Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

# The Toronto World.

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TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR TWELVE PAGES——SATURDAY MORNING JUNE 27 1903——TWELVE PAGES ONE CENT

Senate Reading Room 10julyvg

## Hope for Independent Phone Companies Government Recedes From Old Position

### Minister Blair Agrees to Consider Amendment to Railway Act re Station Connection.

### STRONG SUPPORT IN THE HOUSE

Ottawa, June 26—(Special.)—Another coon has come down, this time from his perch in the Dominion parliament.

The Minister of Railways, who, two days ago, described W. F. Maclean's amendment in behalf of independent telephone lines as confiscatory, and who branded the mover a radical and socialist for daring to suggest that independent telephone companies should have access to railway stations on equal terms with the Bell Telephone Company, has thought it wise to pause and consider.

A keen debate, in which Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. A. G. Blair participated, led up to the assurance given, with ill-grace, that the government would try to do something along the lines of Mr. Maclean's amendment.

**Showed the Injustice.**

Mr. Maclean returned to the attack when the railway bill came before the House this afternoon. He showed the injustice of the existing agreement between the Bell Telephone Company and the railways, and several members, including Frank Oliver, Liberal member for Alberta, took up the fight on behalf of the people.

Mr. Maclean questioned the bona fides of the Minister of Railways on this question. He showed that Mr. Blair is president of the New Brunswick Telephone Company, in which company Mr. Sise, president of the Bell Telephone Company is a heavy stockholder. The two companies, Mr. Maclean claimed, are really one concern. He demanded to know how Hon. A. G. Blair, with such entanglements, could be relied upon to defend the interests of the people. The member for East York went so far as to say that Mr. Blair should resign his portfolio, and, failing a voluntary retirement, the Premier should demand his resignation.

With some show of heat, Sir Wilfrid defended the conduct of his colleague, and declared that British constitutional practice had not been violated, and asserted the right of a Minister to hold office in a respectable company. The Premier had not proceeded far when it became evident that he was less indifferent to the grievances of the victims of the Bell Telephone Company than he was when the subject came before the House two days ago. He had not expected such a strong support to Mr. Maclean's amendment as was given it by Jabel Robinson, Henry Cargill, Dr. Sproule, E. F. Clarke, Houghton Lennox and by the Premier's own supporter, Frank Oliver of Alberta.

**Sir Wilfrid Hot.**

Sir Wilfrid finally admitted that the amendment was worthy of consideration, but on account of what he called Mr. Maclean's "insulting language," he asked the House to vote it down. This petulance on the part of the Premier provoked derisive comments. It was not to be expected that the Premier, while admitting that the people suffered an injustice at the hands of a monopoly, would make no effort to remedy it, simply because some one used language he did not like.

That position the Premier did actually assume, but Mr. Blair was apparently less anxious to have the amendment voted down. After considerable hedging and sparring, he agreed to give the question his serious consideration, provided Mr. Maclean would withdraw his amendment. To this proposal Mr. Maclean assented, on the distinct understanding that he did so without prejudice to his amendment which he will move at a later stage of the bill. Thus the issue of the people v. monopoly stands tonight.

Mr. Blair says he does not know how much he can do to mitigate the grievance under which independent telephone companies labor, but he will try to do something. From the position the Minister took on Wednesday last to the position he retreated to under pressure this afternoon is a far cry. Mr. Blair has not failed to notice that there is in parliament a strong sentiment against the alliance between the Bell Telephone Company and the railways, and the outlook, while uncertain, is promising.

**Telephone Question Again.**

Mr. Maclean's amendment, requiring railways to give, subject to the approval of the board, equal facilities to telephone companies, and declaring existing contracts to the contrary null and void was again brought up in connection with clause 234 of the Railway Commission bill. To the suggestion of the Minister of Railways, that the amendment would disfigure the bill, Mr. Maclean replied that Mr. Blair had himself inserted an analogous clause prohibiting railway companies discriminating against express companies. He admitted that the analogy was not quite complete, but why, he asked, should discrimination be forbidden in the case of express companies, and not in the case of telephone companies?

