

The Toronto World
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London, England, Office:
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A SPLENDID VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

The Toronto waterworks bylaw was
carried yesterday by a majority of
three to one. The World is not saying
this morning, "I told you so." Its feel-
ing is one of gratitude and relief. The
danger was that municipal ownership
and control might lose their luster. The
bylaw, which is a hackneyed phrase,
but in this case it expressed the ex-
citement. The water service of the city,
under municipal control, is not perfect,
but it is so good that some citizens
said: "Why should we spend a million
dollars upon it?" The very excel-
lence of the service was used as an
argument against its improvement. Those
citizens who voted for the bylaw
cannot be too highly commended for
their foresight and broad-mindedness.

The expenditure of a million dollars
will involve a maximum charge of less
than \$4.00 for forty years, for interest
and principal, and most of this will
be met by increased revenue. If the
waterworks were under the control of
a private corporation, an expenditure
of \$1,000,000 would probably be "water-
ed" up to \$2,000,000, and the investors
would expect a profit of at least ten
per cent., say \$200,000 a year. But the
expenditure would be disguised. The
consumers of water would be required
to pay their bills, take what service
the company chose to give and be thank-
ful.

Under municipal ownership we know
exactly what we have to expect. Those
citizens who were willing to incur the
obligations of an expenditure of \$1,000,000
are entitled to the highest credit.
Their action is an incentive to good
municipal government. They have passed
a splendid vote of confidence in the
officials of the City of Toronto. That
confidence ought to be an incentive to
good service, and we most earnestly
hope that it will not be misplaced.

LIBERALISM AND SOCIALISM.
The Hamilton Times denounces
"Socialism" in the manner of a fine
old crusty Tory of a century ago.
The terrible word socialism is applied
to the World for advocating the mu-
nicipal control of municipal services—
in other words for advocating that
principle of self-government which
used to be one of the cherished prin-
ciples of Liberalism. Here is The
Times' knock-down argument:

If municipal management, sub-
ject to popular control, not com-
petent—or is too corrupt—to secure
such safeguards to the people in
"leasing a franchise, how is it to be
supposed it will be competent and
upright through the work of opera-
tion, which involves endless exer-
cises of trained skill and judgment
and daily opportunities for cor-
ruption and crookedness? To state
the case is to make it ridiculous.

In other words, if a private corpora-
tion is smarter at driving a bargain
than a municipal council, it will serve
the people more faithfully than the
officials of the municipality will. Did
The Times never hear of men, who
were sharp at driving bargains, but
prone to shirk their obligations?

The fact that a municipality is over-
reached in a bargain does not prove
that it cannot conduct a gas, electric
or street railway service. It may make
mistakes from time to time, but these
can be rectified. But when it gives
away a franchise in perpetuity or for
a long term and makes a bad bargain,
that mistake is not so easy to rectify.
Such mistakes must be made by the
best and even fairly shrewd men.
It is impossible to foresee and provide
for everything that may arise during
the life of a charter. The moral is that
the municipality should not part
with these franchises at all.

The Times suggests that these fran-
chises are sometimes obtained by cor-
ruption. So they are, and the corrup-
tion is that of the private corporation.
The corrupting influence of private
corporations is one of the strongest
arguments against creating them. A
municipality may occasionally suffer
from the dishonesty of its officials
in some of its services, but these
losses are nothing compared with those
suffered from the dishonesty of cor-
porations. The difference is that the
official may be controlled, dismissed
or punished, and the mistake rectified,
while the corporation is virtually be-
yond control. It can devise a dozen
ways of breaking its agreement and
evading its obligations without los-
ing its charter.

But where does The Times draw the
line between socialism and orthodox
principles of government? Does it re-
gard municipal control of water sup-
ply as socialist? What is the differ-
ence in principle between supplying
water and supplying water power?
Again, the government carries the
mails, including letters and parcels of
a certain size and weight, and nobody
proposes to transfer that service to a
private corporation. Suppose the gov-
ernment took over the business of the
express companies—that is, extended
its parcel-carrying business—would

that be socialism? The Times claims
for Japan a socialist system. Is it
Railway is a government enterprise.
Does The Times condemn the Ontario
government as a gang of wild-eyed
socialists? The education of children is
under public control. It is fully as
important as street railways, electric
lighting, or any other business now
handled by private corporations. It in-
volves a greater danger than any of
these in the way of interference with
individual liberty. We have even adopt-
ed the principle of compulsory educa-
tion. Is that socialist, and does The
Times approve or condemn public and
compulsory education? What particular
class of public services is to be fenced
off from public control? In order to
avoid that dreadful thing—socialism?

