WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET

LOCAL MARKET.

Wednesday, April 1.

There were 20 loads of hay offered today. Sales were a little slow at $13 to $15 per ton.

Straw sold at $7 and $7 50 per ton, nearly all at the latter price.

Oats were easier at $1 52 to $1 58 per cwt, mostly at $1 56.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The markets held here the past week were on a par with those of the previous week, as there was a brisk demand in nearly every line, and prices were firm, with the exception of hay and apples.

Grain—Oats have fluctuated considerably the past week, as they sold at Saturday's market at $1 60 and $1 62 per cwt. At present they are disposed of at $1 52 to $1 58 per cwt. Wheat is higher at 93c to 94c per bushel. Timothy seed sells at $11 50 to $13 per bushel.

Hay and Straw—There were a large number of loads offered last week and sales were slow. So far this week the supply is small, but there is an improvement in the demand. Prices range from $13 to $15 per ton. Straw is slow and the supply is sufficient for all requirements. Sales are made mostly at $7 50 per ton.

Butter and Eggs—At Saturday's market butter was a shade easier. Since then there has been a firmer tone to the market, and at present it is firm at 29c to 30c for crocks and 30c to 31c for choice pound rolls in basket lots. Eggs are a little firmer than they were on Saturday. Prices range from 15c to 16c per dozen for crate and basket lots.

Potatoes—The market is firm and sales brisk at $1 per bag wholesale, and $1 05 to $1 10 retail.

Apples—There is a slight improvement in the demand for the better class of apples, which sell at $2 per barrel, second quality at $1 50 per barrel. By the bag prices range from 40c to 85c.

Poultry—Turkeys sold at 17c to 18c per pound for dressed, and 15c to 16c alive. Chickens sell at 11c to 11½c per pound alive, or 12½c to 13c dressed. Old fowl 10c to 11c per pound alive, or 11c to 12c dressed. The dealers are offering 11c to 12c per pound alive.

Dressed Hogs—Prices have advanced at $8 per cwt for hogs which weigh 120 to 150 pounds. The market is firm and prices may go higher.

Little Hogs—Prices paid here last Monday was $5 50 per cwt for selects. Prices may be a little higher for next Monday's shipment. Fat sows sell at $3 75 per cwt. Small pigs range in price from $4 to $8 per pair, the latter price for pigs about three months old.

Maple Syrup—There is a fairly brisk demand at $1 10 to $1 15 per gallon wholesale, and $1 20 to $1 25 retail.

Butchers' Meats—There is very little change in prices in this line. Beef sells at $6 to $8 per cwt. Veal, $6 to $9 per cwt, according to quality. Lamb scarce at 12c to 13c per pound. Mutton, $6 to $8 50 per cwt.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, April 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 100 head; steady; prime steers, $6 25 to $7. Veals—Receipts, 500 head; active and 25c higher, $5 to $8.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,600 head; fairly active and 15c to 20c higher; heavy, mixed and Yorkers, $6 70 to $6 75; pigs, $5 25 to $6 15; roughs, $5 75 to $6; stags, $3 50 ot $4 25; dairies, $6 50 to $6 70.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6,000 head; sheep active and steady; lambs slow and 6c lower; lambs, $5 to $8 85; yearlings, $7 50 to $7 75; wethers, $7 to $7 50, a few at $7 60; ewes, $2 23 to $6 75; sheep, mixed, $2 to $6 75.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 18,000; steady to 10c lower; beeves, $4 60 to $7 35; cows and heifers, $2 to $6 10; Texans, $4 40 to $5 40; calves, $4 75 to $6 75; westerns, $3 25 to $5 30; stockers and feeders, $3 25 to $5 30.

Hogs—Receipts, 27,000; steady to 5c higher; light, $5 90 to $6 35; mixed, $5 90 to $6 40; heavy, $5 90 to $6 25; roughs, $5 90 to $6 05; pigs, $4 90 to $5 75; bulk of sales at $6 20 to $6 30.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; weak to 10c lower; natives, $4 75 to $6 90; westerns, $5 to $6 90; yearlings, $6 25 to $7 60; lambs, $6 to $8 10; westerns, $6 50 to $8 15.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, March 31.—Canadian cattle are 11½c to 12½c per lb; refrigerator beef is 9c to 9½c per lb.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 31.—Cotton—Futures closed steady. Closing bids: April, 9.55c; May, 9.65c; June, 9.66c; July, 9.67c; August, 9.61c; October, 9.52c; December, 9.53c; January, 9.55c.

