Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

The Toronto World.

The correct thing in the modern residence is to have a Perforated Rubber Mat in the vestibule or outside the door. Can be lettered as desired and there is practically no wear out to them. Made in Toronto only by THE GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER MFG. CO. of Toronto, Limited.

TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR — EIGHT PAGES—FRIDAY MORNING JANUARY 16 1903—EIGHT PAGES — ONE CENT

Senate Reading Room
1jan04
SENATE PO

LET US BE TRUE TO THE N.P.

Uncle Sam's Emergency Measure re Coal Should Not Beguile Canadians Into Believing That He Is Anxious for Permanent Reciprocity.

James Ross, Montreal, Declares Lowering of Tariff on Soft Coal Would Militate Against Nova Scotia's Industries—Expressions of Opinion From Numerous Sources.

The United States duty on soft coal under their tariff law is 67 cents per ton of 2000 lbs.

The act passed on Wednesday rebates this duty for one year. At the expiration of the year the duty goes on again automatically. The reason given for putting the measure thru was **that it was simply an emergency and temporary measure to help the United States out of a tight corner.**

The Canadian duty on soft coal is 53 cents per ton of 2000 lbs. There is a provision in the Canadian tariff law that if the United States reduces its duty (of 67 cents) to 40 cents a ton, then the Governor-in-Council may reduce the Canadian duty to 40 cents a ton.

So the exact situation is that for one year only coal will be admitted into the United States practically free; and that the Canadian government can forthwith make the duty on coal 40 cents instead of 53 cents.

But there is nothing obligatory in the situation, except that for one year on coal going into the States a rebate (67 cents) equal to the duty (67 cents) will be made.

The Globe, speaking either for its owners, who are largely interested in the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, or the Liberal party, or for the Canadian public, we do not know which, perhaps for all, said yesterday that the Canadian government ought to forthwith reduce the duty on coal coming into this country to 40 cents, as provided by the existing law, and when parliament meets, ask that body "to follow the good example of Congress," which means rebate or remove the duty on coal coming into Canada for one year. And it also confesses that it would like to see the Canadian duty removed altogether.

Other people put it another way, and say, let us have reciprocity between Canada and the United States in soft coal. This is what Sir Frederick Borden of Nova Scotia, Minister of Militia in the Laurier government, said in this city yesterday was his personal view.

Quite a number of people say that there should be free trade in coal between the two countries, because it would be good for the people and manufacturers of Ontario, who get almost all their coal from the United States.

But nearly everyone in this country who talks about reciprocity in coal between the two countries forgets that the rebate of the duty is to be made in the United States for one year only, as an emergency measure, and that there is no clear-cut declaration made there by any responsible or representative man or party in favor of reciprocity in coal. As usual, the talk of reciprocity is all from one side—the Canadian.

DON'T BE DECEIVED.

Ottawa, Jan. 15.—(Special.)—Canada is confronted by a measure passed by the United States Congress, providing for a rebate equal to the duty now imposed on all kinds of coal and coming from all countries for a period of one year. This means that Canadian coal will be admitted free of duty into the United States, and the question for Canadians to determine is whether this country shall respond by admitting United States coal free of duty to Canada.

Without Parliament.

The Dominion government can take action in the matter under the clause in the tariff which states that:

"If the United States Congress fixes the duty on bituminous, round and run of mine coal at a rate not exceeding 40 cents per ton of 2240 pounds, the Governor-in-Council may by proclamation reduce the duty mentioned in this item to 40 cents per ton of 2240 pounds, or the equivalent thereof per ton of 2000 pounds, and the duty declared by such proclamation shall then be the minimum duty on such coal from all countries."

The present duty maintained by Canada against American soft coal is 53 cents per ton, and by reason of the action of the United States Congress it may, without parliament's sanction, be reduced by the Dominion government to 40 cents a ton.

To Stampede Canada.

It is obviously the aim of the American government to stampede Canada into an arrangement for reciprocity in soft coal. The despatch from Halifax, published in The World this morning, shows how the coal interests of the Province of Nova Scotia look upon the proposed lowering of the

NOVA SCOTIA WILL OPPOSE.

