RARE VALUE

$2300 buys modern, solid-brick, semi-detached nine-roomed house, close to Winchester cars; concrete cellar; back stairs; overmantels; other improvements; terms $300 cash, balance at 5 per cent. H. H. WILLIAMS, 10 Victoria-street.

The Toronto World.

MURRAY STREET

$2500.—Best residential locality in Toronto. Lot, 53 x 130; with large detached cottage. A. D. OSLER & CO., 35 Adelaide-street East.

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR | EIGHT PAGES—THURSDAY MORNING MAY 17 1900—EIGHT PAGES | ONE CENT

THE DARK CLOUD OF WAR APPEARS TO BE LIFTING

Senate Rdg Room 1feb00

That Was the Expression of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Yesterday.

Thanks of the Nation Will Be Due to Lord Roberts and Those Under Him—Government Not Blameable For Reverses—Expenditure Growing Enormously, Even Alarmingly.

London, May 16.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking at Bristol this evening, congratulated the audience on the fact that the cloud of war was fairly lifting and that there were streaks of light portending a glorious dawn.

Continuing, he said: "We are contending with a foe whose courage and skilled tenacity we have learned to respect, but we are entitled to hope that the beginning of the end is coming."

He added that the thanks of the nation would be due to Lord Roberts and those under him. If the Government, he declared, was not entitled to credit for the successes, it was not blameable for the reverses. It had shrunk at nothing to supply men and means.

Defended Himself.

The Chancellor denied that he was personally responsible for any delay in forwarding troops to South Africa, and announced that it might be necessary to still further increase the navy. He disagreed with the suggestion that a large permanent increase of the army might be necessary, but said that the country must look to the volunteers and the militia.

Expenditure Growing Alarmingly.

"The expenditure of the country," said Sir Michael, "is growing at an enormous, a dangerous rate. I have always put a strong navy as a primary necessity of the country, and it may be that assent will have to be given to a further expenditure in view of the hostile feeling toward England in some European countries. But I regard the country's increasing expenditure as the real danger. If we go on as we are going there may be very bad times in store for the country, particularly for the working classes."

MR. BALFOUR COMPLIMENTED.

Liberal Union Club Banqueted the Government Leader—Mr. Chamberlain in the Chair.

London, May 16.—The Liberal Union Club gave a banquet this evening at the Hotel Cecil to Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government Leader in the House of Commons. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain presided. There were 500 present including the Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council of Ministers; the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, and many other members of the Government and of both Houses of Parliament.

Mr. Chamberlain, when proposing the health of Mr. Balfour, eulogized his eminent services to the country, and declared that the integrity of the Empire had been saved by the Unionist alliance.

Mr. Balfour, who, on rising to respond, was received with prolonged cheering, said the remarks of Mr. Chamberlain had carried his mind back over the fourteen eventful years since the Unionist alliance began. There were few, he continued, who could recall that period with more heartfelt gratitude that fate had given him such colleagues to work with.

The Duke of Devonshire also spoke of the value of the alliance.

THE RELIEF OF MAFEKING IS STILL THE FIRST TOPIC

Whether Baden-Powell and His Heroic Men Have Been Succored or Not, Is Yet an Open Question.

General Buller Is Keeping Things Moving in Natal, While Roberts is Having a Rest at Kroonstadt—Boer Government Is Holding Back Some Big News.

London, May 16.—(3.30 p.m.)—The British relief column fought the Boers at Kraalpan, 42 miles south of Mafeking, on Tuesday, according to a telegram received Wednesday night at Lorenzo Marquez from Molopo, 100 miles north of Mafeking.

This intelligence is accepted here with some reserve, because it is difficult to understand how the news could have been so quickly put on the wire from a place 132 miles from the scene of the engagement.

Correspondent Captured.

A correspondent of The Morning Post, presumably John Stuart, is reported captured by the Boers at Kraalpan. The British public is keenly expectant of the announcement that Mafeking had been relieved. In army circles the opinion seems to prevail that this has already been accomplished, altho two hours after midnight the War Office said that no news of the relief had been received. The steadfast courage of the hunger-bitten garrison has produced a deep impression, and the news of succor is awaited with more anxiety than has been felt regarding any other event of the war.

Boers Holding Back Big News.

Douglass Story, The Daily Mail's correspondent at Pretoria, wires:

"The Boer Government is holding back some big news. Feverish activity prevails here. President Kruger is working day and night. The latest official Boer bulletin is that the relief column has been defeated with great loss."

Roberts Remains Passive.

Lord Roberts remains passive at Kroonstadt. His cavalry are stretching like a semi-circle screen many miles in length with overlapping flanks. The railway will probably be completed today. The Kroonstadt censor permits the passage of long despatches dealing with incidents prior to the occupation.

French Had a Lively Fight.