Spot closed quiet, 10 points higher; middling uplands, 10.50c; middling gulf, 10.75c; sales, 200 bales.

New York, April 1.—Cotton—Futures opened firm; May, 9.75c; July, 9.77c; August, 9.72 bid; October, 9.61c; December, 9.11c; January, 9.61c bid.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, March 31.—Cotton—Spot quiet; prices 1 point higher; American middling, fair, 6.32; good middling, 5.96; middling, 5.70; low middling, 5.36; good ordinary, 4.92; ordinary, 4.42.

The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 300 were for speculation and export, and included 4,900 American.

Receipts, 4,200 bales, all American.

Futures opened and closed steady; American middling, G. O. C., April, 5.28½; April and May, 5.27½; May and June, 5.28; June and July, 5.23½; July and August, 5.27½; August and September, 5.22; September and October, 5.18; October and November, 5.10; Nopember and December, 5.10; December and January, 5.09½; January and February, 5.09.

SUGAR MARKET.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 31.—Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 3,86c; centrifugal, 96° test, 4.36c; molasses sugar, 3.61c; refined sugar steady. Molasses—Steady.

LONDON.

London, March 31.—Raw sugar—Centrifugal, 12s 3d; Muscovado, 11s; beet sugar, March, 11s 5¼d.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 31.—Sugar—The market is strong at unchanged prices. Owing to the failure of the crop of raw sugar, dealers expect the prices of refined to go higher before summer. The outlook for the new sugar crop is favorable, but reports say that the acreage is not so large as last year, which is contrary to precedent, as high prices are usually followed next season by an increase in the acreage. Quotations are: Montreal granulated, in barrels, $4 90; yellow, $4 60; in bags these prices are 5c less; Acadia, in barrels or bags, $4 80.

LEATHER MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 31.—Leather—No. 1 Spanish sole, for jobbing, 27c to 29c; No. 2, 21c to 23c; No. 1 Spanish sole, for manufacturing, 25½c to 27c; No. 2, 24½c to 26c; No. 3, 22½c to 24c; No. 1 oak sole, 27c to 29c; No. 2, 26c to 28c; No. 1 English sole bends, 43c to 45c; No. 1 slaughter sole, heavy, 29c to 30c; medium, 28c to 29c; lights, 28c to 29c.

Harness Leather—No. U. Q., 34c to 35c; rejected, 30c to 32c; No. 2, 30c to 31c.

Hemlock Country Harness—No. 1, 29c to 30c; No. 2, 25c to 26c.

OIL MARKETS.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., March 31.—Credit balances, $1 78.

LONDON.

London, March 31.—Petroleum, American refined, 6 9-16d; spirits, 7¼d.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, Belgium, March 31.—Petroleum, 22 francs.

BEAN MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 1.—Oil opened and closed at $1 78.

BEAN MARKET.

DETROIT.

Detroit, March 31.—Beans—Spot, $2 25, nominal; April, $2 25, nominal; May, $230 asked.

HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 31.—Hides—The drop in the price of sheepskins this week is due to the big change in London wool prices, which went off about 25 per cent this week.

Ruling prices here are: Inspected steers and cows, Na. 1, 1½c; No. 2, 4½c; No. 3, 3½c; do, country hides, 3½c to 4c; calfskins, 10c; veal kips, 1c to 7c; sheepskins, 70c to 80c; horsehides, $2 10.

Horsehair—25c.

Tallow—Rendered, 4½c to 5½c.

WOOL MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 31.—Wool—There are no quotations, as not a pound of wool is coming into this market. Some shearing is going on, but it is not sufficient to have any effect on the market.

PRODUCE MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, April 1.—Peas were a little firmer at the opening of the breadstuffs market today. A good deal of barley is selling for feed, and traders who bought it at high prices are standing a good loss. Prices are:

Wheat—Manitoba No. 1 northern, $1 20; No. 2 northern, $1 17; feed wheat, 67c; No. 2 feed, 62c; Ontario No. 2 white, 90c to 91c, at point of shipment; No. 2 red, 90c; No. 2 mixed, 89c; goose, 87c.

Corn—Firm; No. 3 yellow American, American, 72c; kiln-dried, 74c, Toronto freights; No. 3 mixed, 1c less.

Barley—Very dull; No. 2, 60c.

Peas—No. 2, 87½c to 88c outside.