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 15.—(Special.)—The action of Congress in suspending for one year the customs tariff on coal has excited considerable notice in Nova Scotia, even tho all the operators in this province are to-day selling all the coal they can produce, and were the capacity of the collieries 50 per cent. greater they could readily find a market in Canada for the same. So great has been the demand thruout the whole of last year that the mines have been worked to their fullest capacity day and night, and new shafts are being continually opened to meet the increasing demand.

Last Year Prosperous.

Last year was the most prosperous one in the history of the coal mining industry in Nova Scotia. Collieries made substantial and gratifying increases, the increase on the mainland aggregating, say 160,000 tons, while in Cape Breton the increase, including the outputs of the new collieries, is in excess of 650,000 tons. The total increase is therefore over three-quarters of a million tons, as against an increase in 1901 over 1900 of, say 460,000 tons, and of 1900 over 1899 of 375,000 tons. The largest previous recorded increase of any one year over the preceding year was in 1899, which showed an increase of 515,000. The extent of trade of last year may, therefore, be appreciated when it is considered that the increase was a quarter of a million tons more than any previous increase. For the five years ending 1902, the increase in shipments is larger than for the previous fifteen years. Last year there was three times, and over, as much coal shipped as in 1882, twenty years ago, and over twice as much as only five years ago, or in other words in 1897 the total shipments were 2,013,421 tons, against 4,300,000 last year.

Every County Glad.

Not only does each mining county

Continued on Page 8.

FIRST RECIPROCITY STEP REMOVAL OF COAL DUTIES

National Board of Trade of United States Puts Itself on Record and Petitions President to Get Trade Treaty With Canada.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.—The question of reciprocity was before the National Board of Trade to-day. It was brought to the attention of the board by a representative of the committee on the subject. The report was adopted. It urged legislation on the part of Congress regarding reciprocity trade relations along the lines laid down by the late President McKinley in his last address at Buffalo, and by President Roosevelt in his recent message to Congress, including the ratification of the treaty with France and other countries negotiated under the administration of McKinley, now pending in the Senate, and further urges the negotiation of treaties on the same lines with Germany and other countries.

The report further said: "Whereas, man for man, the Canadian people are the best foreign customers that the United States possesses, and,

"Whereas, unless more favorable relations can be established between the two countries, there is danger that the market we now possess in the Dominion wil be seriously curtailed, to the loss of all classes of American producers; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that the National Board of Trade respectfully petitions the President and the Congress of the United States and the American members of the Anglo-American Joint Higa Commission, to do all that lies in their respective powers to secure a trade treaty between the two countries upon the broad business principles of reciprocal concessions.

"Resolved, that as a step in this direction, the National Board of Trade favors the measure now before the United States Senate authorizing the President to remove the duties on Canadian coal, in return for similar action by the Dominion of Canada with regard to coal from the United States."

HAD STORM YPASSAGE.

St. John, Jan. 15.—The Furness Liner Loyalist reached here to-day from London, after a voyage of 18 days' continuous battle with the waves. On Tuesday, Jan. 6, the steamer battled with a gale of hurricane force, seas breaking over her deck, and it was found necessary to use oil to quiet the sea. Her cargo shifted and she had a list to starboard as she came into port. Slight damage to the deck fittings was done by the seas.

PATENTS — Fetherstonhaugh & Co. Head Office, King street West, Toronto, and Montreal, Ottawa and Washington

TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

Address by R. A. Cram of Boston, on "Church Architecture," before Architectural Eighteen Club, 165 West King street.

Ward One Conservatives, Dingman's Hall, 8 p.m.

ROBERT JAFFRAY NAMED.

The death of Senator McCallum creates another Senate vacancy in Ontario. Several names are mentioned for the position. It is understood that Robert Jaffray has strong claims to the vacant seat, and that a strong movement is on foot to secure him the appointment.

Get our price list—1001—on machine screws and nuts, special discounts to the trade. Canada Foundry Co. Limited, 14-16 King St. East.

SHE ONLY SMILED.

Paris, Jan. 15.—Mrs. Alice Chauncey denies that she is engaged to marry Lord Rosebery. When asked if the report was true, she only smiled.

SANDERSON'S MOUNTAIN DEW SCOTCH. Always excellent. Never varies.

Why Mr. Tarte Left Laurier Government Differed With it on Its Railway Policy

Fears That "Jim" Hill Aims to Destroy the Nationality of the Canadian Northwest—Would Subsidize the Grand Trunk Pacific If It Is to Be Purely a Canadian Road.