Mr. Maclean read the contract between the Bell Telephone Company and the C.P.R., under cover of which independent lines are shut out of railway stations. Independent companies, he claimed, should have the same privileges in railway stations as the Bell-Telephone Company. The railways of Canada had been subsidized with millions in cash and lands, and the people deserved better treatment at their hands.

Mr. Maclean called the attention of the Minister of the Interior, who had just entered the House to the accompaniment of loud applause from the Liberal bench, to the injustice of the agreement. The west, Mr. Maclean said, are acquiring the telephone habit. These western farmers could not establish an independent line or a municipal service so long as they were denied connection with railway stations.

**A Nefarious Contract.**

"It is a nefarious contract," declared Mr. Maclean. "It is a contract contrary to the public policy, and I believe that in the courts it will be so held. I have attempted to have it so held, but I have not yet succeeded, and I am appealing to parliament to declare that such contracts are illegal and against public policy."

Mr. Maclean described as shameful the exclusion of the municipal lines of Fort Arthur and Fort William from the railway station of those towns. He had heard a Liberal M.P. say in one of the committee rooms the other day, that if this is attempted in the Northwest the people will rise and cut the wires. It was not a fact, Mr. Maclean said, that the agent's time would be taken up if independent lines were granted admission to railway stations. The railway companies were only too glad to have telephone communication with the public, but they wished to have it thru the Bell monopoly. As a matter of fact in all great cities railway companies had ten, twenty, thirty and even forty telephones in their stations for the use of the public. There would be no more calls to answer if there were two companies having telephone connection with the station instead of one.

**Let It Be Stopped.**

"I ask parliament to stop this discrimination," said Mr. Maclean. I want these railway companies in connection with telephones to treat everybody alike just as an express business."

Mr. Maclean went on to say that the Minister of Justice had promised to bring down a telephone bill this session. That pledge, the pledge of a Minister, had not been fulfilled. He would now be told that he should raise the question in some other way at some other time.

"I am raising it in connection with railways," said the member for East York, "because the railways are violating a great principle of public policy. My idea is that the same kind of provisions should be put into the railway bill preventing these railways discriminating against the public as respects telephone lines, whether they are owned by the Bell telephone or some other company."

Mr. Maclean said Locust Hill was only one instance of the injustice perpetrated under the agreement between the Bell Telephone Co. and the railways. The same thing happened at Newtonville. The Bell company would only give a service at moderate rates when the people established systems of their own.

**Is It Socialistic?**

"The Minister of Railways the other day said I was introducing something of a Socialistic character," said Mr. Maclean. "I do not know that this is Socialistic. If it is I am not ashamed of it. The Minister also called me a radical. Is he a radical or is he a renegade Tory? I remember the hon. leader of the government charging me two years ago that I was introducing something that was Socialistic. He is always saying he is a Gladstone Liberal, that he has founded his policy on the policy of the Liberal party in England, and that he looks for the foundation stones of Liberalism to the Liberal party in England, which, if it is mixed up with anything to-day, is mixed up with me as Socialistic and radical."

Mr. Maclean said he looked for support from the member for West Ontario whose constituents were interested in the Locust Hill situation more than the people of East York. The Bell Telephone Co. was making exactions all along the line. In East Toronto it was asking $150 for a telephone service, and it was asking exorbitant rates in the west. There was only one way to check the course of the telephone company, and that was to nullify its agreement with the railways. Let everyone have access to the stations, and the Bell Telephone Co., would be compelled to cut its rates Mr. Maclean appealed to the House irrespective of party to support his amendment.

**Jabel Backs It.**

Jabel Robinson strongly favored Mr. Maclean's amendment. Rural telephone systems are spreading all over the country, he said, and they should have access to railway stations. Farmers would not allow the advantages of the telephone system to continue exclusively the boon of cities and towns. The rural districts should have telephone communication as well as free postal delivery.