Rye—No. 2, 85c to 85½c.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 67c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 47½c outside, 49c on track at Toronto; No. 2 mixed, 45c.

Flour—Manitoba patents, special brand, $6; seconds, $5 40 to $5 50; strong bakers, $5 30; winter wheat patents, $3 45.

Bran—Full cars, $25 at North Bay.

Shorts—Scarce, at $24, f. o. b. at mills.

HAY MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 31.—Baled Straw—Dull, at $9 to $10 per ton on track here; wheat straw, $8 50.

Baled Hay—Dull; timothy is quoted at $16 in car lots on track here.

ENGLISH MARKET.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, April 1.—Wheat—Spot quiet; No. 2 red western winter, 7s 1d. Futures steady; May, 6s 11d; July, 7s ⅝d.

Corn—Spot steady; prime mixed American, new, 5s 4½d; do, old, 5s 7d. Futures quiet; May, 5s 5¾d; July nominal.

Peas—Canadian steady, 7s 8d.

Flour—Winter patents quiet, 29s 9d.

Hops (at London)—Pacific coast dull, £1 10s to £2 10s.

Beef—Extra India mess firm, 92s 6d.

Pork—Prime mess western dull, 68s 9d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, strong, 48s 6d.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, strong, 43s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, strong, 42s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, strong, 43s; do, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, strong, 41s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, strong, 41s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, strong, 43s 6d; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, strong, 32s 6d.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, strong, 42s 3d; American refined, in pails, strong, 43s 6d.

Butter—Good United States dull, 80s to 85s.

Cheese—American finest white, firm, 61s; do, colored, firm, 63s; Canadian finest white, steady, 63s; do, colored, firm, 64s.

Tallow—Prime city dull, 26s 9d; Australian (in London) quiet, 28s 7½d.

Turpentine Spirits—Dull, 38s.

Linseed Oil—Dull, 22s 9d.

Petroleum—Quiet, 6¾d.

Rosin—Common steady, 9s 6d.

Cottonseed Oil (Hull refined)—Spot firm, 23s.

SECURITIES

returning attractive rates of interest, listed and always saleable. Write or telephone 213.

H. C. BECHER, 243 Richmond

STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 31.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	60	60⅛	58½	58⅞
Amer. Locomotive	45	45	43¼	43¼
American Sugar	123¾	125	123¾	124½
American Smelting	70	70	67	67⅛
Anaconda	38½	38½	37½	37½
Atchison, com.	73⅛	73⅞	72⅝	72⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	83⅛	83⅛	81¾	82
Brooklyn Transit	45¾	46⅛	44⅝	44⅝
Canadian Pacific	152¼	152¼	150¾	151
Col. Fuel & Iron	24	24⅞	23½	23⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio	31¼	31¼	30¾	31
Chicago & G. W.	5	..	..	..
St. Paul	141¼	141¼	141¼	141¼
Rock Island, pfd.	27¼	27¼	26¾	26¾
Distillers	32¼	32¼	31	31
Erie, com.	14½	15	13⅝	13⅝
Erie, 1st pfd.	32½	32¾	29	29
Erie, 2nd pfd.	22	22	17⅞	17⅞
Louisville & Nash.	97	97	96½	96½
National Lead	57	57	55⅞	55⅞
Great Northern	123½	123⅝	122	122¼
Northern Pacific	127¾	127⅞	126¼	126¼
Mexican Central	19⅜	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞
Missouri Pacific	41½	41½	40	40⅛
Kansas & Texas	23⅞	23⅞	23	23
Kansas & Tex., pfd.	55	55	54	54
Norfolk & Western	64	64	63¾	63¾
Ontario & Western	32½	32½	32⅛	32½
Pennsylvania	116⅜	116⅜	115½	115⅝
Pacific Mail	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼
People's Gas	89¼	89½	89	89
Pressed Steel Car	24	24	23½	23½
Reading	104¾	105	102¾	103
Republic Steel	19¼	19¼	17⅞	18
oSuthern Pacific	75¼	75½	74⅞	74⅞
Southern Railway	13⅝	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝
Southern Ry., pfd.	38½	38½	38	38
Texas Pacific	16	16	15½	15½
Twin City	84	..	..	..
U. S. Leather	20¼	20¼	19½	19½
U. S. Steel	33⅞	33⅞	33⅜	33½
U. S. Steel, pfd.	98⅜	98⅝	97¾	98
U. S. Steel, bonds	94½	94⅛	93½	93¾
Union Pacific	125¾	125⅞	123¾	123⅞
Wabash, com.	9½	10	9½	9¾
Western Union Tel.	54	54	53½	53½

MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 31—Close.