It seems that Gen. French's cavalry had one lively fight after crossing the Zand River. A mixed squadron, composed of the Scots Greys, the Inniskillings, Carbineers and Australian Horse, took a kopje and dismounted. The Boers suddenly fired from a concealed position, killing many horses and stampeding the rest. Boers then advanced in overwhelming numbers and drove the squadron, capturing some. The Boers robbed the dead and looted the saddles. Finally a brigade of cavalry drove them off. Farther north the Hussars charged the Boers, killing and wounding many stragglers with sabres and pistols.

Marched 120 Miles in a Week.

Lord Roberts' infantry marched 120 miles in seven days. Gen. French marched 30 miles in one day.

The Boers when retiring dragged 32 guns thru Kroonstadt.

Buller on the Move.

Gen. Buller is moving toward Newcastle. He appears to be using 25,000 men against 5000 or 6000. His operations will almost certainly result in his forcing his way into the Transvaal, possibly in time to co-operate with Lord Roberts' advance, altho Gen. Buller is 253 miles from Johannesburg, or 25 days' march.

Frenchmen With the Boers.

A Dane who was captured by the South African Horse says that there are five hundred Frenchmen with the Boers who are opposing Gen. Buller, together with many Germans and other foreigners.

The Ladysmith correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says that only one Boer was shot in the movement which resulted in the taking of Helpmakaar.

General Rundle is sweeping thru the north. The Boers are dissolving before him, and some are surrendering. The main force is assembled between Ficksburg and Winburg, but it is without close organization.

A Narrative of British Successes.

To-day's instalment of the war story from every part of the field is therefore seemingly a narrative of British successes; but with the Boers preparing for a last desperate fling farther in the interior and with Boer guerilla parties looting houses and stores in the northwest section of Cape Colony it is not all easy for the British. The Upington district is the locality where the guerilla tactics of the Boers are just now most in evidence. The postponed Congress of the Afrikander Bund has been called to meet at Paarte June 15.

Canadian Battery at Beira.

A Canadian battery of 15-pounders arrived at Beira, Portuguese East Africa, May 10.

The Boer Envoys' Mission.

The Daily Graphic, which refers to the Boer mission to the United States as a by-product of the war, says:

"There is no name of importance among the orators who saluted the delegates. We fear they have fallen into a sort of Anglo-Saxon ambush, and are being victimized for purely party purposes."

The Times on McKinley.

The Times considers the rumors cabled here as to President McKinley's alleged pro-Boer sympathies, "utterly baseless." It says:

"Mr. McKinley is convinced that the country does not wish him to interfere, and that interference would be in all respects inexpedient as well as impossible."

The Times also refers to the admission by the American State Department of Portugal's general right to refuse passage to contraband goods.

Will Mines Be Destroyed?

The Lorenzo Marquez correspondent of The Times, under Tuesday's date, says:

"There has been a heated discussion in the Raad in secret session respecting the expediency of destroying the mines. The result is not publicly known. The foreign mining representatives are greatly alarmed, and have addressed strong representations to their respective consuls."

Baden-Powell's Defence Scheme.

Persons acquainted with Col. Baden-Powell's scheme of defence at Mafeking assert that the occupation of the Kaffir location by the Boers would not endanger the garrison, provided relief came quickly.

Rhodes Going Out of Politics.

A gentleman from Cape Town says that Mr. Cecil Rhodes has decided to retire altogether from Cape Colony politics.

GEN. BULLER'S BULLETIN

Says the Transvaalers Have Evacuated Biggarsberg Owing to Work of Fifth British Division.

London, May 16.—The War Office has posted the following despatch from Gen. Buller, dated Dundee, May 16:

"We occupied Glencoe yesterday. The Transvaalers have now evacuated Biggarsberg. The Free Staters on the Drakensberg are much reduced in numbers. The Carolina, Lydenberg and Pretoria commandos trekked north from Hlatikulu on May 13 and 14. Eleven guns were entrained at Glencoe. The last train, with ambulance, left there at dawn May 15. This result has been largely produced by the action of the fifth division, which, during the last few days, has done a great deal of very hard work—marching, mountain climbing and road-making.

"Trains are now running to Wessel's Nek Station."

PTE. RAYMOND WOUNDED.

Gave the Name of Culver When He Enlisted to Keep His Family in the Dark.

Ottawa, May 16.—(Special.)—The following cable message from Sir Alfred Milner to His Excellency the Earl of Minto, were handed to the press to-day:

Cape Town, May 14.—"7833, Private J. W. Raymond, alias J. W. Culver, was slightly wounded, Israel's Poort, 25th April."

"334, Trooper T. Woolacombe, Second Canadian Mounted Infantry, died of dysentery and pleurisy at Cannarvon on 22nd April. Casualty was reported officially to War Office, but only to-day to me, hence delay."