CHINESE LABOR IN THE TRANSVAAL

It is doubtful whether the Canadian
government is right in refusing to
allow the introduction of Chinese
labor under the contract system
into the Transvaal, at least in declar-
ing that Canada had no interest in the
question. There is room for difference of
opinion as to Chinese labor. But the
Canadian government and parliament
have declared that they do not want
Chinese labor in Canada. Then the
question arises, have we the right to
express any opinion in regard to the
Transvaal? Some people dismiss the
question with the remark: "None of
our business." But we have declared
in a very emphatic way that South Af-
rican affairs are our business. In 1899
the Canadian house of commons unani-
mously adopted a very strong resolu-
tion protesting against the injustice
inflicted on the Uitlanders by Kruger
and the Boer government. Enjoying the
advantages of self-government in Can-
ada, we wanted our brethren in the
Transvaal to enjoy them. We went on
record for freedom and self-govern-
ment.

Then followed the war. We have no
desire to exaggerate the services of
Canadians in that war. But we
know that they volunteered freely, that
they cheerfully endured the hardships
and dangers of war, and that some of
them shed their blood, under the belief
that they were helping to give South
Africa the British flag, that we en-
joy in Canada. We have surely a right
to enquire whether this condition is
fulfilled.

The Balfour government is now
charged with sanctioning the introduc-
tion of Chinese labor into South Af-
rica, under conditions which virtually
make slavery. These charges may be
exaggerated. But it is the right, and
the duty of the people of Canada to
enquire into them, and at least to de-
clare the opinion that the sacrifices
made for freedom and self-govern-
ment for selfish interests, Canada does
not care a rap for the mine owners of South
Africa, and has no desire to help them
to obtain cheap labor. When it ex-
pressed sympathy with the Uitlanders,
it was thinking of the workmen em-
ployed in the mines of the Rand. But
it is the flag of freedom, justice and
equality. That is the bond of union
between the various parts of the British
empire. If the Balfour govern-
ment can defend its Chinese policy on
these grounds, it will find an almost
unanimous support in Canada. But we
recognize in Canada that the Balfour
government is a party government, ex-
actly like a Grit or Tory government
in Canada; that it is not to be worshiped
but criticized freely and fairly. At
present, it looks as if the Balfour gov-
ernment had made a big blunder in the
matter of Chinese labor in South Africa.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE WAR.
Really authentic information regard-
ing the course of the land operations
between the Russian and Japanese
troops are respectively engaged is be-
coming not only more meagre, but
more difficult to get in any form. In-
terest in the eastern war has certainly
not diminished by the conspiracy of
silence, which both to combatants
have entered, but the public have turned
skeptical and have ceased to expect
a daily budget of battles and skir-
mishes. Such despatches as have come
from the outlying points where eager
correspondents are congregated have
never contained more than the pro-
verbial grain of wheat hid in the
chaff, but in many bushes of chaff,
and when discovered not worth the
search. So far as the land campaign
is concerned there has not even been
the partial light an occasional serious
engagement might have thrown on the
objects and methods of the opposing
commanders. All are wrapped in a
mystery as great as that which en-
velops the naval operations. The
intervals between his meteoric ap-
pearances before Port Arthur.

The only real outstanding informa-
tion after six weeks of active hostilities
appears to be that Japan has gained
virtual control of the peninsula of
Korea, and that very long very long
Russian forces now south of the Yalu
River will be driven into Manchuria
by the advancing Japanese army. What
then will follow? Some of the forecasts
which have appeared have taken it for
granted that the Japanese will con-
tinue their aggressive action and will
follow the retreat of Russian troops
to Mukden, the Manchurian capital, but
even as far north as Harbin, the junction
of the trans-Siberian and Man-
churian railroads. It is not easy to
see why such an assumption could ever
gain currency as a likely proposition,
and there is no reason to believe that
any such suicidal policy is contemplated
by the Japanese staff. At present,
owing to her command of the sea, Ja-
pan enjoys great strategic advan-
tages, and she will continue to do so
while she remains within reasonable
distance of her ports of disembarkation
and supply. But to advance many
hundreds of miles from her maritime
base, dragging behind her a lengthen-
ing chain of communications, and de-
pleting her armies of the forces neces-
sary to guard these lines, does not
seem to offer Japan any countervailing
benefit. Rather by equalizing the con-
ditions of the campaign would it tend
to proportionately diminish the fight-
ing strength of the weaker power.
If, then, speculation is to be indulged