Brantford, Jan. 15.—(Special.)—The annual banquet of the Board of Trade was held this evening in the Kerby House, and was a most successful function. There were about 150 guests present, which included a number of prominent speakers at the dairymen's convention. President Lloyd Harris of the Board of Trade occupied the chair. The chief speaker of the occasion was Hon. J. I. Tarte, ex-Minister of Public Works. The other speakers included W. F. Cockshutt, Brantford; Prof. Robertson of Ottawa, C. B. Heyd and T. H. Preston. Letters of regret were read from F. W. Morse, vice-president of the G.T.R.; Hon. Sydney Fisher, Mayor Johnson of Toledo and Henry C. Alvord, Washington.

Mr. Tarte's Ovation.

Mr. Tarte responded to the toast of "Our Country," and when he rose to speak was given a tremendous ovation. He spoke for considerably over an hour, and his remarks were frequently interrupted by applause. The keynote of his address was Canada for the Canadians and the need of developing and fostering our own industries and products. He gave as his reasons for leaving the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that he could not agree with his colleagues on the fiscal policy of the country, and **their railway policy with regard to the Northwest.** He said that a previous speaker, C. B. Heyd, M.P., had referred to him as a man who talked too much, but in all his public career he had said nothing on matters of policy which he regretted.

He advocated the national gospel of Canada, and that was the necessity of higher tariffs. Those of his political friends who in the past did not want protection might under different circumstances change their minds. Canada had only a population of 6,000,000 people, while it had resources capable of sustaining 100,000,000 people. The crying need was to bring in that population and develop those resources to the utmost limit. The wrong policy for doing this had been pursued in the past and it was high time that our methods were changed. The great reason of the United States wonderful growth was that their policy was always "The United States for the people of the United States." That was the spirit Canadians wanted.

The American high tariff, which had done much to upbuild that nation, must be met by a similar high tariff here. There were nearly 500,000 industries in the States, and these were protected by a tariff ranging from 40 to 75 per cent. Canada imported largely from these concerns and sent little back in return. The Americans wanted our duty on Northwest wheat lowered, so that it could be shipped across and manufactured there.

Fears "Jim" Hill.

J. J. Hill, the railway magnate, was trying to get connection between his railroads and those in the Northwest. If this was done it would destroy Canadian connection. It was a scheme to divert Canadian trade to American railroads and cities. Millions were spent by the Canadian government in the Northwest, and the question was, Should that Territory, commercially speaking, remain Canadian. **He had differed with his colleagues on this very question.** Canada must be one from end to end. The public men of the Northwest were asking for lower tariff, but the tariff that must be adopted was the one that would safeguard our industries and products in the country as a whole, and that was a high tariff, and our iron industries could not survive without the protection of a high duty. Germany, the third greatest manufacturing nation in the world, owed its advancement to the high tariff duty in force there. Backed up by their home market, the Germans were competing with the world. Take pulpwood for instance, was not there something radically wrong with a trade policy that turned our vast pulpwood forests over to be manufactured in the States?

Favors Grand Trunk Pacific.

After further developing his address along the line of the necessity of more protection, Mr. Tarte turned to the transportation question. Canada, with its immense waterways and other natural advantages, had allowed much of its northwestern traffic to go to the sea coast via the United States. This should be remedied by deepening the canals, improving and increasing the harbors, and extending railway facilities. A larger viewpoint should govern the government's policy in this regard. **The building of the Grand Trunk transcontinental railway would do much to keep Northwest traffic within Canada, and should be subsidized provided it is a purely Canadian road.** Canadian sentiment and confidence was growing, and the country's prospects warranted large measures and required large men.

TWO EMBLEMS ENTWINED AT ANGLO-SAXON DINNER

Sentiment of Kinship and Brotherly Love Keynote of Evening's Addresses.

Sentiment of kinship and brotherly love was pronounced in an emphatic way at the banquet tendered Hon. Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia, by the Anglo-Saxon Union in the Rossin House last evening. Entwined over the entrance to the large dining hall were the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes.

W. A. Sherwood, president of the union filled the duties of chairman in a most acceptable manner. On his right was seated the guest of the evening.