Trooper J. W. Woolacombe is the only one of that name in Second Canadian Mounted Infantry. He enlisted at Edmonton, and his father is W. S. Woolacombe, Plympton, Devonshire, England.

In explanation of the first of these cables it should be said that a party named Culver was reported wounded a fortnight ago, but could not be identified under that name. His proper name turns out to be Raymond, and the other was probably assumed when he enlisted.

Private J. W. Raymond was a member of F Company, first contingent, and was formerly connected with the 62nd St. John Fusiliers. His number was 7833.

CANADIANS TRANSFERRED

From the First Contingent to Other Regiments Now in South Africa.

Ottawa, May 16.—(Special.)—In a militia order, published this morning, it is announced that the following members of the first Canadian contingent, on service in South Africa, have been transferred to other regiments: Lance-Corp. F. A. Southey, formerly lieutenant in the 46th Dunham Regiment, Bowmanville, to the Duke of Edinburgh's Rifle Volunteers, S.A., in which corps he has been granted a commission.

Lance-Corp. C. R. Molyneux, 5th Royal Scots, to Roberts' Horse, in which corps he has been granted a commission.

Pte. J. F. Ramsay, 48th Highlanders, to Brabant's Horse.

Pte. P. Hugel, R.C.A., to D Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery.

Pte. Roberts, R.C.A., to C Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery.

MORE BOER TREACHERY.

Lord Roberts Tells Another Story of Murder by Boers While Flying the White Flag.

London, May 16.—The War Office posts the following despatch from Lord Roberts, under date of Kroonstadt, May 15:

"Two officers and six men of Prince Alfred's Guards while out foraging yesterday a few miles from Kroonstadt visited a farm flying a white flag, the owner of which surrendered himself, with arms and ammunition. They then approached another farm, also flying a white flag. When within forty yards of the enclosure they were fired upon by fifteen or sixteen Boers concealed behind the farm wall. Two of the men were killed. Lieut. F. B. Walton was wounded, and Lieut. W. B. Everton and two non-commissioned officers were taken prisoners.

"The owner of the farm states that the Boers threatened to shoot him when he protested against their making an improper use of the white flag."

RIFLE CLUBS IN ENGLAND.

National Rifle Association Asked by the War Office to Formulate a Scheme.

London, May 16.—The War Office has asked the National Rifle Association to submit a plan for rifle clubs, as advocated by Lord Salisbury in his recent speech.

Says Boers Were Repulsed.

Lorenzo Marquez, May 16.—A Portuguese official despatch says an encounter has occurred at Mafeking, and that the Boers have been repulsed with heavy loss.

The Queen at Netley Hospital.

London, May 16.—The Queen visited Netley Hospital this afternoon, distributed flowers to the wounded, and conversed with many of them.

Boers Evacuate Biggarsberg.

London, May 16.—It is officially announced that Glencoe was occupied yesterday and that the Boers have evacuated Biggarsberg.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S EFFECTS

Were Sold at Auction and High Prices Were Obtained for Some of the Articles.

Ottawa, May 16.—A considerable number of articles were disposed of yesterday at the sale of the effects in the residence of the late Sir John Macdonald at Earnscliffe, and there were plenty of bidders. The desk at which the late Premier used to work was sold for $101 to Mr. James W. Woods. There was spirited bidding for this article. The Indian chieftain's suit, coat, arrows and relics, presented to Sir John on his being made chief of the Six Nation Indians, was bought by Mr. Alexander Ferguson for $15. Some of the carved oak chairs in the house brought from $25 to $30. Mr. W. L. Scott was one of the purchasers of these. A number of oil paintings were knocked down to Mr. Morley Donaldson. They went at from $10 to $15.

An inlaid secretary, bookcase, etc., brought $65. The late Sir John's fine library is being catalogued and will be sold next week.

A Call to Mr. Patterson.

Rev. William Patterson of Cooke's Church announced at a special meeting of the session and Board of Managers of his church last night that he had received a call from Bethany Church, Philadelphia. It was decided to call a meeting of the congregation for Monday night, 28th inst., in Knox Church, when delegates will be appointed to the Presbytery, which will meet the following night. The call to Rev. Mr. Patterson will be considered at the meeting of the Presbytery. Bethany Church is one of the largest on the continent and one of the most prosperous.

THE BOERS ARE NOW IN THEIR LAST EXTREMITY

Conversation of the Peace Delegates on Board the Maasdam While Coming to America Was Overheard.

Mr. Patrick O'Connor, Who Understands Dutch, Tells to a London Paper What He Heard Fischer, Wolmarans and Wessels Say—A Hopeless Fight Now.