Dr. Sproule said that telephone systems, long and short lines, are being scattered alover the country. The telephone is necessary to

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## GRANT TO CLERGUE LINE OF 7400 ACRES A MILE

### Thirteen Members Vote Against Subsidy to the Central Canada Railway.

During the dying hours of the session, the government rushed thru a grant to the Canada Central Railway, but not without considerable protest from individual members on both sides of the House. When Mr. Latchford introduced his bill to set apart out of the ungranted lands of Ontario as subsidies to the Canada Central Railway, 7400 acres of land per mile of the company's railway from a point at the head of deep water navigation on the French River, thru the Town of Sudbury, to a point in the Township of Hutton, a distance not exceeding seventy miles, Mr. Pettypiece got on his feet and announced his determination to oppose any further railway grants. The province had already pledged to railways under course of construction about 7,000,000 acres of land, and before the railway needs of the province were satisfied it would at the present rate be giving away 40,000,000 acres, practically a kingdom. The province had been burdened with money grants to the extent of $90,000,000 to railways, and it was about time that the subsidy business should cease.

The Dominion government proposed to build a government road from Quebec to Winnipeg, he pointed out, and this province would have to bear at least 40 per cent. of the cost of that great work. If we gave away 7400 acres a mile to the Central Canada, that would mean that six miles on either side of the railway would be tied up if the land was given in solid blocks, and, if in alternate sections, twelve miles on either side. The result, therefore, would be that no other railway would get in and settlement would be retarded.

Mr. Pettypiece said the proposal of the Dominion government to give a huge land subsidy to the Grand Trunk met with a storm of protests thruout the west, and the idea had to be abandoned.

**Out-Grown Subsidy System.**

Mr. Hoyle said he had outgrown the idea of subsidizing railways. If the government would substitute the plan of building the railway which they adopted for the Temiskaming Railway he would cheerfully vote for it. It was time that the railways, or their roadbeds at least, should be owned by the government, just as our public highways.

Milton Carr said the land had been there for 6000 years, and it was there yet. Anybody could get it, and it was proposed to build a railway and make it worth something.

Mr. Hoyle: A private company is going to build it.

Mr Carr: I don't care if it's Aunt Sairy or her grandmother who is going to build it. The man that quarrels with this railway would quarrel with his mother.

**No Chance to Look Into It.**

Mr. Whitney briefly explained his attitude. He complained that the grant

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## Freight Charges Illegal So Manufacturers Claim

### Were Not Authorized by Government—What Canadian Freight Association Says.

That the railways are under the impression that Canadian merchants are "easy" is evident from the manner in which freight rates have been advanced in the last three years, according to the Manufacturers' Association. On January 1, 1900, "Union Classification of Freight No. 11" was issued by a committee representative of the different railways of Canada. This was authorized by the Dominion government. Every two or three weeks since that date bulletins have been issued making changes in this classification. These constant changes have been the source not only of great inconvenience, but also of great expense to manufacturers. One establishment reports an increase of $10,000 in its freight bill in consequence.

**Claim Charges Are Illegal.**

Emboldened, the shippers think, by the aclk of resistance, the railways issued on May 1, 1903, "No. 12 Classification of Freight," embodying the many changes of the past three years. The members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association grew curious at this point and referred the matter to the government. They have now received word that all changes since January 1, 1900, are illegal, as they have not received the sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council.

Merchants are now advised by the association to pay all increased rates under protest. The association will gather information from those who have complaints, and will lay it before the Railway Committee to show why this new schedule should not be sanctioned.

In justice to the railways, it is said that while generally the rates have been increased, there are several classes of goods on which they have been reduced.

**What the Other Side Says.**

John Earl, chairman of the Canadian Freight Association, was seen by The World last night. The Canadian freight Association includes delegates from the different railways operating in Canada and it is they who fix the rates and also classify all freight.

Mr. Earl said: "The claim that the railways are charging excessive rates as I would gather from reading the circular of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, is without foundation. I may say that I have known for some time of this agitation on the part of some shippers and others to force the railways to lower their rates, but I am quite sure there will be nothing come of it, as there is not the slightest ground for the objections raised.

**Reason for the Changes.**

"Since 1900 there have been many changes in the condition of things relating to railways and freight; for instance, every week there is a manufactured article new upon the market that needs classification, and then there is the great improvement in the railroads' rolling stock. A large percentage of freight cars have been built and improved, so that they are able to carry a very much heavier load. This fact, of course, would mean that the shippers would have to pay more per car, but then they have the privilege of shipping that much more freight. There has been no change in the freight rates since last summer. So you can understand that with all these changes and the numerous new articles for shipment, a revision of the schedule was quite a reasonable procedure.