The toasts of the King and Queen, and of President and Mrs. Roosevelt were the first toasts proposed and were received with the singing of "God Save the King" and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Col. Turner's Reply.

Col. Turner, U. S. Consul-General, was exceedingly happy in speaking on behalf of the toast to the President of his country. He told several humorous anecdotes relative to some of the duties devolving upon a United States official in Canada, and in speaking of the characteristics of President Roosevelt, described him as a man of the people in every sense of the term, and one who had already endeared himself to every thinking and well-meaning American citizen. (Applause.)

Then followed the toast to Lord and Lady Minto, which was duly honored.

Col. Gibson next proposed the toast of "The Army, Navy and Reserve Forces," and Major Forrester and Col. Davidson made appropriate replies. The latter expressed regret that Canada could not boast of a naval force, as was mentioned in the toast.

The chairman was heard in a stirring address on the many good qualities of the guest of the evening in proposing his toast.

The Guest of the Evening.

On rising to respond, Sir Frederick was greeted with enthusiastic applause. At the outset, Sir Frederick expressed his appreciation of the kind way in which the toast was received, and thanked the union for making him its guest. He did not know whether he was deserving of such an honor. He believed there was something in opportunity. He had had opportunities, and while denying that he made the best of them he did the best in his power and ability.

A Glorious Page of History.

Referring to the South African war, he remarked that when the history of that war came to be written no page would shine more gloriously than that which contained the account of the various engagements in which the Canadians took part. (Applause.) One thing would be said of the Canadians, and that was that none of them turned their back upon the enemy. Our men went to South Africa to fight, and they fought. (Applause.) They did not go to South Africa to run away, and to the glory of Canada not one was found to flee before the enemy. He was proud to have been the Minister in charge of a military organization which was able to send such excellent representatives to serve the Crown and country.

Canada to Have a Navy.

In passing, he thought it only fair, perhaps, that he should say a word in regard to the utterance of Col. Davidson about us having no navy. Since the time of Confederation he had heard a lot about there being no navy, but he would now tell Col. Davidson that only a couple of months ago a recommendation had been made that would be the nucleus of the establishment of a navy in this country. (Applause.) As to whether we would pay towards the maintenance of that was a political question, and one for the people to settle. We would soon have a navy of our own, the same as we had a land force, so that should ever our Motherland call for assistance we would not only send soldiers for land fighting, but a quota of men upon the sea.

Cement Good Feeling.

Continuing, Sir Frederick spoke

Continued on Page 8.

EDWARDS & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, 26 Wellington St. East. Geo. Edwards F. C. A., A. H. Edwards.

SHOT A LYNX.

Brockville, Jan. 15.—Fred and Melville Simpson shot a beautiful specimen of lynx measuring five feet from tip to tip and weighing 40 pounds, in the swamp of South Augusta, close to town. The species is very rare. The hunters received a bounty of $5 from the county.

Briar Pipes, silver mounted, reduced price 50c each. Alive Bollard, 128 Yonge Street.

NO TIDING OF ST. LOUIS NOW FOUR DAYS OVERDUE

Americal Line Officials Give Out Statement That They Feel No Anxiety.

New York, Jan. 15.—Up to midnight no news had been received of the American Line steamship St. Louis. Thruout the day crowds of anxious inquirers called at the offices of the company, where the agents maintained a cheerful view and assured all that there was no need for alarm.

To those who made inquiry, a copy of the following statement, signed by Clement A. Griscom, the president of the line, was given:

"There is no apprehension whatever felt about the ship, as several causes have contributed to her delay. She did not leave Cherbourg until Sunday afternoon, nearly sixteen hours late, and, according to her average speed for the last few voyages, was not due here until Tuesday. Furthermore, most incoming ships are a day late and report heavy westerly weather.

"It is known the ship's boilers are not in condition, and she is to be withdrawn at the end of the present voyage for repairs. It is not even believed she has met with such mishaps as a broken shaft or a lost propeller."

The steamer Laurentian, from Glasgow, which arrived to-night, reports having experienced fair weather.

The captain of the steamer Montevideo, which arrived to-day, said it was the worst pasage he ever made. The wintry seas struck terror to the hearts of the Genoese and Neapolitans in the steerage, and they spent most of the time on their knees before rudely constructed shrines. Merli Francesco died from heart failure superinduced by terror. The steamer Manitou reached port to-day, three days overdue, from London. She did not sight the St. Louis.