in, it appears the more probable course
for Japan to establish herself in Korea
and in such portions of Southern
Manchuria as lend themselves most
easily to defensive purposes. This nat-
urally involves the ultimate reduction
of Port Arthur and the occupation of
all Manchurian ports. With these in
her hands and supported by the natural
strength of the Korean peninsula,
and the impenetrable range of moun-
tains by which its northeastern fron-
tier is protected, the Japanese might
well establish fortified lines as impen-
etrable as those which Wellington's mil-
itary genius created at Torres Vedras
and against which the whole Russian
army might spend itself in vain.

The course of the South African war
showed how greatly modern weapons
have aided a defensive force operating
in a country lending itself to its pur-
poses. Any stand which undisciplined
yeomanry—such as the Boer farmers—
could make would be a great one. The
course of history is by no means repre-
sentative of the task which would con-
front the Russian army, under the cir-
cumstances indicated, in the case of
highly trained and intelligent troops
acting under skilled command. And
some such problem as the most likely
one for Russia to face would be how
to tackle. To all appearance, such
like the campaign take the turn now con-
sidered, Japan's real trial will come
with the emergence of the Baltic "fleet"
into being upon the eastern seas. But
it will ever get there, and how? That
is the first and the greatest problem
crack, and the method of performing
the operation must be causing. St.
Petersburg many anxious moments.
But unless the Japanese, intoxicated
with initial successes, forget the pru-
dence their position enjoins, Russia
will be able to hazard her all upon a
naval battle, the outcome of which will
hold the attention of a waiting world.

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SERVICES.

Opponents of government and mu-
nicipal ownership like Mr. Casselman
of Hamilton are fond of talking
about the superiority of private enter-
prise and energy in carrying on busi-
ness. No doubt free competition does
promote enterprise and benefit the pub-
lic. Every day conveniences are added
to household, thru the rivalry of
merchants and tradesmen. There
could have free competition in tele-
phones, gas and electric heating and
lighting, street railways, water supply,
etc., we should doubtless have good
service.

But we do not promote enterprise
and good service by having these
businesses over as monopolies. The
value corporations, as a rule monopolies,
are not enterprise. A dozen farmers
organizing a telephone system can
have better and newer instruments
than are supplied by the Bell Tele-
phone Company in Canada. The pri-
vate monopolies always plausibly
plead weakness and inefficiency as
excuses for not doing their duty. The
Kingston Street Railway Company cannot
run its cars in winter. The Toronto Rail-
way Company seems to have become a
chronic invalid; the least thing in the
way of a snowstorm sends it to bed.

The water supply of Toronto
requires expansion. The water
service of Toronto is a marvel
of efficiency compared with the
service of the private corporations.
Judging by experience, we might expect
some strange things if the water sup-
ply of Toronto were under private con-
trol. The water supply of Toronto is
a marvel of efficiency compared with
the service of the private corporations.
Judging by experience, we might expect
some strange things if the water sup-
ply of Toronto were under private con-
trol. When the tap was turned on, the water
might come or not; you might have
to wait five minutes, or half an hour,
or a whole afternoon. The price would
be double or treble what it is to-day.
No private corporation gives us a ser-
vice that can be compared with the
water service for the same price. The
City of Toronto is not supposed to have
a perfect government, from a
business point of view, but its water-
works system is a model of business
ability and efficiency compared with
the private corporation services.

NATURE RELENTS AT LAST.

Yesterday was one of those warm,
pleasant, bright days, on which it is
customary to say that "all nature
smiles." During the winter the sun
may be seen, but he is not tempted to
say that nature had not only the smile,
but the laugh, on us, giving us the
maximum of cold and the minimum of
sunshine. However, we love nature,
and to be with one we love doth
work like madness in the brain. The
most thankful hearts have been sent
to the English Channel, but the cur-
rent nature puts on the of her sunny
smiles, all our anger melts away with
the ice.
All as we make so many al-
lowances for the Street Railway Com-
pany in the winter, why not make a
few for Dame Nature? Doubtless she
has her own difficulties. She provides
us with vast quantities of fresh air,
which we sometimes carefully exclude.
She provides us with vast quantities
of fresh water, for drinking and ablu-
tionary purposes, which are not un-
solicitedly appreciated. She paints mag-
nificent pictures in forest and sea and
sky, and her picture galleries are not
too well patronized. Her dark days
and her cold days are parts of her
system; our business is to make the
best of it.

