Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

The Toronto World.

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TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR — EIGHT PAGES—FRIDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 27 1903—EIGHT PAGES — ONE CENT

Senate Reading Room
Item 41
SENATE PO

HOW THE COON CAME DOWN

The Toronto World Fired the Shot

'BELL' DROPPED TO EARTH

Telephone Monopoly, Alarmed by East Toronto Cry for Municipal 'Phones, Offers to Cut Present Rate in Two, But It Comes Too Late.

"NO COMPROMISE" IS THE INDIGNANT CRY

The coon has come down. In the brief period of two weeks the attitude of the Bell has changed from one of perfect indifference to the people's wish to one of genuine alarm and conciliation.

Two weeks ago The Toronto World took up the fight of the farmers in East York and Ontario Counties.

This exposure was followed Feb. 25 with a chapter of the amazing treatment accorded the people of East Toronto and outlining what drastic measures that suburb proposed to adopt in the way of a municipal telephone system.

Yesterday morning The World presented for the consideration of the public the story of the Bell's hold-up of the Town of Toronto Junction and the threats of the leading citizens to resort to a municipal system as their only protection.

Coon Came Down.

And yesterday afternoon the coon came down, according to the following story:

The News, Feb. 26: The Bell Telephone Company have for some time past been considering the establishment of an exchange for the east suburban district, including Balmy Beach, Kew Beach, East Toronto, Norway, etc. Mr. Dunstan, manager of the company, informed some of those who have 'phones in this district that it had been decided several weeks ago to erect a station in the vicinity of Lee-avenue and Queen-street, which is the central point for the district. The idea will be to give the exchange the same connection as have the north and Parkdale stations. The yearly fee will cover all local and city connections. Mr. Dunstan stated that the district along the lake front and the north was filling up so rapidly that the exchange was now absolutely necessary. Mr. De Laplante was given to understand that work on the exchange would be commenced within a fe wweeks. The present charge for a business phone in East Toronto is $125. **It is understood that this rate will be cut in half when the new exchange is opened, and that private 'phones will be reduced in proportion.** This announcement of the company, so far as has reached the public, has given general satisfaction.

This is the interesting chronology of the hostile demonstration against the telephone monopoly. What is likely to follow the further persistent efforts of the people may be measured by the rapidity with which the Bell receded from the vulnerable positions it has occupied in this section of Canada so long.

Fight Still Goes On.

Because the Bell Telephone coon came down in East Toronto yesterday, that is no reason why the people beyond the eastern borders of the city should now accept the terms offered. The company having heard that the people of East Toronto were moving, after the successful example of Port Arthur, in the direction of establishing a municipal system, have announced that the rate in East Toronto is to be cut in two, that the $125 and $150 business service is to be just one-half, and private telephones correspondingly reduced.

Want Cheap Phones.

But the people east of the city want cheap telephones, not monopolistic prices. They at least want the same rates that the people of Toronto get theirs at, and with a municipal system they should get them for what is paid now in cities where the monopoly has been broken, namely, $25 for business and $15 for house services, and so in West Toronto.

Public Phones at Hand.

The telephone monopoly is at an end; the public telephone system is at hand.

"Nothing but a municipal telephone system will satisfy the people of East Toronto now," observed Frank Abbott, the well-known merchant of that busy little suburb and town councilman yesterday while discussing the latest move of the Bell.

"After charging us $125 per phone here all this time and insisting then that the Bell Company was losing money on the service at that price, the monopoly suddenly concludes to cut the price in half. This move will deceive no one, because the methods of the Bell have long ago convicted the company of the most shameful selfishness. Only when they discover that the people of East Toronto are determined to have a municipal system do they begin to talk of reducing the cost.

It is Too Late.

"It is too late, and in addition $65 is entirely too much to pay. How many people here can afford it? Why should we be forced to stand such a hold up? Toronto gets phones for $25 a year, and we are practically a part of the city. But we are determined to get our phones down to at least $15 a year. We are in communication with the people of Fort William and Port Arthur, and we will have something soon to act upon. We will not grant the Bell the right to erect poles in the city, and the poles now up belong to the city. Here is the best chance we will ever have to install our own plant cheaply. The people generally are determined upon this course.

Outrageous Hypocrisy.