**Fears Not the Deputation.**

"I am informed that a deputation of manufacturers are going to Ottawa to interview the government in the matter, but I am satisfied that nothing will come of it. There is only one thing that I can imagine would provoke any dissatisfaction among shippers. It is that on the 1st of May the association decided to impose a penalty of 50 per cent. on any shipper who shipped his goods under a false classification. While I will admit that we have made a number of increases on classes that are of an insignificant nature; we have also made many reductions."

## NEGROES PREDICT WAR BETWEEN THE TWO RACES

### Lynchings and Burnings of Colored Men in U.S. Goading Africans to Desperation.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 26.—The possibility of war between the white and black races in the United States was the chief subject of discussion of the Chicago and St. Paul conference of the African Methodist Sunday School Association to-day. In spite of the announcement at the opening of the conference yesterday that the gathering would not discuss politics but religion, the negroes, inflamed by the series of lynchings in the south and elsewhere, broke away from restraint and before the end of to-day's session adopted strong resolutions protesting against the murder of negroes without semblance of trial. The resolutions referred particularly to the recent lynching of a negro at Wilmington, Del.

The resolution was as follows:

"When 10,000,000 obedient, patient, law abiding, and peaceful citizens come to a realization of the woful fact, that they must eat bread, drink water, and pour out their life's blood for the quelling of internal insurrection and the repelling of outside foes with the bloody flag of mob violence, lynch law, and court injustice flaunted in their faces from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same, is it to be thought strange when they rise up to cry, 'It is time for action'?"

**Possibility of Bloodshed.**

During the session, in the heat of debate, there were frequent references to the possibility of bloodshed if the whites did not take steps for the protection of the colored race.

"Newspapers of this country that have published accounts of lynchings of the south have done more to give lessons to the youth of the land to prejudice him on the race question than can be eradicated in years," declared Bishop B. F. Lee, ex-president of Wilberforce University.

"The spirit of the dread curse of lynching is as damnable a threat to American civilization as to the negro," said the Rev. Dr. D. E. Butler of St. James' Church, and editor of The Northwest Vine, in his address. "The negro, it must not be forgotten, is human and can stand only so much. The time is fast approaching, the time is almost here, for action. The negro will soon be driven to deeds of violence, and if he must act will strike fast and for himself. If it comes to the conclusion, or rather if the conclusion is forced upon him, that the majesty of the law is not to be upheld, he will and ought to, at the first sound of alarm, shoot, burn and destroy the force that beats him back from the parks of privilege, promise and peace."

**Question for the Nation.**

The Rev. Dr. A. J. Starr of Chicago, pastor of the largest negro church in the country, said:

"The matter of lynching has assumed such proportions that it is now no longer a question for the south alone, but for the nation. The recent occurrences that have disgraced Belle-

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## CABINET TO BE CHANGED HYMAN TO BE MINISTER

### One, Two and Perhaps Three Members Will Retire at Early Date.

Ottawa, June 26.—(Special.)—Important cabinet changes are contemplated, and the return of the Hon. Clifford Sifton is likely to make the subject one for immediate consideration. It is understood that one, two and perhaps three members of the government will retire at an early date.

One of the retired ministers will take a place on the Railway Commission, and the Alaskan Boundary Commission, upon which Mr. Justice Armour will not sit, may provide a place for another.

Chas. Hyman, M.P. for London, will be taken into the cabinet to fill one of the portfolios, and one or two others are prominent on the slate for promotion.

It is an open secret that the state of Judge Armour's health is such as to preclude the possibility of his serving on the Alaska Boundary Commission. The government will, therefore, have to choose another commissioner in his place, and it is said the choice has fallen upon Hon. Clifford Sifton. This, of course, would scarcely be following out the principle upon which Canada vainly insisted at the outset, inasmuch as Mr. Sifton is a member of the government, which is a party to the dispute, and, moreover, has been the chief instrument in preparing Canada's case.

As to the first objection, however, it could be overcome by Mr. Sifton's resignation from the cabinet, which would place him in the same position as Secretary Root, one of the United States commissioners, while the second objection, if raised at all, could be answered by the fact that Secretary Root was interested for years in maintaining the American case.