	Morning. Ask.	Morning. Bid.	Afternoon. Ask.	Afternoon. Bid.
C. C. P., xd.	151½	150	151	150⅝
C. P. R., new	..	147	147⅝	147
Detroit Railway	32½	32⅛	32½	32⅛
Dom. Coal, com.	41¼	41	41	40
Dom. Steel, com.	16	15⅞	16	15⅞
Dom. Steel, pfd.	57	55¾	56½	56
Duluth, com.	..	..	..	10
Halifax Ry., xd.	..	95½	..	95½
Havana Electric	..	..	..	29
Illinois, pfd., xd.	83⅝	83	..	83
Woods, com.	86¾	86	87	86½
Woods, pfd.	114½	114	..	..
Laurentide Paper	103	101	..	..
Mackay, com., xd.	57	56½	57	56¼
Mackay, pfd.	63	62½	63	61¾
Mexican L. & P.	47¾	47⅝	48	47⅞
Minn. & St.Paul, xd.	109¼	108½	107½	107¼
Montreal Power	91⅞	91⅝	92	91¾
Montreal Railway	185½	183½	185	184¼
Northern Ohio	20	..	20	..
N. S. Steel, xd.	54	53	54	53
Ogilvie, pfd.	130	127	130	129
R. & O. Navigation	69½	68½	69¾	68½
Rio Janeiro Tram	34¾	34½	34½	34⅜
Sao Paulo, xd.	124	121¾	124	121¾
Toledo Railway	..	..	9¾	9
Toronto Railway	99	98	99	98
Tri-City, pfd., xd.	..	70½	..	70
Twin City	83⅞	..	..	..
Shawinigan	63	..	63	..
Bank of Commerce	162	..	161¼	..
Hochelaga Bank	..	..	137	135
Merchants' Bank	..	157	..	157
Molsons Bank	200	195	200	195
Bank of Montreal	231	229	231	229
Bank Nova Scotia	..	278	..	278
Quebec Bank	124	..	124	—
Union Bank	120	..	..	..
Textile, pfd., xd.	83¾	83¼	84	83½
Dom. Textile, com.	45	..	45	..
Montreal Cotton	115	112	..	..
Dom. Cotton, bds.	92½	91½	92½	91½
Dom. Steel, bonds	..	74½	76	74½
Mex. Power, bds.	82	..	82	..
N. S. Steel, bonds	106	..	106	..
Ogilvie, bonds	112	..	..	..
Rio, bonds	79¾	..	78⅝	..
Textile bonds, A	..	83	..	83
Textile bonds, B	..	85	..	85
Textile bonds, C	..	83	..	83
Winnipeg, bonds	100	..	100	..

Afternoon Sales: C. P. R., 25 at 151¼, 25 at 151, 1 at 152, 25 at 151; Montreal Railway, 2 at 185, 3 at 184½; Rio, 25 at 34½, 50 at 34⅜; Soo, common, 75 at 106, 25 at 107, 25 at 107¼; Textile, bonds, 1,000 at 83; Power, 40 at 92, 25 at 91¾, 1 at 91; Bank of Montreal, 16 at 230; Bank of Toronto, 2 at 208; Penmans, 5 at 35; West India, bonds, 4,000 at 84; Iron, preferred, 25 at 55¾; Mackay, common, 25 at 56½; Mexican, 25 at 48; Hochelaga Bank, 26 at 135, 4 at 135; Twin City, 10 at 83⅝.

GOV'T PARDONS GEORGE ROWLEY

Was Sentenced to Twelve Years for Embezzlement of Trust Funds.

St. Thomas, March 31.—Word was received in the city today to the effect that George Rowley, ex-manager of the defunct Elgin Loan Company, who on Aug. 12, 1903, was sentenced by Judge Ermatinger to twelve years in Kingston Penitentiary for embezzling $187,000 of the company's funds, has been pardoned. It is expected he will be released today and will then go west.

The loan company closed it doors on June, 15, 1903, after extensive losses by the manager, who dabbled in stocks and made up his losses by misappropriating the company's funds. When the Atlas Loan Company failed to affected the Elgin Company, and Rowley fled. He returned later, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to twelve years. Several petitions asking for his release have been sent to Ottawa from this city.