Alfred Manning of Toronto is anxious concerning the St. Louis, for his brother, J. Manning, is on board.

STEAMER SCUTTLED.

Tralee, Ireland, Jan. 15.—The British steamer Manchester Merchant, from New Orleans December 28 for Manchester, England, anchored in Dingle Bay to-day on fire. She was afterwards scuttled. The crew has been landed. The fire broke out January 12.

BARK BURNED AT SEA.

Funchal, Madeira, Jan. 15.—The British steamer Brunswick, Captain Brown, from Maranham, Brazil, December 21, for Liverpool, arrived here to-day. She reports that the British barque Veronica, Captain Shaw, was burned at sea December 20. Part of the Veronica's crew are on board the Brunswick. The remainder took to the boats and have not been heard of. The Veronica was owned by William Thomson & Co. of Windsor, N.S.

COAL AND IRON AND STEEL.

Surplus of $317,753 for 7 Months Ending Nov. 30.

Montreal, Jan. 15.—The Dominion Coal, and Iron and Steel Companies' Executive met to-day, prior to James Ross' departure for Europe. The following statement of the two companies was issued, showing the earnings and expenses for seven months, ending Nov. 30, 1902:

Earnings coal department, nine months	$1,821,673.36
Earnings steel department, seven months	265,035.56
Total	$2,086,708.92
Bond interest, seven months	$232,268.59
General interest, seven months	103,353.94
Coal lease, nine months	1,200,000.00
Sinking Fund, seven months	29,166.62
Total	$1,564,789.15
Net earnings	521,919.77
Preferred stock dividend, seven months	204,166.67
Surplus	$317,753.10

To Architects and Contractors—It will pay you to write for our new bulletin No. 11 on wide flanged columns. Ornamental and decorative ironwork of every description. Canada Foundry Co., Limited, 14-16 King St. East.

Inspected by Sir Frederick.

The Public and High School Cadets to the number of 400 were inspected yesterday afternoon at the Armouries by Sir Frederick Borden. The juvenile soldiers were under the command of Major Thompson and presented a creditable appearance.

Sir Frederick, in addressing the pupils, complimented them on their appearance and said they showed a worthy spirit in taking up the duties of union soldiers.

GOVERNOR SHOT EDITOR LATTER LIKELY TO DIE

Result of Political Quarrel Columbia, South Carolina—Deliberate Case of Murder.

Columbia, S.C., Jan. 15.—N. G. Gonzales, editor of The State, and widely known thruout the south, is at the Columbia Hospital in a critical condition, as a result of a pistol wound inflicted by James H. Tillman, Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina. The shooting took place on Main-street, the location being the most frequented stand corner in Columbia.

It was a few moments before 2 o'clock when the cry was passed along the treets that "Jim Tillman had shot N. G. Gonzales." At once a rush set in towards the Capitol. The offices of the State are in the same block as the scene of the shooting, and it took only a few moments for a throng to assemble in front of the building. Policeman Boland, immediately after the shooting, arrested Lieutenant-Governor Tillman and took him to police headquarters, where he was relieved of two pistols, the one with which he shot Editor Gonzales and a second large revolver. From the police station he was taken to the county jail, where he is to-night in full protection of the officers.

No fight or words occurred between the men preceding the assault, and only attributed cause for the shooting is that during the recent primary election Editor Gonzales opposed Lieutenant-Governor Tillman in his race for Governor and vigorously assailed him editorially.

Most of those who saw the affair, declare there was nothing said until after the shot. One of Tillman's escort says he thinks Tillman said: "I received your message," and then fired. He is not certain as to this, but thinks such words were spoken. Another says he did not hear anything, and thinks he would have heard any words had they been uttered.

Editor Gonzales himself gave an explicit statement of the whole affair prior to being put under anaesthetics, and was very emphatic in saying that he had not sent any message to Mr. Tillman at any time, and that the Lieutenant-Governor said nothing until after he fired; that after the shot he said something about taking him (Gonzales) at his word. Mr. Gonzales said he took this to mean that Mr. Tillman told him he was settling old issues face to face with him.

TO SUCCEED MR. HILL.