COUNTRY HOTEL SERVICE.

Editor World: As it is expected
that the liquor license question is about
to be further considered by the On-
tario legislature, I have concluded that
it is an opportune time to offer my
impressions as to existing conditions
in so far as hotels in relation to the
liquor question are concerned. I have
traveled with a horse and rig during
the wagoning season for the last ten
years, covering ground extending east-
wardly to Cornwall, westwardly to
Ottawa and westerly to Cambric, Bay-
field and Ridgeway. I do not feel
that I could claim to be an expert, but
I have been to many towns and vil-
lages north and south. In many vil-
lages I have been very disappointed in
the accommodation over night, and the
same is true as to the midday meal.
In some places I have been very dis-
appointed. There are many places which
I visit that have had hotels in
days gone by, and in some places
until quite recently. But on account
of the licenses having been withdrawn
or refused, or on account of local op-
inion being adopted, or as the result
of some other temperance legislation or
agitation, there are none now, nor any
other houses taking their place for

the accommodation of travelers. This
lack of accommodation is becoming a
very serious matter and if the licens-
ing of hotels is entirely abolished,
the traveler will be compelled to hard-
ship to a large and respectable portion of
our population. The fact is that even now
travelers are in the greatest straits.
Parts of Ontario have often to go miles
out of their way when night is ap-
proaching in order to find a place where
they can get a night's rest. Frequently
rooms are all engaged, and if there
should be another hotel in the place, as
there is in many places, it will be a very
undesirable place, and if there is but
one hotel you must put up with it, or
a coach, or sit in a chair for the
night.

But the prohibitionist knows all
about it, and will tell you that where
the hotels are closed there are always
residents ready and willing to accom-
modate respectable travelers. While
this is true to a very limited extent,
it is not at all the case in many vil-
lages. In many places, unless one is
willing to put up with very rough
fare indeed, in many villages where
there are no hotels, there are no
houses of any description where you
can get meals and lodging.

These traveling are not given any-
thing other than a cold lunch. I
might also say that in many parts of
the province, especially in the north,
it is not possible to travel for 15
or 20 miles continuously on highways
that are principal thoroughfares without
encountering some difficulty. The
business of those who are trying to make
money out of the bill has been given
to understand that it would come
up on Wednesday, but the pre-
senter asked him to come to have it
laid over till Monday next, and he had
done so, but he gave due and suffi-
cient notice that he proposed to push
it to the full extent of his powers, and
Mr. Whitney assured him of the sup-
port of the opposition. This will bring
the matter to a focus, and if he de-
mands a vote he may be able to carry
it.

Mr. Conmee's Grant.

In reply to Mr. Smyth (Algonia), Hon.
Mr. Davis said the government, by or-
der-in-council, granted 100 feet of land
fronting on Algonia and Cameron
streets, Port Arthur, to the Roman
Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the
Diocese of Peterborough for hospital
purposes. The Roman Catholic author-
ities desired to exchange this for 44
feet of land on the corner of Algonia and
Cameron streets, which had been al-
lowed to the church for hospital pur-
poses. The church grant was free. Mr.
Conmee paid \$600.

Mr. Whitney, the minister
of education said the fees received
from candidates writing on depart-
mental examinations amounted to \$11,000,
44, and the total cost to the depart-
ment \$30,002.88, making a deficiency
of \$18,992.88. The services of the exam-
iners, with incidental expenses, cost \$18,
014.

Live Stock at St. Louis.

Mr. Dryden told Mr. Whitney that it
was not the intention of the govern-
ment to appropriate any sum towards
defraying the expenses of Ontario ex-
hibitors of live stock at St. Louis, as
the Dominion government did not
exhibit live stock at St. Louis.

Mr. Whitney also desired to know
the exact nature of the securities held
by Messrs. Conmee and Bowman in
the 800 enterprises, and was informed
that the government had no definite
information on the subject beyond the
explanations already given.