LIBERALS WILL TRY AGAIN

Toronto, Ont., March 31.—Now that Mr. Henry Dreany's action with regard to Cobalt Lake has been dealt with by the courts, the Liberals in the Legislature have decided again to make an effort to inquire into the circumstances of the recording of the bed of Cobalt Lake, as a mining claim. When Mr. Dreany was summoned to give evidence before the public accounts committee the chairman ruled that no question could be asked touching Cobalt Lake, as the matter was before the courts. Apparently the reason for this ruling has been removed by the dismissal of Mr. Dreany's action by Chancellor Boyd.

TO BUILD A BRANCH

Connection Between Montreal and the National Transcontinental Railway Assured.

Ottawa, March 31. — Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. George P. Graham, Hon. L. P. Brodeur and Hon. Sydney Fisher received in the railway committee-room of the House of Commons today a large delegation from Montreal, asking that the Government build a branch railway connecting the city of Montreal with the Transcontinental. The delegation represented the Chambre du Commerce, the Board of Trade and the City Council of Montreal. Those who addressed the ministers pointed out that it was in the interests of Canada, as well as of Montreal, that the road should be built. The Grand Trunk, it was pointed out, could not commence to build the line until its own main line was completed.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, replying to the delegation, said that he recognized the necessity of building this branch. The National Transcontinental would not be complete until connection was made with Montreal. The general election would take place some time between now and the next eighteen months, and the Government would have time to enter into various contracts for large national undertakings before then. At present their hands were pretty full with work, and everything could not be done at once. However, he assured the deputation that the branch would be built as soon as possible.

Y. M. C. A. COMMITTEES HOLD A MEETING

Many Matters of Importance Were Discussed Last Evening.

The various committees in charge of the different branches of the Young Men's Christian Association work met last evening and held the regular monthly session, at which matters pertaining to the needs of the association were discussed. All the reports received were most satisfactory, and it was reported that the evening educational classes are in the most flourishing condition. At the conclusion of the regular business those present sat down to a 6 o'clock dinner, prepared by the ladies, and an enjoyable time was spent until early in the evening. Among the heads of committees present were Messrs. J. W. Westervelt, F. H. Heath, Dr. H. A. Stevenson, Dr. A. Thompson, W. Wright, C. S. Glass, R. Parker and J. Cullens.

Some person threw a quantity of acid over a dog's head in Paris yesterday afternoon, burning out both its eyes, and fearfully burning its head. The police are on the track of the fiend.

It is a good plan to cultivate the habit of getting your money's worth.

If you would be popular keep your troubles to yourself, that will help.

Many a man gets the upper hand by dealing it to himself from the bottom of the deck.

EDMUND BELTZ HAS REMOVED

Store Is Now Located at 160 Dundas Street, North Side, Near Richmond.

The firm of Edmund Beltz, hatters and furriers, which has been doing business continually in this city for 51 years, has removed from its former location to 160 Dundas street, next to McCallum's drug store, on the corner of Richmond and Dundas streets. This is only the fourth removal this firm has made during over half a century of business.

Mr. E. Beltz, the head of the firm, is one of London's oldest, if not the oldest, native-born residents. He was born in the city 75 years ago, and has

EDMUND BELTZ.

resided here ever since. He has watched the city grow from the crossroads to its present position.

During that time he has developed a splendid business in furs and hats and caps, and that line of goods. Mr. Beltz has a large clientele, who are loyal to him because of his honest business methods.

His many friends will note the change of place of business, and there is no doubt the firm will continue to increase its present large business.

Anything in the line of furs, or hats, caps, etc., can be obtained from this firm.

UNIVERSITY BILL PLEASES

(Continued From Page One.)

pressed with the value of the university that they will enlarge the term of assistance greatly.

Three Years' Effort.

"This is the culmination of three years' effort to put the university on a sound basis. It has taken considerable work on the part of those interested to bring matters to this conclusion, and I think that better days are before us.

"When the university was a denominational institution, the Government refused to aid us at all. Now that the city has taken up the matter, I do not think that the Government will fail to assist the university. That is the line I would suggest the city follow.

Government Aid.

"Government aid should be given to it. London occupies a splendid position in Western Ontario, and I think that a university of the importance that the Western University will become should be given Government aid. And I think it will be in the future.

"I am very much pleased with the results, and I think that London will shortly be very proud of its university."

Captain Murphy.