**CHURCH SERVICE FOR MASONIC ORDER.**

To-morrow at 3.30 p.m. a special service will be held in St. James' Cathedral in commemoration of the Festival of St. John the Baptist, which will be attended by the members of the Masonic Order in a body. The service will be in charge of the Rev. A. U. De Pencier, one of the clergy of St. James. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. F. C. C. Heathcote, rector of St. Clement's, and Dr. Albert Ham will be musical director. The members of the order will assemble at the Temple Building at 2.45 p.m. and march thence to the church. Masonic clothing will be worn.

**TO-DAY IN TORONTO.**

Legislature prorogs, Parliament Buildings, noon.

Shooting at Long Branch, trains leave station at 1.20 and 2.10.

Society of Friends, annual meeting, Carlton-street meeting house, all day.

Baseball, Toronto v. Jersey City, 3.30.

Lacrosse, Oshawa v. Tecumsehs, 3 p.m.

Yachting, Strathcona v. Merrythought, 2 p.m.

Vaudeville, Hanlan's Point, 3 and 8 p.m.

Vaudeville, Munro Park, 3 and 8 p.m.

Band concert, P.S. Cadets, High Park, 3 p.m.

The attention of school boys is directed to the advertisement on page 3.

Did you ever try the top barrel

**If Not, Why Not?**

You should have an Accident Policy. See Walter H. Blight. Phone 2770, Medical Building, Bay and Richmond-streets. 136

**Dr. Park Ill.**

Buffalo, June 26.—Dr. Rosswell Park is critically ill from erysipelas, contracted during an operation.

SICHE GAS, clean and sweet, cheap and bright, away ahead of electric light. 81 York-street, Toronto. B, 141 Bleury-street, Montreal.

Nothing but the finest at Thomas'.

St. Leon Mineral Water taken hot before breakfast will cure the most obstinate case of constipation. Your druggist will order it.

## SEES FINANCIAL KINGS EMBRACES NEW POLICY

### Finance Minister Proposes Changes in Fiscal Policy, Says Tarte.

Montreal, June 26.—La Patrie of this evening printed the following article, in doubt from the pen of Hon. Mr. Tarte: "Mr. Fielding has had interviews with several bank directors, and also with the directors of the Sydney steel works.

"The Minister of Finance declared at the opening of the session during his budget speech that the tariff would not be revised this year. He repeated this declaration the other day in speaking of Mr. Tartes' motion. But the present time Mr. Fielding is in consultation with the industrial and financial kings of the country, in view of the changes to be made in the local policy of the country. It is therefore evident; it is, in fact, certain, that the Finance Minister and his colleagues were on the wrong track, and were not properly informed as to the true condition of the country.

"The only means, in fact, to avoid a certain crisis is for the government to continue no longer in its imprudent course. It is no humiliation to change a policy when the circumstances imperatively demand it. The unfortunate part of it is that Hon. Mr. Fielding, who is a very honest man, was for a long time at the head of a province in which manufactures had been very little developed. In Nova Scotia the Cobden school, the British free trade school, had zealous adherents, and Mr. Fielding was one of these. It is, therefore, with regret that the Minister of Finance consents to adopt a policy of protection.

"Of course, La Patrie does not question his intentions. It is rather with his first political education that we find fault. Before him another public man, Hon. Alfred G. Jones, now Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, but who played an important part in his time, imposed upon the Liberal party a policy which led it to disaster in 1878.

"We sincerely trust that Hon. Mr. Fielding and those of his colleagues who share his opinions will get to work without delay to revise the Canadian tariff, not only in articles of steel, but with regard to dozens and dozens of other industries, which are in real peril at the present moment."

**JUDGE ARMOUR'S CONDITION.**

London, June 26.—The condition of Mr. Justice Armour remains the same.

Cigars, Maritana, 4 for 25c. Alive Bollard.

$4400 for St. George St. Residence.

A choice 12-roomed residence on St. George-street is offered for $4400 for immediate sale. Apply to J. L. Troy, 52 Adelaide.

Smoke Alive Bollard's Cool Mixture, 10c package.

**BIRTHS.**

LUNDY—At 47 Macpherson-avenue, on June 26th, the wife of James A. Lundy of a son.