London, May 17.—The Daily Express publishes this morning a three-column New York special, signed by Patrick O'Connor, who crossed the Atlantic with the Boer delegates on the Maasdam, under pretence of being an Irish-American and a Boer sympathizer.

As a matter of fact, Mr. O'Connor understands the Dutch language, and he claims to have overheard much private conversation, in the course of which Mr. Wolmarans is reported as saying to Mr. Fischer:

"I think we should be careful of what we say to this man, as he may be a spy. Are you sure he is an American?"

Mr. Fischer: "There is no doubt of it. I can tell by his accent."

Mr. Wessels: "It would never do, of course, for the British to know that we are really in the last extremity, or for them to know that we are thinking of staying in America."

Blamed Cecil Rhodes.

Then, resuming the English language, Mr. Fischer began by blaming Mr. Cecil Rhodes for bringing on the war. He said:

"I haven't a shadow of doubt that Sir Alfred Milner was sent to South Africa to prepare for the spoliation of the Boer Republics, by force, if necessary. The franchise ruse was all humbug. President Kruger conceded so much at the Bloemfontein conference that Milner was in mortal fear lest all his requests should be granted, and lest he should thereby lose the chance of annexing the Transvaal."

Mr. Wolmarans, to Mr. Fischer, in Dutch, continued:

"Do you think we had better tell him how Kruger broke off the conference?"

Mr. Fischer: "No."

Mr. Wolmarans (in Dutch): "Our position just at present is precisely that of Jameson at the time of the raid. He expected Johannesburg to rise to his assistance. We expected the same of Cape Colony and Natal. We are bitterly disappointed. Tell him how Schreiner deceived us."

Mr. Fischer: "He knows well, as well as we do, that Schreiner is loyal to Great Britain."

Resuming English, Mr. Fischer said:

"We are going to win the war if it takes years."

Had Better Be Cautious.

Addressing Mr. Wessels, and using Dutch, Mr. Fischer then said: "We had better not say too much. We are getting badly beaten now. We are going to America in the hope of obtaining the friendly help of the United States in the cause of peace. That is what we will say to the public. As a matter of fact we have no hope whatever. We have no cut-and-dried program."

Mr. Fischer went on to say that the brother of Mr. Wessels, who happened to be in the United States, and who was in conjunction with Mr. Montagu White, believed that some sort of peace preliminaries might be arranged, but if the delegates failed in the United States, the Boers, Mr. Fischer declared, would still not give in.

Mr. O'Connor says: The delegates were much astonished at the reception on their arrival in New York. When land was sighted Mr. Wolmarans exclaimed: "What shall we do when we get there?"

IS JOE MARTIN'S STOCK GOING UP IN BRITISH COLUMBIA NOW?

A. J. Palmer of Kamloops, Formerly an Anti-Martinite, Now Backs the Premier—The C.P.R. Denies Taking Part In the Fight.

Vancouver, B.C., May 16.—(Special.)—Martin's stock is going up now by leaps and bounds. Two more strong Government candidates took the field to-day. A. J. Palmer, Kamloops, was anti-Martin till he heard Joe's speech there on Saturday night; that fixed him, and he accepted the nomination as the straight, flat-foot Martinite, with good prospects of knocking out Deane and Fulton, the antis contesting North Yale. Palmer has a high standing in his district. He is an able speaker and has had a lot of experience in public life. The Government party naturally rejoice in his decision to fight on their side. His election is considered very likely.

Billy McInnes is winning the admiration of the miners of North Nanaimo by his vigorous canvass. He is working like a steam engine, practically night and day. He is determined to leave nothing undone to win.

Mr. Martin arrives here to-morrow. He will be met at the depot by a big gathering of his supporters, and escorted in carriage with two brass bands to the committee rooms, where a reception will be accorded him. Afterwards there will be a procession, in which the prominent Liberals and Government supporters will take part.

The arrivals from the inland districts declare that Martin will carry from 25 to 30 seats. There are now 38 Government candidates in the field. Mostly they are strong men in their own districts.

Mr. Martin addresses his followers here to-morrow night in the City Hall.

All the leaders of the party are coming from neighboring cities and districts. The principal fear of the Government supporters is a coalition amongst the Opposition factions. At present there are no signs of that. They seems irreconcilably divided—minor issues, jealousies between the island and the mainland keep them apart. Notwithstanding the hot denial of the C.P.R. officials that the company is taking an active part in the fight, it is well understood that ample financial lubricant is coming from some well-filled sack, and the men from the upper country say that every paper worth notice there has been "approached."

Martin is expected to make a sensational statement on this story for the press to-morrow night here. He's been slanging the C.P.R. pretty freely during the trip. It is believed he has got something up his sleeve for the big meeting.

GENERAL OTTAWA GOSSIP

Percy Tressider Was a Stowaway, But He is Now a Soldier of the Queen.