"I am glad that the committee has reported so favorably on the bill," said Captain T. J. Murphy, who is a member of the senate. "I would rather have had the term ten years instead of five, but still I cannot find much fault with that. The city will see the importance of the university in five years, and will be willing to continue the aid indefinitely. In London we have everything but a university, and now that it is practically assured, our position is infinitely better.

Plenty of Territory.

"We are situated in the center of the best agricultural district in Canada. There is plenty of territory from which to draw students, and I am perfectly satisfied that if good professors are obtained, as they will be, the university will do work second to none in the Province.

"I am glad, from personal reasons, as my boys will soon be ready for the university, and they can be educated at home. This will be of great benefit to me from many standpoints, and as a citizen of London I appreciate it very much. I cannot see anything but success for it."

Mayor Stevely.

"We would have preferred to have had a ten-year term," said Mayor Stevely, "but the committee thought that five would be better and that change was made.

"Further than that no change was made, and the bill goes through as drafted.

"I think it will be a splendid thing for London, and it should be a great success."

THOROLD INDIGNANT

To Protest to Government Against Increase in Price of Gas.

Thorold, March 31.—In consequence of the action of the United Gas Companies in jumping the price of natural gas from 30 to 50 cents a thousand feet, an indignation meeting was held in the town hall here last night, the place being crowded.

After some warm speeches had been delivered, resolutions were moved and adopted protesting against the company's action, and a committee was apointed to co-operate with the city of St. Catharines in making a formal appeal to the Provincial Government.

SOFT COAL MINERS ON STRIKE 250,000 LAY DOWN THE PICKS

Indianapolis, March 31.—Two hundred and fifty thousand picks dropped from the hands of as many bituminous coal miners of the United States this evening, not to be used again until a wage settlement has been reached and a scale adopted between the members of the United Mine Workers of America and the coal operators of the various fields. Tomorrow morning 250,000 men will be idle.

The situation, however, does not indiciate a prolonged strike. An open winter and industrial depression have left a large stock of coal on hand, and the differences between miners and operators are very slight. It is practically agreed that the present wage scale will be continued, but some policies in connection with the change tonight in the national offices of the miners' organization an dlocal differences between operators and miners have resulted in temporary suspension from work until a new wage scale is agreed to, either by districts or individual mines.

TWO GREAT SCHOOLS FOR IRELAND UNIVERSITY IN NORTH AND SOUTH

One to be Established at Dublin and Another at Belfast.

London, March 31.—Chief Secretary for Ireland Birrell introduced his Irish university bill in the House of Commons today.

There was a full attendance of members and a large number of visitors crowded the galleries.

The central idea of Mr. Birrell's project is to found by royal charter, two new universities in Ireland, with headquarters in Dublin and Belfast. The secretary explained that the Dublin University would be composed of three constituent branches, two of which, Cork and Galway, exist already, and the third new college to be founded at Dublin. The existing Queen's College at Belfast is to constitute the proposed new northern university, which probably will be called the University of Belfast. Opinion at present is divided as to whether to call the Dublin seat of learning St. Patrick's University or the University of Ireland.

Incidentally, Chief Secretary Birrell defended James Bryce, who has been subjected to criticism in connection with his outline of a university given out just before he became British ambassador to the United States. Mr. Birrell referred to Mr. Bryce, who preceded him in the office of chief secretary for Ireland, as being "busily and nobly engaged in removing all possible causes of dispute between Great Britain and the United States."

A. J. Balfour warmly approved the broad lines of Mr. Birrell's scheme, and John Dillon, on behalf of the Irish party, also expressed approval, and assured the Government that it would have Roman Catholic support in carrying the project through.

The new universities are to be governed by senates to be elected by the colleges. The professors are to be appointed, and may be dismissed by the senates, but they will have the right to appeal against dismissal. The crown is to have the right of making certain nominations to the senates. No religious test is to be applied to professors, students or graduates, and public money is to be spent in theological or religious training. The present annual exchequer grant of $182,500, which is divided among the four existing colleges, is to be increased to $400,000, and divided between the two new universities. Belfast is to be given a building fund of $300,000, and Dublin a building fund of $750,000. The head of the new Dublin building is to be a Roman Catholic layman. Mr. Birrell's scheme does not affect Trinity College, Dublin.