**DEATHS.**

FLOWERS—On June 25th, 1903, Sarah Ann, dearly beloved wife of John Flowers and mother of John, William and Albert Flowers, Mrs. Adams of Toronto and Mrs. Sherbino of Detroit.

Funeral Monday at 2.30 p.m. from 457 Sackville-street.

TAYLOR—Suddenly, at 42 Wilcox-street, on Thursday, June 25, 1903, Charles W. Taylor, business manager of The Globe, aged 52 years.

Funeral private on Saturday at 3 p.m. No flowers.

## ROSS MAJORITY INTACT ADOPTED GAMEY REPORT

### Straight Party Vote of 41 to 37 on Final Disposition of Bribe Charge.

By a vote of 41 to 37 the legislature yesterday afternoon passed a vote of censure on the member for Manitoulin, the terms being set out in an amendment moved on Tuesday by Mr. Rickard.

That this House regrets that it has become its duty to place on record its expression of censure of the conduct of the member for Manitoulin in the matter forming the subject of the investigation.

By the same vote the report of the commissioners was adopted, and the judges thanked for their fair and impartial conduct of the enquiry. It was a straight party vote. There were exactly as many Conservatives in the House as Liberals, but the absentee Liberals had secured eleven "pairs" and the government was safe.

Only two speeches were heard, Mr. Graham making a final appeal for the adoption of the report, and Mr. Foy winding up the argument for the opposition.

**Mr. Graham Resumes.**

Mr. Gibson justified the appointment of a Royal Commission, and said a committee of the House would have been bound to bring in the same finding on the evidence adduced. The proof depended on the substantiating of the details. The leader of the opposition had said he believed the charges were mainly true.

Mr. Whitney: I said "mainly proved."

Altho the payment of the money was the greatest transaction in his whole life, he was unable to give the exact date the money was paid and the name of the person who handed it to him. The Provincial Secretary would be a "natural born fool" to pay over the money thru agents.

Mr. Graham said Mr. McEvoy, the lawyer, had no access to the Crossin books, except when in company with the Conservative solicitor, Mr. Macdonald. He had refused to look at the books unless accompanied by some one. Moreover, Gamey had not definitely denied that he had taken the missing leaves. There had been palpable and admitted deception in regard to the deposit of $800. Mr. Graham described the deposit-slip episode and the trip to Buffalo, and asked if anything further was needed to discredit the man from Manitoulin. He claimed it was too much to ask the people to believe that Sullivan loaned Gamey $1200. The speaker said Gamey had used the money in his own business, and even at the present time had $1200 of the money invested in his business.

Mr. Gamey: You'll find Judge Boyd with $2000 of the money in his possession.

If Gamey got the money where he said he did, why did Mr. Smyth want the government to offer a reward of

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## Mariners Given Thrills On Waterlogged Vessel

### Crew of Erie Stewart, Sinking for Three Days, Were Almost Starved.

Owen Sound, June 26.—(Special.)—In a waterlogged condition, with only her bulwarks above the waves, the schooner Erie Stewart was towed into Owen Sound harbor at 2 o'clock this afternoon by the big tug Harrison after one of the most thrilling experiences that ever fell to mariners' lot.

On Tuesday night about 10 o'clock the Erie Stewart was towed out of Byng Inlet with a heavy load of lumber piled eight feet above her decks, destined for Chatham. With sails set the trim vessel was scudding along before a stiff breeze, but Captain J. Grenville noticed a slight list which he ascribed partly to the arrangement of the cargo or the lean of the vessel caused by the winds.

By midnight the vessel had settled so far that water stood in the after cabin two feet deep, and only the lumber kept the Erie Stewart afloat. On Wednesday and Thursday the vessel encountered terrible seas. The crew held to the rigging while tier after tier of lumber was washed from under them, and the vessel sank lower and lower. Would the lumber in the hold keep the vessel afloat?

Capt. Grenville cheered his crew by the assurances that it would, and for two days and three nights the men in the schooner, soaked and chilled by every wave that washed over, watched anxiously for a passing vessel, subsisting only on scraps fished out of the cabin. On Wednesday the signal of distress was noticed by the steamer Atlantic of the Northern Navigation Co., bound for Owen Sound.