Mr. Hanna had an enquiry addressed
to him by Mr. Conmee, who had been
began an action to enforce a mechanic's
lien for upwards of \$400,000 against
the lands of the Algonia Central, and for
a judgment for that amount. If on
the 12th day of October, 1903, they ob-
tained a judgment against the Algonia
Central and Hudson Bay Railway Com-
pany for a lien of upwards of \$400,000,
with interest thereon from, on or
about the 12th day of February, 1903,
until paid? If he said judgment, or
any part thereof, has since been paid,
and if so, by whom? Has the Algonia
Central and Hudson Bay Railway Com-
pany paid the said judgment, or any
part thereof? Has the said debt, or
any part thereof, been secured since
the 12th day of October, 1903, and if
so, by whom, and what security has
been furnished? Do Messrs. Conmee
and Bowman rank as creditors of the
Algonia Central and Hudson Bay Rail-
way Company, or of the Consolidated
Companies of Saint Ste. Marie?

Mr. Conmee was not in the house
and Mr. Bowman said he was not
ready to give an answer, in fact, he
did not know the question was in the
paper until he heard it read.

Later in the afternoon, however, Mr.
Conmee came into the chamber and Mr.
Hanna pressed for an answer. Mr.
Conmee stated that he had not seen
the question.

Hon. Mr. Stratton informed Mr.
Ganey that the government had no
contract with Saturday Night for de-
scriptive articles on provincial institu-
tions, but three illustrated articles
were paid for at \$150 each.

Assets of Loan Companies.

In answer to a question by Mr.
Ganey, Hon. Mr. Gibson said: The
Department of Insurance examines the
assets held by the various companies
obtaining licenses each year. No sta-
tute requires or contemplates the ex-
amination of the assets of loan com-
panies. So far as is known to the
registrar, no loan company is carrying
assets large blocks of stock of any
life insurance company. The invest-
ment powers of loan companies vary
greatly, according to the fact whether
they are incorporated under the public
general act of the province; (b) under
the general act of the Dominion; (c)
under special acts of the Dominion.
Under the public general act of the
province, a loan company can invest
its assets in the stock of a life in-
surance company. Loan com-
panies deriving their powers from the
Dominion public general act are from
the majority of the special acts ob-
tained can invest in stock with out
limitation.

Third Reading.
The following bills were read a third
time: To amend the act respecting re-
ligious institutions (Gibson); respect-
ing the Presbyterian Church at New
market (Davis); to consolidate the
floating debt of the Town of Wallace.

**IS TRUAX A CREDITOR?
ASKS DUNLOP OF RENEWAL**

H. J. Pettipiece Gives Premier
Warning That He Will Push
Taxation Bill.

It may be found that a third mem-
ber of the legislature is personally in-
terested in the legislation now before
the assembly to guarantee a loan of
\$2,000,000 to the collapsed Saint Ste.
Marie Industries. Mr. Dunlop pro-
poses to ask a question couched in the
following terms: Is the member for
South Bruce, R. E. Truax, a creditor
of the allied companies of Saint Ste.
Marie, or any of them, or of whom this
government proposes to guarantee a
loan of \$2,000,000? If the question is
answered in the affirmative, the entire
government majority will disappear,
providing, of course, the speaker rules
that the independence of parliament
prevents the three interested mem-
bers from voting or taking part in the
discussion when the bill comes up for
its second reading.

The legislature put in a good day
yesterday. Several important measures
were discussed, and in the evening
about forty sections of the new tax-
ation bill were put thru. None of them
were important, being principally pro-
visions for the carrying out of the main
features of the bill.

A circumstance that may cause some
embarrassment was brought out
when Mr. Pettipiece's railway
taxation bill was reached. The
promoter of the bill had been given
to understand that it would come
up on Wednesday, but the pre-
senter asked him to come to have it
laid over till Monday next, and he had
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it to the full extent of his powers, and
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port of the opposition. This will bring
the matter to a focus, and if he de-
mands a vote he may be able to carry
it.

Hon. F. Latchford has gone south
for his health. For the past month
he has been troubled with a sore throat
and has not been able to appear in the
house regularly. During his absence
from the house Mr. Murphy will not
vote, the opposition in caucus decid-
ing to give him a pair.

Traveler.

Before the orders of the day were
called Mr. Pearce called attention to
an article in The Banker Times de-
claring that deer were being shot down
by "human wolves," and calling Cham-
berlain Smith to task for neglecting his
duties.

