoria	Beyreuth	New York
Werra	Genoa	New York
Trave	Gibraltar	Naples
Columbia	Hamburg	New York
Minneapolis	New York	London
Graf Wald