HOW STANDARD OIL WAS KILLED

Col. Prior Wants Leper Patients in B. C. to Be Cared for by the State.

Ottawa, May 16.—(Special.)—The Ministers of the Crown stood a fire of questions this afternoon. The list was long, but it was soon disposed of.

To Bring Canadians Back.

Major Guillet asked: What substantial inducements are likely to be offered to our volunteers in South Africa to settle in that country at the close of the war?

Is it the intention of the Government to ask Parliament to make provision for granting a tract of land to each Canadian volunteer serving in South Africa who returns to Canada after the termination of the war?

Is it not of public importance that an affirmative answer should be given at once that all concerned may be promptly advised?

Sir Wilfrid replied that the Government had no information on the matter, besides it would be time to consider such questions when the war was over.

What the Liners Got.

Mr. Clarke was told that the Allan Line had received $140,573, and the Elder, Dempster Line $175,987 for provisioning the second Canadian contingent. The accounts for provisions had not been received by the Militia Department. A list of possible firms from whom to buy provisions was suggested to the steamship lines, but no restrictions were placed on the lines.

Leper Patients Cared for.

Col. Prior was told that there are 19 patients now in the Tracadie lazaretto. Of these 14 came from New Brunswick, 1 from Prince Edward Island, 3 from Manitoba and 1 from Nova Scotia. All had been admitted since April 15, 1897. The Government had been asked to assume the cost of the maintenance of the lepers in British Columbia, but had refused to do so, under the provisions of the Quarantine Act.

Standard Oil Company.

Mr. Davin asked a series of questions regarding the Standard Oil Co. He asked: Does the Government intend to take measures this session to curtail the Standard Oil Company's power of extorting exorbitant prices out of the pockets of the Canadian consumers of oil?

Mr. Fielding replied at length, and claimed that the Government had already disallowed an increase in freight rates by railways. He recounted many reforms alleged to have been made by the Government. When he had finished he refused to compare the price of oil to-day with that in 1896.

And Fielding Was Silent.

Mr. Foster wanted to know how much oil each farmer got, but Mr. Fielding saw the joke and was silent.

Percy's Trip to the War.

Mrs. Tressidder of Mutchmor-street has received a letter from her son Percy, who went away with Strathcona's Horse. Nothing was heard of him until a letter was received from him from South Africa. He was a member of the G.G.F.G., and one of the first to volunteer to go with the first contingent, but he was too young, being only 18 years of age. He was determined to go to the war, however, and ran off with the Strathcona men.

Was a Stowaway.

His letter follows: Monterey, March 29.—I thought it was about time to write home, for I did not get time in Halifax. I was four days on the train and was treated well. On Thursday night I boarded the Monterey, and the sailors hid me in a safe place and fed me well. On the third day I went up to the captain and he told me I would have to work my way over in the officers' mess. I will be sworn in at Cape Town. I hope we will get a chance to be at the siege of Pretoria, for I did not come all the way from Ottawa for nothing. I was very seasick for two days, but I am sure you would not care to keep me now for six dollars a day. We had a big fire on board, but we got it out all right. There was a mail boat just behind us when it happened, but we did not need any help. Don't worry about me. I am just as safe as if I was in jail. But I am not. I am with the soldiers of the Queen in South Africa.

COL. DELAMERE IN COMMAND.

First Official Announcement of the Bisley Team's Composition Was Made Yesterday.

Ottawa, May 16.—(Special.)—A militia order issued to-day gives the official list of the Bisley team. For the first time officially Col. Delamere, Q.O.R., is named commandant and Major Mackay, 65th Regiment, adjutant. The team sails from Montreal on June 22.

Yukon Garrison.

The Yukon garrison has been ordered home at the opening of navigation. Rifles and ammunition will be left in the Yukon in care of the N.W.M. Police.

Grand & Toy's Snaps.

2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 Column Cash Books and Journals, Trial Balance Books, Bill Books, Letter Books, Invoice Books, Memo. Books—we are headquarters. If it's a good thing we have it.—Grand & Toy, Stationers and Printers, Wellington and Jordan-streets, Toronto.

Smoke "Penny Post," the leading 5c cigar.

Darling & Pearson have removed to Imperial Bank Bldg., Leader Lane.

To-Day's Program.

Woman's Art Association, Doukhobor Evening, Confederation Life, 8 p.m.
Trinity College, closing exercises, 8 p.m.
Public School Board, 7.45 p.m.
Technical School Board, 8 p.m.
Armouries, Royal Grenadiers' parade, 8 p.m.
Annual meeting Central Y.M.C.A., 8 p.m.
Annual meeting C. of E. Sunday School Association, St. Alban's Cathedral, 8 p.m.
Dewson-street School, ex-pupils, 8 p.m.
Toronto Opera House, "Darkest Russia," 2 and 8 p.m.
Shea's Theatre, "The Girl With the Auburn Hair," 2 and 8 p.m.