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lien for upwards of \$400,000 against
the lands of the Algonia Central, and for
a judgment for that amount. If on
the 12th day of October, 1903, they ob-
tained a judgment against the Algonia
Central and Hudson Bay Railway Com-
pany for a lien of upwards of \$400,000,
with interest thereon from, on or
about the 12th day of February, 1903,
until paid? If he said judgment, or
any part thereof, has since been paid,
and if so, by whom? Has the Algonia
Central and Hudson Bay Railway Com-
pany paid the said judgment, or any
part thereof? Has the said debt, or
any part thereof, been secured since
the 12th day of October, 1903, and if
so, by whom, and what security has
been furnished? Do Messrs. Conmee
and Bowman rank as creditors of the
Algonia Central and Hudson Bay Rail-
way Company, or of the Consolidated
Companies of Saint Ste. Marie?

Mr. Conmee was not in the house
and Mr. Bowman said he was not
ready to give an answer, in fact, he
did not know the question was in the
paper until he heard it read.

Later in the afternoon, however, Mr.
Conmee came into the chamber and Mr.
Hanna pressed for an answer. Mr.
Conmee stated that he had not seen
the question.

Hon. Mr. Stratton informed Mr.
Ganey that the government had no
contract with Saturday Night for de-
scriptive articles on provincial institu-
tions, but three illustrated articles
were paid for at \$150 each.

Assets of Loan Companies.

In answer to a question by Mr.
Ganey, Hon. Mr. Gibson said: The
Department of Insurance examines the
assets held by the various companies
obtaining licenses each year. No sta-
tute requires or contemplates the ex-
amination of the assets of loan com-
panies. So far as is known to the
registrar, no loan company is carrying
assets large blocks of stock of any
life insurance company. The invest-
ment powers of loan companies vary
greatly, according to the fact whether
they are incorporated under the public
general act of the province; (b) under
the general act of the Dominion; (c)
under special acts of the Dominion.
Under the public general act of the
province, a loan company can invest
its assets in the stock of a life in-
surance company. Loan com-
panies deriving their powers from the
Dominion public general act are from
the majority of the special acts ob-
tained can invest in stock with out
limitation.

T. EATON CO. LIMITED
190 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.**This Friday's Exceptional Bargains**

Wrist Bags 15c
Wrist Bags; waltz grain
leather; grey only; nickel-plated
frame; Friday, bargain, each.
each. 15

Mending Wool
600 skeins Mending Wool 2 and 4-
ply Black Grey and Fawn; regu-
lar 5c and 6c each; Friday,
day, per skein. 4

Framed Pictures
Lot of Framed Pictures; choice
colored subjects; in wide fram-
ings; regular \$1.25 to \$2.50;
Friday, special. 75

New Spring Buttons
The Newest Buttons or Medallions
for trimming the new spring and
summer gowns; these come in
white, brown, green, pink, blue
and red, with gold or silver
thread; 4 sizes; regular 35c;
Friday. 25

Hair Pin Cabinet
Hair Pin Cabinet, containing 100
assorted sizes and lengths; also
toilet pins and black and white
common pins; put up in neat
box; regular 10c; Friday.
2 for. 15

Bone Hair Pins
Shell Color Bone Hair Pins; these
are not the best being second
regular 10c dozen; Fri-
day. 4

Pillow Tops
Oriental Pillow Tops; assorted de-
signs; also lithograph pillow
tops; can be made up with cord
or frill; regular 15c and
25c; Friday. 9

Men's Suits
Men's Suits; four buttoned sin-
gle-breasted sack suit; in
brown and grey domestic
tweeds; broken lines and odd
sizes; neat checks and striped
patterns; good linings of
Italian cloth; sizes 36 to 44;
regular selling price \$6.00,
\$6.50, \$8.00, \$9.00;
Friday. 3.89

Men's Neckwear
Men's Fine Silk and Sateen Neck-
wear; latest styles in four-line
hand, band and shield knots;
and large flowing end; made
from fine quality silks; large
assortment of patterns in blue,
effect and fancy designs in
light, medium and dark colors;
regular 25c; Friday.
12c

Basement Values
Fancy China Cups and Saucers;
very prettily decorated; in as-
orted shapes and designs; regu-
lar 15c and 20c each; Friday.
7

English Tea Sets
English Tea Sets; in the well-known