Toronto Industrial Exhibition Makes an Offer to Winnipeg Man.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 15.—It is understood an offer of the management of the Industrial Exhibition of Toronto has been made to F. W. Henbach, who has brought the annual exhibition here to a remarkable height of success and prosperity. Mr. Henbach, who is a quiet, wideawake business man of originality and energy, will say nothing about the matter, but a close friend states that the appointment will be made if Mr. Henbach will agree to the Toronto executive's terms. There is, however, some divergence in this matter, Mr. Henbach not being disposed to sacrifice a lucrative business here.

The Power of The World.

The most thickly-settled portion of Ontario Province is in and around Toronto. The city has a population of 225,000, and the four counties adjoining number 200,437 people. One has but to watch the bags of papers going from The World office each morning to gain an idea of the strong favor this popular journal has gained amongst the urban population adjoining. With a city circulation larger than any paper in Toronto, with the exception of one evening journal, The World has some 10,000 subscribers within these four counties.

This district is as much a shopping part of Toronto as Parkdale or Rosedale. Thousands of farmers and villagers visit Toronto every week. They call at the stores which they have been reading about in The World. Have you aught to interest these readers, Mr. Merchant?

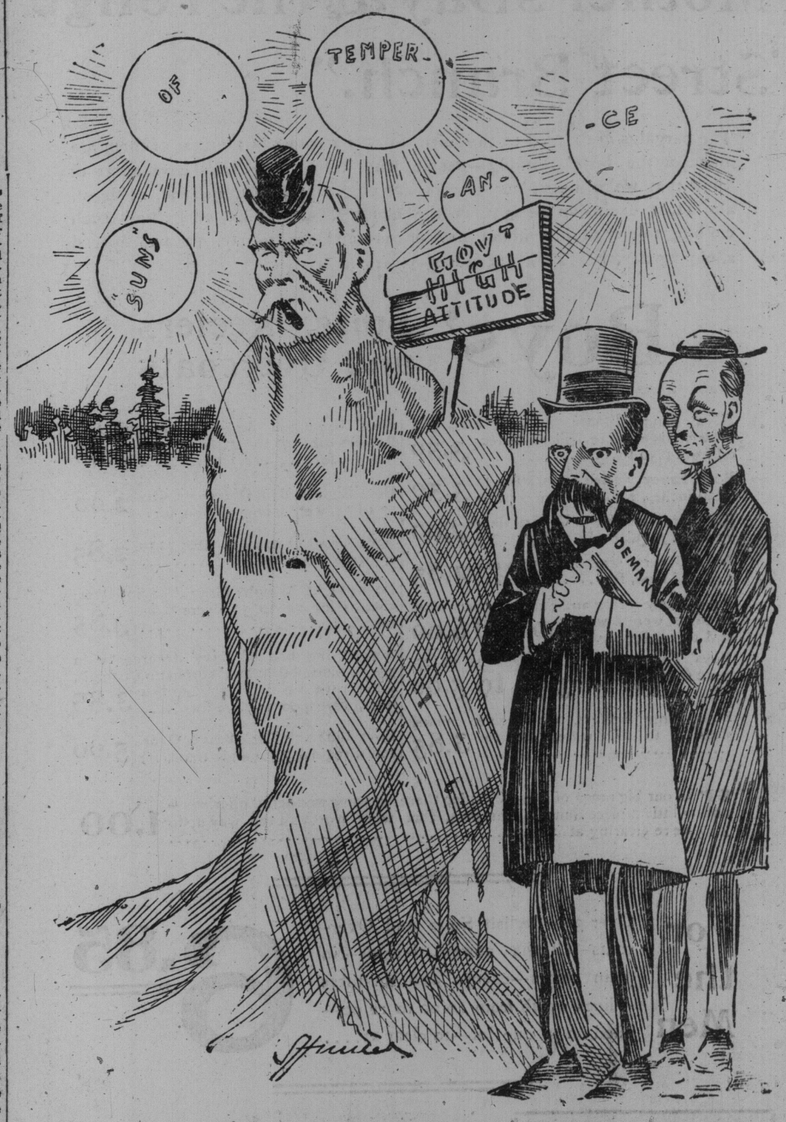
Accidents of a Day.

Martin Pardee of 48 Bright-street, while working in the Rock Manufacturing Company's factory, Parliament-street, yesterday, was struck on the head by the elevator. His scalp was badly injured. Dr. John Noble dressed the wound, and Pardee was removed to St. Michael's Hospital.