AUTO BILLS TO SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Toronto, March 31. — The several bills affecting automobiles came before the municipal committee of the Legislature this morning, and for two hours those both for and against the motor car discussed matters. The Canadian Motor League and the Farmers' Grange were both represented. Hon. Mr. Hanna, who was chairman, had the matter referred to a special committee from both sides of the House. Dr. Godfrey (East York), who owns an automobile, and who had been taking quite an interest in the proceedings, thought his name should have been included among those on the sub-committee, but he was abruptly told that he had been deliberately left off the committee.

JOHN REDMOND ON HIS RESOLUTION

Considers Home Rule Statement By British Parliament as Encouraging.

London, March 31.—John E. Redmond, the Nationalist leader, whose resolution of home rule for Ireland, with some amendment, was adopted in the House of Commons yesterday by a vote of 313 to 157, said to the Associated Press tonight:

"For the first time in the history of the House of Commons by an overwhelming majority it declared itself in favor of home rule. Gladstone's bill in 1886 was rejected by a majority of 30. His bill in 1893 was carried by a majority, never beyond 40, and on certain amendment it descended to 5 or 6. The resolution in favor of home rule last evening was carried by a majority of 156.

"This result is the more remarkable when the terms of the resolution are considered. It was not a resolution in favor of a half-way house, or devolution; it put the home rule claim in its frankest and fullest form, for it demanded a parliament in Dublin and an executive responsible to that parliament. Both the spokesmen of the ministry not only pledged themselves, but the whole Liberal party to home rule.

All Are Bound to It.

"Secretary Birrell said that the Liberal party was the home rule party. Mr. Asquith declared his unalterable conviction that home rule was the only settlement of the Irish question. Every single member of the administration, including not only Mr. Asquith, Secretary Birrell and John Morley, but Sir Edward Grey anl Secretary Haldane, voted for the resolution. They only proffered the condition that they were precluded by their pledges from introducing such a measure in this Parliament on the question as to the position home rule should occupy in the programme of the Liberal party at the next election.

"The ministers declared that this depended not upon them, but upon the Irish people and the Irish party.

"We accept this challenge," concluded Mr. Redmond, "and the business of the Irish party will be to take such action in Ireland, Great Britain, and the House of Commons as will keep the question of home rule in the forefront of political issues."

PUT IT INTO LAW

Western Grain Men and Government Discuss Findings of Grain Commission.

Ottawa, March 31. — A conference is proceeding today between a deputation of farmers and grain men from the west and Sir Richard Cartwright, minister of trade and commerce. The purport of the request of the farming interests is that the findings of the grain commission last year should be crystallized into legislation. The minister was sympathetic, and promised to consider the matter.

DR. FLETCHER IS FREED ON BAIL

Magistrate Says Case Is Weak, But Doesn't Want to Take Responsibility.

Toronto, March 31.—The investigation into the charge of murder brought by the crown against Dr. Ashton Fletcher, charged with having performed an illegal operation on Jessie Ellen Gould, who died at the Western Hospital, was resumed this morning in the police court before Magistrate Denison.

The Detectives' Story.

Inspector Duncan and Detective Twigg told of the interview between themselves and Dr. Fletcher just after his arrest. Their evidence was practically a recapitulation of the story as told by Fletcher himself and Saunders yesterday. Both said that Fletcher had denied all money relations between them.

"You have found that those things which he said were true you have been able to substantiate and that what he denied you have been unable to substantiate.

"Yes," said Inspector Duncan.

Goes to a Jury.

"I shall let the case go on for trial," decided the magistrate, "but I must say I don't think it's very strong against the accused."

Mr. Curry made a strong plea for the release of his client.

"In all the years during which I have had the honor of presenting cases before your worship, we have had occasion to send on to higher courts a number of cases, some of them very, very strong, and in only one of them has there been a conviction. I do not think that your worship should attach the stigma of going on for trial to a man who in your worship's mind may be innocent."

"I do not like the responsibility," said his worship, "though if I were trying the case I know what I'd do."

"Then your worship can cite to the grand jury the fact that you do not consider tht evidence enough to convict. This would not prevent the crown laying another information if necessary."

"I cannot do that," said his worship.

Light Bail.

"Then I hope your worship will not object to bail?"

"I have no objection to saying that I think bail should be granted."

Crown Attorney Corley offered no objections.

Bail in $2,000 was granted Dr. Fletcher. Mr. L. J. Cosgrave being the bondsman.

PASSED THE COMMITTEE.

Ottawa, Ont., March 31.—At the railway committee today the Fort William Terminal Railway and Bridge Company bill was passed.