Cook's Turkish Baths—204 King W.

THE ELECTION ABSCESSES WILL NOT BE TORN OPEN

That Is, if the Government Can Prevent It, and the Ministerial Whips Are Busy Working Up the Recalcitrant Members.

The Aroma Would Kill the Government if the Privileges and Elections Committee Got the Corruption in Hand—Election Court Alone Can Deal With the Foul Business.

Ottawa, May 16.—(Special.)—The Government is afraid to investigate West Huron and Brockville. The question simmers down to that. Were there any sincerity in the argument that charges of corrupt practices should be referred to the controverted elections court, the Government would move an amendment to Mr. Borden's resolution and send the cases there. But this argument is merely one musquito in a malaria swamp, and is brought forward to observe the main argument, namely, that the Government does not want to investigate, because it is afraid that revelations will result that will incriminate Ministers of the Crown and jeopardize the life of the Liberal party. That is it, and the Liberal whips may be seen all day long cajoling recalcitrant members, coaxing them into line. The order has gone forth "vote against this resolution or be read out of the party."

The People Be Damned!

The Government is not blind to the fact that the people of the country are righteously wrought up over these corrupt practices, but with the Government it is "the people be damned; we must shield our friends." Hence independent Liberals, Patrons and lukewarm partisans are all being pressed to stand by the Government or bid good bye to any chance hereafter to draw pap from the public trough. One would suppose that the members from Ontario County, for instance, would be sufficiently alive to the feelings of the people, to press for the fullest enquiry into these corrupt practices, for Ontario politics certainly smell to high heaven, but what will be found when a vote is taken? Burnett, Graham and Gould, the three members, will back the Government to the last ditch. There are Liberal members who blame Sir Wilfrid for the fix they are in to-day. He courted enquiry last year, but flees from it now, not because of the paltry $10,000 spent on the committee, but because the corrupt chickens were coming home to roost. Sir Wilfrid formed a precedent last year, and his right-about-face this year has made himself and his party the execration of the people.

The Election Investigation.

Another day was spent to-day in the House discussing Mr. Borden's resolution, asking for an election investigation. The speaker of the afternoon was Dr. Russell, junior member for Halifax, the gentleman who moved an academic resolution regarding preferential trade earlier in the session. The doctor is a pleasant little man, who revels in hair-splitting, and is happy, no matter which side of a question he is on, so long as he has an audience. His speech was a replica imminiature of that delivered by Sir Louis Davies yesterday.

Sir Louis, in the doctor's opinion, is the acme of logical reasoning. He is bold, even if small. It was not the Government that was burking an inquiry. They courted inquiry. It was Mr. Borden who did the burk act.

The P. and E. Committee No Good.

After enlarging upon that point, he declared that had the charges been sent to the Privileges and Elections Committee the result would have been both valueless and farcical. That committee was, by reason of its political composition, totally unfit to try such cases. It could not give adequate punishment to wrongdoers and had no power over returning officers. The proper tribunal was the Controverted Elections Court. But the eloquent doctor did not state that the Government desired to send the cases to that court. To use an Irish figure, the most important part of his speech was that he did not speak. Having been a member of last year's committee, he went fully into the evidence of West Huron corruption adduced. His explanation of the thirteen who voted for McLean but had their votes counted for Holmes was ingenious. The thirteen had been dragooned by Conservatives to swear that they had voted for McLean, while in reality they had voted for Holmes. In general, Dr. Russell doubted, nay denied, all the conclusions Conservatives had aimed at regarding the evidence. Nothing was too big for him to scout at. He even found fault with the accuracy of the mychrometer that measured the thickness of the bogus ballots.

The Brockville Case.

Coming to the Brockville case, he denied the force of Pritchett's affidavit. In rebuttal he put in affidavits from F. A. Bates, James Robertson, B. Cowan, E. W. Jones, W. King, R. Smith, deputy returning officers in the election. The gist of these affidavits was that the sworn persons declared that they had received their instructions

Continued on Page 2.

IS THIS DECENT JUSTICE?

A Police Constable Works on the Force for Twenty-Seven Years And Gets Queered.

ALTHO DOCKED EVERY MONTH

Police Benefit Fund Gains Thousands of Dollars—Members of the Force Sore—Simply Robbery.