Douglas McAdam, a visitor in the city from Campbelltown, Man., fell in a fit on Bay-street yesterday afternoon. He was removed to the Emergency Hospital in an unconscious condition. Last night he was reported to be recovering.

Try the Decanter at Thomas'.

A JANUARY THAW



BROTHER SPENCE: Looks like the "suns" were beginning to melt him and he was giving at the knees.
BROTHER CAVEN: Sure.

Premier in the Hands of His Majority Temperance Folk Must Wait Its View

Mr. Ross Declares His First Duty is to Keep His Majority Intact.

In accordance with the resolution passed by the big temperance convention recently, a large deputation of temperance workers waited upon Premier Ross and the other members of the Ontario government yesterday afternoon and asked for an enforcement of the liquor act on the strength of the vote recorded in favor of it.

Among those in attendance were: F. S. Spence, secretary of the Dominion Alliance; Rev. Dr. Chown, secretary of the Moral and Temperance Department of the Methodist Church; Rev. Dr. Courtice, Rev. T. Dunlop, Rev. Dr. Goodspeed, Rev. G. M. Brown, Rev. M. L. Pearson, Rev. W. R. Parker, Rev. W. W. Weeks, Rev. William Frizzell, L. C. Peake, Rev. J. M. Mayer, C. G. Scott, Alex. Mills, W. Nasmith, G. F. Marter, Rev. Dr. Parsons, W. Armstrong, G. W. Wrigley, Rev. Dr. Carman, D. F. Milne, Duncan Marshall, Rev. J. C. Speer, J. S. Lucas, George Spence, Hon. S. C. Biggs, Mrs. C. E. Cummer, Toronto; Rev. H. Irvine, Brampton; Rev. D. S. Hamilton, London; Thomas Baty, East Middlesex; John Millar, Port Credit; Rev. Wm. Harking, St. Thomas; Rev. J. S. Williamson, Burlington; A. Farrow, Chatham; Rev. J. Parr, Guelph; Jonathan Elles, Port Dover; Rev. J. H. Hazlewood, Hamilton; T. Holland, Aurora; Rev. L. H. Wagner, Waterloo; Rev. C. Dobson, Caledonia.

Mr. Marter introduced the deputation, and in doing so said great things were expected by the prohibitionists from Premier Ross, and they hoped he would not disappoint them, for he (the speaker) wanted to be able to say that the Premier had done all he could for them. He was pleased to see Hon. Mr. Stratton present, for he heard that the license department could do a lot for them; and he might add that if we want to secure things from the government we must support them.

The Resolution.

F. S. Spence, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, read the resolution passed by the conference of December 16, as follows:

"That in view of the recent expression by the electors of the province of Ontario in favor of the Liquor Act, 1902, we deem it advisable to appoint a deputation to wait upon the government, and request that effect be given to said vote by the abolition of the public bar, the treating system and in drinking clubs, and the imposition of such other restrictions on the liquor traffic as shall most effectually curtail its evils."

Mr. Spence congratulated the Premier on being in a position to do what was being asked of him. The resolution to which they were speaking had been adopted at a meeting of the Dominion Alliance, at which were representatives of the Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational and Anglican Churches. This resolution was the opinion of the Alliance when the majority for the act was 83,569. To-day, altho official returns are not yet in from East Nipissing, the majority is 95,203 and the total vote was over 200,000. If they had to decide on a resolution to-day, he could not say how much stronger it might be. [Laughter and applause.]

Relics on the Premier.

"We come to you," he said, "relying on your high Christian character and your patriotism, and because we know your personal sympathy with the work we are striving to do. We come backed by the strongest majority that in the history of civilization was ever behind any party, any policy or any principle. [Applause.] We have more than 65 per cent. of the votes polled in that election twelve months ago. You, Mr. Premier, and your government were of the opinion that sixty per cent. of the total vote would be sufficient."

Mr. Spence concluded with an analysis of the vote to show that the temperance people had practically more than fulfilled the requirements of the government at the polls.

Rev. Dr. Carman, Rev. Dr. Dickson, Galt, Rev. Dr. Sheraton and Rev. Dr. Goodspeed followed with vigorous ap-

Continued on Page 8.