The seas were rolling too high to render assistance, but the condition of the schooner was reported at Owen Sound, and the tug Harrison at once cleared to search for her. Capt. Simpson sighted the waterlogged vessel off Cabot's Head this morning and towed her to port.

About one-half of her deck load was washed overboard.

The Erie Stewart is owned by John Pigott & Son of Chatham. She will go into dry dock for repairs. A sprung plank probably caused the vessel to fill.

Irving's Cigars, 4 for 25c. Alive Bollard.

Smokers' Supplies.

Before going on your vacation get your Tobacco and Cigars at A Clubb & Sons, "only address," 49 King-street west. They handle every known brand and offer special inducements to clubs, camping parties, etc.

Carnations 25c per dozen for Saturday only. Absolutely fresh cut and choicest varieties in all colors. The College Flower Shop, 445 Yonge St. Phone north 1192.

John M. Martin, Esq., F.C.A., has installed Siche Gas in his new residence at Moore Park.

Cigars, Home Comers, 10c, reduced to 4 for 25c or 10 for 50c. Alive Bollard, stores, 128 and 129 Yonge St.

## KILLED IN CONGO STATE.

### American and All His Escort Massacred by Natives.

London, June 26.—A despatch to the Central News from Brussels, says the Congo mail has brought news of the murder of an American named Thornton and his native escort.

Thornton was an employe of the Congo Free State. He was ascending a tributary of the Arruwimi River when his party was attacked by rebels, and, after a fierce fight, the American and all the members of his escort were killed.

## FIGHTS IN ELECTIONS.

### Unknown Persons Severely Handle Socialist Ollrich at Offenbach.

Berlin, June 26.—Dr. Booker, National Liberal, who defeated Herr Ollrich, Socialist, at Offenbach yesterday, was attacked by unknown persons last night and was severely handled. A manufacturer named Bohm, who accompanied him, was also wounded. Election fights between the police and the populace occurred at Dortmund yesterday evening. The police drew their swords, wounded several persons and arrested many others. Similar excesses are also reported from Hof, Bavaria.

**OFFICERS MAY RESIGN.**

St. Thomas, June 26.—Lieut.-Col. Peters, D.O.C., inspected the 25th Regiment last night and severely censured the officers, because of the condition of the regiment. As a result, Col. McLachlin, commandant, has resigned, and the other officers express their intention of doing the same.

THE SICHE GAS COMPANY is now in its new premises at 81 York-street; it moved in last Monday, and has sold already about ten plants from its new office. This company leads the lighting business for private and small municipal plants.

Carnations 25c per dozen for Saturday only. Absolutely fresh cut and choicest varieties in all colors. The College Flower Shop, 445 Yonge St. Phone north 1192.

The Christian and Missionary Alliance is so pleased with the light afforded by the plant the Siche Gas Company put into its mission tent, opposite Lisgar-street, Queen West, that it has ordered an outfit for the large tent at Munro Park, where the present convention is being held.

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

Wooler Methodist Church is putting in Siche Gas.

Try the decanter at Thomas', three for a quarter.

**A TICKLISH JOB.**

If you were the monarch of Servia,
'Twould certainly somewhat unervia
To think every night
As you blew out the light
Of how your dear subjects might servia.

## ANTI-FLIRTATION CLUB.

### Young Society Men of St. Petersburg Make Odd Compact.

St. Petersburg, June 26.—The first meeting of the organizers of the new "Club of the Enemies of Flirting" took place a few days ago in Ernest's fashionable restaurant on the Kamennostrovski Prospect. There were present thirty-seven young men, belonging to the higher ranks of society. The members exchanged a solemn promise to refrain from flirting and to prevent others from flirting.

Those breaking their promise must contribute for charitable purposes £100 the first time, and £500 the second time. After the third offence the guilty one will be expelled from the club and may only be readmitted after the expiration of one year.

**SAM PARKS TRIUMPHS STILL.**

New York, June 26.—The building trades war was renewed to-day, when a delegation from the Ornamental Plaster Workers' Union and forty representatives of the Board of United Building Trades, with Delegate Samuel Parks in command, marched thru the upper west side, calling off all plasterers who were overlooked yesterday. Plasterers thruout the country who work for members of the New York Employers' Association will be called out, and Delegate Parks declared to-day that if this did not prove effective the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union will order a national strike, and tie up every building operation in the country.