The announcement was made in police circles yesteday that Constable Robert Armstrong (44) had been disciplined by the Board of Police Commissioners and had immediately afterwards tendered his resignation as a member of the force. The retirement of Constable Armstrong is causing considerable talk among the men from the fact that if he had remained a policeman till October next he could have retired on half-pay, or $365 a year. He joined the force 27 years ago, and when the Police Benefit Fund was instituted, about five years afterwards, P.C. Armstrong, with the others on the force, was compelled to contribute a monthly assessment. Since then, and up to the present time, he has been paying into the fund, and all that he will now receive as the result of the board's action is $970. The complaint which brought Constable Armstrong before the board was made by Patrol-Sergeant Martin, who stated that he saw Armstrong enter an eating house on his beat while on duty. Armstrong denied the charge, and, it is said, brought witnesses to prove an alibi. The question uppermost in the minds of his comrades now is, Was "Bob" justly dealt with? Constable Armstrong has been extremely popular during his connection with the force, both with his comrades and the general public.

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Patent Solicitors and experts, Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto.

$14,000 will buy beautiful house, grounds and stable, No. 6 Walmer-road, or $10,900, without southerly lot. Must be sold in 30 days. S. H. Janes, the Janes Buildings.

Harry Love handles Columbia Bicycles

The Rosebery cigar, at 3 for 25 cents, can be obtained from any dealer. It maintains its reputation.

Pember's Turkish Baths. Excellent sleeping accommodation. 129 Yonge.

Cure a Cold in a few hours. Dr. Evans' Laxative Grip Capsules do not gripe. Money refunded. 25 cents. Bingham's Pharmacy, 100 Yonge-street. ed

Harry Love handles Stearns Bicycles.

For a 10 cent smoke, La Flor de Melba is unsurpassed.

Sweet Peas,

are now the season's favorites. We have all varieties and colors. Dunlop, 5 King west, 445 Yonge-street.

Desks.—We carry the largest, best, most complete stock in Canada. Office Specialty Mfg Co., 77 Bay St.

Monuments,

Finest work and best designs at lowest prices. The McIntosh Granite and Marble Company, 1119 and 1121 Yonge-street, Toronto (terminal Yonge-street car route).

Drink Caledonia Springs Water.

BIRTHS.

WILLIAMS—On Tuesday, May 15, 1900, at 2 Ann-street, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Williams, a son.

DEATHS.

CROSS—Suddenly, on May 16, at Emergency Hospital, Thomas Cross, in his 38th year.

Funeral private, Thursday, at 3 p.m., from his mother's residence, 13 Bleecker-

The Canadian Bank of Commerce directs the attention of tourists to the value of their Travellers' Letters of Credit as a means of placing themselves in funds when travelling.

The amount of these credits may be drawn in such sums as required, without delay and without trouble of identification, in any of four hundred important places throughout the world.

Special arrangements are being made for the convenience of visitors to the Paris Exposition. The Bank's correspondent in Paris has arranged to open an office in the Exposition Grounds, and to keep a staff of officers at their main office to give useful information about the City and the Exposition.

Drafts may be cashed at any of the larger towns in South Africa. 246

Further particulars may be ascertained on application at any branch of the Bank.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

There is a Good Deal in Some Names.

Perhaps not many people are aware that in the business world a name means a great deal. Take, for instance, Dunlap of New York, the great hatter. Not only does he stand absolutely alone as far as competition is concerned, but he sets the fashion which guides other manufacturers, and his name in a hat is a guarantee to excellence in quality and fashion. He does not sell indiscriminately to the trade, but appoints his own agents. There is one in Canada, and only one, The W. & D. Dineen Company. If you desire a Dunlap hat, bearing the signature of this great maker, you can procure one from Dineen Company at $4.00 to $5.00.

Local Showers.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, May 16.—(8 p.m.)—Showers are occurring in the Northwest Territories and heavy rain is falling in the Lake Superior district. Elsewhere in Canada the weather is generally fair. Pressure conditions are decidedly complicated to-night, especially over the Lake region.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 48—56; Kamloops, 50—62; Calgary, 38—62; Qu'Appelle, 34—58; Winnipeg, 42—60; Port Arthur, 40—44; Parry Sound, 42—60; Toronto, 53—60; Ottawa, 40—68; Montreal, 46—62; Quebec, 36—60; Halifax, 44—64.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes—Some local showers, but fair intervals; not much change in temperature.

Georgian Bay—Mostly cloudy, with showers, not much change in temperature.

Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Generally fair, temperature about the same; a few scattered showers likely at night.

Lower St. Lawrence, Gulf and Maritime—Fine and mild.

Lake Superior—Mostly cloudy, with some showers.

Manitoba—Warmer to-day; showers or thunderstorms at most places, more especially at night.

Business trousers, tip-top for business wear, good enough to wear with Sunday coat and vest, $2 to $5. Read Oak Hall's ad. on the next page. It tells about them.

The beauties of Rosedale can be fully appreciated if you will buy a home such as I can offer you for $7800. Just get particulars of this beautiful property. B. P. Alexander, 20 Victoria-street.