Mr. Conmee announced that arrangements had been reached between the parties concerned.

Mr. Turriff's bill to amend the railway act, providing that 10 per cent of railways receiving charters should be built in two years, also came up. In the case of railways 250 miles long only 5 per cent is required to be built in two years.

FRENCH TREATY WARMLY APPROVED

Member for North Oxford Carries on Budget Debate—Interim Supply Vote.

Ottawa, March 31.—After some desultory discussion on more or less irrelevant topics the House today passed the interim supply bill, covering appropriations amounting to $22,000,000. While the bill was under consideration in committee of ways and means Mr. Foster took occasion to throw cold water on the scheme to construct a subway between Toronto and the Island. He suggested that the Minister of Public Works was trying to mislead the people of Toronto in agreeing to an inquiry by the resident engineer, and indicated that the Government, in his opinion, would not be justified in aiding the project. Mr. Fielding defended the action of Mr. Pugsley. Another incident was the rebuke administered by Hon. Mr. Paterson to Mr. Bennett for his parliamentary manner. The rest of the session was devoted to a continuation of the budget debate, which will be continued tomorrow.

Mr. Taylor asked whether it was right that Mr. Stewart, senior member for Ottawa, should be paid by the Government for boiler inspection. He referred to certain checks which had been paid to R. Stewart & Sons, and considered there had been a violation of the independence of Parliament act.

Mr. Stewart explained that the checks referred to were for renewal of insurance, the larger part of which had been placed 25 years ago with the Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, whose agent he was. Some additional policies had been taken out by the public works department after 1883, but before 1902, but all the insurance had been placed with his company before he entered Parliament. Since 1903 not one dollar had been placed with his company.

There were cries of "Take it back" from the Liberal benches, but Mr. Taylor declined to apologize for his attempt to discredit Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Borden thought Mr. Stewart should say whether the policies were renewed annually, and whether his firm received any commission.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he could not see that Mr. Stewart had done anything wrong or anything on which he could be impeached.

Mr. McColl pointed out that money for renewals went not to R. Stewart & Sons, but to the insurance company.

Mr. Alcorn argued that not only was Mr. Stewart disqualified, but he was liable to a fine of $200 for every day he continued in the House.

On resumption after recess Mr. Walsh's bill incorporating the Architects' Association was read a third time and passed.

The supply bill, embodying supplementary estimates, part of the main estimates already agreed to, and a portion of the balance, was passed. The total amount was $22,151,441.

Budget Debate Resumed.

The budget debate was then resumed by Mr. Schell (South Oxford). He warmly approved of the French treaty and the general trade policy of the Government, and devoted some time in recalling the record of corruption and maladministration that marked the Conservative regime. In the matter of commercial progress and expansion Canada under Liberal rule was taking a foremost place among the foremost nations of the world, while development and progress in everything else had been marked. He commended the expenditures which the Government had made in the development and improvemnt of transportation facilities, in encouraging agriculture and in other directions tending towards the expansion and prosperity of the country. Concluding, he expressed himself in favor of the all-red route project, which he beleived would prove of material benefit to Canada.

Mr. Broder recited at considerable length evidence taken nearly ten years ago relating to charges of corruption against Liberals, and claimed that the credit given to the Minister of Agriculture belonged to the last Conservative Government.

Mr. Guthrie moved the amendment of the debate.

The House adjourned at 11:05.

TEN DAYS AT SYDNEY

Melbourne, April 1. — Alfred Deakin, prime minister of Australia, has received a cable message announcing that the United States battleship fleet, which will be divided into two squadrons of eight warships eash, will arrive here Sept. 1, and will stay for ten days. The fleet will arrive at Sydney, Sept. 15, and will remain there ten days.

The armored cruisers, however, will not visit Australian waters. Mr. Deakin has cabled Washington that it is the desire of other Australian states that the fleet would visit Hobart, Adelaide, Perth and Brisbane.

WANT BOTH JOBS

Textile Workers Would Have President Retain Position With the Government.

Montreal, March 31.—Premier Gouin today received a petition signed by 6,000 members of the Federation of Textile Workers, asking that Wilfred Paquette, president of the federation, be permitted to hold his courthouse position, at the same time retaining the presidency. Attacks were recently made on the Government for retaining Paquette as an official while holding the labor position. Paquette in consequence resigned the federation presidency. Now the workers, with whom he is very popular, want him to be allow