**BECOMING CHRONIC.**

Albany, Ga., June 26.—Three negroes, Garfield McCoy, Geo. McKinney and James Wiley, were taken from jail at Newton, Baker County, 21 miles south of here, last night and lynched. The three men were in jail for killing F. S. Bullard, a white man, who was called to quell a row at a negro dance near his house one night last week. The negroes were taken a mile from town, hung to a tree and riddled with bullets.

**C.P.R. FOR GODERICH.**

Goderich, June 26.—The Star says the C. P. R. is moving in the direction of making Goderich a terminal, and that a branch line will probably be constructed from Wingham or Guelph Junction. Hugh D. Lumsden, C.E., was in town the early part of the week looking over the ground, and left Goderich for Lucknow, Wingham and other points.

The man of the hour, Mr. Gamey, and what his Manitoulin constituents think of him, in to-morrow's Sunday World.

The Jubilee gifts of our late Queen, which will be on view at the Dominion Exhibition, illustrated in to-morrow's Sunday World.

T. H. Levey, Esq., is putting Siche Gas into his residence at Eglinton.

## SLAVERY IN THE SOUTH.

### Prevalent in Every Agricultural County in Cotton Belt.

Chicago, June 26.—Raymond Patterson, wiring The Tribune from Opelika, Ala., says: "Peonage" is a new term here in the Chatahoochee Valley. Most of the planters and all of the negroes fail to recognize its meaning, altho the thing itself exists all about them. Peonage or involuntary servitude, always of black men to white masters, is actually common, not only in Southwestern Georgia and Southeastern Alabama, but in almost every strictly agricultural county thruout the real cotton belt. The planters and the negroes themselves call by much different names, but the involuntary servitude exists none the less, and it is accompanied in many painful instances not only by restraint of the liberty of the individual but by personal violence and by the degradation of the race.

**C.A.R. STRIKE OFF.**

Ottawa, June 26.—The strike of the C. A. R. trackmen was ended to-day. The committee called it off after 81 days' idleness, the strike having commenced April 6. The men struck for five cents a day increase in pay. The loss in wages was over $30,000.

**Sunshine in New York.**

There was fine weather in New York yesterday, and the journals say that Fifth avenue looked like the first of June. The season had been delayed there, as here, and all the summer hats were out for the first time. The Dineen Co. have the same walking hats on sale as are worn by the Fifth-avenue strollers. They were made by the lady tailor hatters of Gotham. Store open Saturday night.

**FAIR.**

Meteorological Office, Toronto, June 26.—(8 p.m.)—The weather has been general in Canada to-day, except that local showers have occurred in Manitoba and Quebec. Temperatures of over 80 degrees are reported from Manitoba.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 50—56; Victoria, 50—60; Kamloops, 62—78; Calgary, 44—72; Qu'Appelle, 54—72; Winnipeg, 52—86; Port Arthur, 48—64; Parry Sound, 50—70; Toronto, 48—76; Ottawa, 50—74; Montreal, 56—72; Quebec, 52—72; Halifax, 48—70.

**Probabilities.**

**Lakes and Georgian Bay—Moderate winds, mostly easterly; fair and moderately warm.**

Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence—Moderate winds; fair and oderately warm.

Lower St. Lawrence—Light to moderate winds; fair and moderately warm.

Gulf—Moderate winds; fair and warmer.

Maritime—Moderate winds; fair and a little warmer.

Lake Superior—Fair and warm.

Manitoba—Continued fair, warm weather, with scattered thundershowers.

Metal Ceilings, Skylights and Roofing. A. B. Ormsby & Co., cor. Queen and George St. Telephone.

S. F. McKinnon, Esq., is putting Siche Gas into his Muskoka residence.

**STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.**

| June 26. | At | From. |
|---|---|---|
| Mount Temple | Father Point | Liverpool |
| Parisian | Rimouski | Liverpool |

Marguerite Cigars, 4 for 25c. Alive Bollard.

POOR COPY