Yes, you can call it an all-round seasonable delicacy. The Floating Snow Soap adds to the pleasure of living every day. Have you tried it? Grocers keep it.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

May 16.	At.	From.
Westernland	New York	Antwerp
Teutonic	New York	Liverpool
Pomeranian	Father Point	Glasgow
Malin Head	Father Point	Swansea
Assyrian	Father Point	Antwerp
Kaiserin Marie Theresa	New York	Bremen
Werra	New York	Genoa
Menominee	New York	London
Kaiser W. der Grosse	Bremen	New York
Rhineland	Philadelphia	Liverpool
Thingvalla	Copenhagen	New York
New York	Southampton	New York
Brazilian	Glasgow	Montreal
Alcides	Glasgow	Montreal

Sailed.	From.	For.
Innishowen Head	Belfast	Montreal
Lake Champlain	Moville	Montreal

"Your Druggist has sold Gibbons' Toothache Gum for years. Price 10c.

UNIVERSITY FEDERATION.

Mr. Goldwin Smith Favors It, But There Should Be Separation From Political Government—Residence Should be Included and Trinity in It Would be a Decided Gain.

A World reporter yesterday called at the Grange, where he found Professor Goldwin Smith looking hale and hearty after his winter's sojourn in Southern Europe. Prof. Smith is a recognized authority on university matters and the reporter invited him to give his views on the university situation in Ontario, and more particularly on Trinity's proposal to confederate with Toronto University. The Professor willingly complied and spoke as follows:

"The question of University Confederation was first mooted soon after my coming to Canada, about 1874, when I was asked to speak on the subject at Trinity College. I had been led to take great interest in such questions, having been for a series of years actively engaged in the reorganization of the University of Oxford as assistant-secretary of a Royal and secretary of a Parliamentary Commission, at the same time taking part in the internal movement of reform at Oxford.

"I submitted: (1) That the resources of the province were not more than sufficient to maintain one university on the best footing, and (2) That the denominational difficulty would be best met by having religious colleges in a secular university. For the teaching of classics and mathematics, a small staff and a moderate income had sufficed. The teaching of science required far ampler means. Those means the resources of Ontario, scattered among a number of denominational universities, one or two of which were extremely feeble, could not supply. The need of consolidation was more pressing if Ontario was to hold her own, as the great American University of Cornell was growing up within an easy day's journey of Toronto.

"Trinity College at that time appeared to be favorable to the plan. Not so much money having then been laid out in the buildings, removal to the Queen's Park would have been a comparatively easy operation.

"I continued from time to time to advocate the plan, of the necessity of which I felt convinced, but without effect. One day Sir Casimir Gzowski, with whom I had been sitting in the University Senate, deplored to me the chances which young Canadians were missing for want of training in practical science. I submitted to him that such training was impossible without a larger fund, which could be formed, apparently, only by consolidation. The result was a meeting of some of the heads of the universities in his chambers, at which the proposal of confederation was well received, but which was followed by no practical steps towards its realization. It appeared pretty plainly that the educational interests might point to union, local interests would be likely to stand in the way. Still I continued to advocate the plan. At length Mr. Gooderham's bequest to the Methodist University of Cobourg, conditional on its migration to Toronto, brought the question to a practical head. A convention of Presidents of Universities was called by the Minister of Education. It was proposed by some of the members, as I was given to understand, that I, as a sort of expert in university reorganization, should be invited to attend. But to this the Minister of Education saw objections, and here my conection with the question of University Confederation came to an end. The plan adopted of uniting the single University of Cobourg with the University of Toronto was not my plan, which contemplated the union of all these institutions; nor is my plan chargeable with any difficulties which may have ensued. By what reasons Trinity and Queen's were led ultimately to reject a policy to which Trinity, at all events, had at one time appeared decidedly favorable, not having been present in the convention I am unable to say.

"I cannot pretend now to see my way to any solution. The difficulties of the case are increased by the growth of McGill, which has reaped in rich private benefactions, the benefit of its independence of the State. Had the resources of British Montreal been united, as they well might have been, to the combined resources of the British province, a first-rate university might have been the result. But the policy of dispersion has now so completely prevailed and has become so rooted in separate foundations and endowments that consolidation seems to be out of our power.

"The only thing which I can suggest for consideration is that the University of Toronto should be separated from the political government of the province. Experience seems to show that private munificence generally shuns government institutions. The late Chancellor of the University, however, seems to be opposed to such a change and I presume he has strong reasons for his opposition. If the Government decides to keep the University of Toronto on its hands, it must extend its support to no rival; by extending its support to rival universities, unconnected with the State, it will be cutting the throat of its own policy and exposing the State University to the disadvantages of both systems.

"I will just add that my idea of a college includes a residence. If Trinity, which now seems again inclined to confederate, brings its residence with it, this will be a decided gain."

SENATORS DID A LITT