AT MERCY OF HIS MAJORITY.

Altho a leader of the Liberal party for the present, I am not the Liberal party; I can only go so far as my supporters in the legislature will enable me to go. * * * Whether my majority is large or small it must be kept intact, and my duty as head of a responsible government is to consult that vote, and that will be done at the earliest opportunity when the House meets. Then I will see how far the members are in sympathy with the force of the vote taken, and how far they will go to act upon it—Premier Ross to temperance deputation.

LIVES WITH BACKBONE BROKEN.

Former Resident of Belleville Affords a Unique Case.

Belleville, Jan. 15.—A remarkable case is reported from Anaconda, Montana, in connection with an accident which befell James Hewatson, a former resident of this city. He sustained an accident which it was said broke his back, and the doctors said he had no chance of life.

He was paralyzed from his hips down. An operation followed. Three pieces of the backbone, one of which had cut half way thru the spinal cord, were removed, and latest advices say that Mr. Hewatson has regained feeling in his legs, and his doctor says he will recover and in time be able to walk again.

His is believed to be a unique case in the annals of surgery.

Cigars—Marguerites, Fortuna, large Jap, Bostons—4 for 25c. Alive Bollard, 128 Yonge Street.

DIED OF ELEPHANTIASIS.

Buffalo, Jan. 15.—A woman died here to-day from elephantiasis or black leprosy. The disease renders the skin like that of an elephant's.

Smokers buy Perfection Mixture, positively cool. Alive Bollard, 128 Yonge St

MARRIAGES.

LOCKIE—BARRETT—On Wednesday, Jan. 14, at St. Paul's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Prof. Cody, rector, Edwin Macfellan Lockie, son of J. S. Lockie, esq., 2 Queen's Park, to Pauline, second daughter of F. A. Barrett, 526 Bathurst-st.

DEATHS.

BAKER — Emma Evelyne, only and beloved daughter of Annie and William Baker, died Jan. 14, 1903, aged 13 years and 4 months.

Funeral from her parents' residence, 150 East Queen-street, on Friday, Jan. 16, at 3 o'clock, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

DWAN — On Thursday, Jan. 15, at her late residence, 104 Conduit-street, Margaret Walls, beloved wife of Michael Dwan.

Funeral notice later.

McGILL — At 181 Farley-avenue, on Thursday, Jan. 15, 1903, William R. McGill, aged 9 years, eldest son of George W. and C. S. McGill.

Funeral on Saturday, private.

Half the Amount Received.

The Dineen Company advertised a great necessity sale to close on the first of February. The object was to raise thirty thousand dollars and because of the good, catchy prices half the amount has already been secured. Although there have been many things sold, yet there still remain some of "the choicest morsels of the feast." Principally these are in rare and beautiful furs, such as jackets in Persian Lamb with trimmings of Sable, Chinchilla, Mink, Ermine, etc.; Ruffs of Russian Sable; Alaska Seal Jackets of different lengths and splendid trimmings—all, all have to go. To keep the assortment complete we have reinforced it with some new things from our factory, they are built along proper lines and of the best fur. Special attention is called to a special line of beautiful Mink Muffs in three and four stripes, with tails, or without, at twenty-five dollars, regular thirty-five, and some empire and colonial designs in the same fur of thirty and forty-five dollars. Greatly reduced. Store open Saturday night.

FAIR AND MILD.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Jan. 15.—(8 p.m.)—The mild weather continues in the Northwest and much milder conditions are now general from Ontario to the Maritime Provinces.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Generally fair and mild.

Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence—Cloudy to partly cloudy; a few local snow flurries.

Free From Accidents.

Hundreds of people in Toronto are injured every winter by falling or slipping on the icy sidewalks. Dunlop Rubber Heels should be put on men's and women's shoes. They grip the walk, and hold you up. For 50c. from Dunlop Tire Co., Toronto, or through your dealer.

Six o'clock dinner at New Carlton Hotel

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Jan. 15.	At.	From.
Manitou	New York	London
Lancastrian	New York	Liverpool
Laurentian	New York	Glasgow
Pennland	Antwerp	Philadelphia
Siberian	Glasgow	Philadelphia
Ancheria	Glasgow	New York
Teutonic	Liverpool	New York
La Lorraine	Havre	New York
Carthaginian	St. John's	Philadelphia