"What outrageous hypocrisy! The Bell manager, Mr. Dunstan, the man who has treated the individual applicants for service here so discourteously now says the company has been figuring and talking of this reduction for several weeks. This is rank. But recently he refused absolutely to give the Patterson brothers a chance to put in a phone at $125 a year because they wanted to have one or two other firms club in with them and all use the service. It is strange, too, that we never heard anything of Mr. Dunstan's philanthropic measure for the relief of East Toronto until the town's grievances were aired in The World. We will not accept the Bell's offer of compromise. We know what it is to trust to the fair promises of the officers of this company. It is curious that the chief officials of such a large concern would be so shortsighted as to deliberately offend the people they are charging all the traffic will bear for telephone service. They have not got a single friend in East Toronto today. Now the storm which their arrogance deliberately provoked has broken, and trouble is inevitable for the monopoly.

No Compromise.

"Our plans are first, no compromise, second, to secure as many facts as possible about the municipal system installed at Fort William, how the people started it, how it works, relative cost, time necessary to put it in and other practical details; then we will call a meeting of the City Council, ascertain the law, ask for bids for the installation of a modern plant and then get it in. If The World has any detailed information on the situation at Fort William the East Toronto people are anxious to have it printed, for it will be of inestimable use here right now, and all over this part of the province. The Bell people need not think they can head off municipal ownership of the telephone system here, for that is what they are trying to do."

People Are Aroused.

East Toronto is keenly aroused over the situation. Copies of The World containing stories on the telephone war were in eager demand in East Toronto, and the adjoining towns yesterday, to say nothing of the big demand in the rural districts.

K. F. Dunstan, manager of the Bell Company, confirmed to The World last night that the company had the establishment of an eastern exchange under consideration for some weeks, and it might be that the matter would be decided in a few days. It was now quite plain what was the best thing to do, he said. The proposed exchange would serve such places as Little York, Kew Beach, Balmy Beach and Norway. These places have no industries, and the district is a large one with houses well scattered, so that the difficulties of extending the system would be greater than in a place like Toronto Junction, which is a compact town and has numerous industries that require telephones. It is only now that the beaches are building up, but many of the people who require a telephone service are at the beaches only part of the year, and there are other difficulties to be overcome. However, a representative of the company has been sent over the ground, he said, to report on the requirements of the people, and how best to serve them at the least possible cost.

The question of the cost under the new system would have to be considered later, but it is the general impression that the rates will be cut square in two.

PROFIT HALF A MILLION.

Bell Telephone Company Held Its Annual Meeting Yesterday.

Montreal, Feb. 26.—At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bell Telephone Company to-day, the old Board of Directors was re-elected as follows: C. F. Sise, president; Hon. R. MacKay, vice-president; Robert Archer, Hugh Paton, Charles Cassils, F. P. Fish, W. R. Driver and Thomas Sherwin.

From the revenue account $114,244 has been carried to insurance reserve account, $18,133 to accident insurance reserve account and $40,000 to contingent account, leaving a balance of revenue to be carried to 1903 of $23,436. During the past year 5623 subscribers were added, the total instruments now in use being 48,481, in 377 exchanges and 553 agencies. Two thousand six hundred and fifty-five miles were added in 1902 to the long distance system, of which 1042 are in the Ontario department, 1240 in the eastern, and 373 in the northwestern department.

The total long distance miles of wire now operated is 26,848 miles.

The total receipts for the year were $2,083,134, and the expenses $1,580,851.

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

CHAMBERLAIN'S GREAT SUCCESS.

London, Feb. 26.—The papers this morning shower a chorus of praise upon Mr. Chamberlain on the conclusion of his South African mission. It is admitted that the Colonial Secretary had greater success than had been anticipated by the most optimistic, and his success will undoubtedly assure him on his return to England an enthusiastic welcome and unprecedented displays of appreciation.

SANDERSON'S MOUNTAIN DE ✓ SCOTCH. Warms without burning.

TWENTY PASSENGERS LEAVE

St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 26.—One of the two blockaded express trains is moving towards this city, and will probably reach here to-morrow or Saturday. The other snowbound train has not yet been moved. Twenty of the latter's passengers left the train yesterday and traveled across thirty miles of unbroken snow fields, carrying food in knapsacks on their shoulders.

Tulips and Daffodils, 50 cents per doz.; Violets from 25 cents per bunch at The Village Flower Shop, 445 Yonge-street. Tel North 1192.

WITHOUT AMENDMENT.

London, Feb. 26.—The address in reply to the King's speech at the opening of Parliament was adopted by the House of Commons to-day without amendment.

Six o'clock dinner at New Carlton Hotel

Protection for Paper Makers.

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—A deputation of wallpaper makers waited on Mr. Fielding to-day with a plea for readjustment of the tariff for their benefit.

Did you ever try the top barrel?

Bonds for $35,000,000.

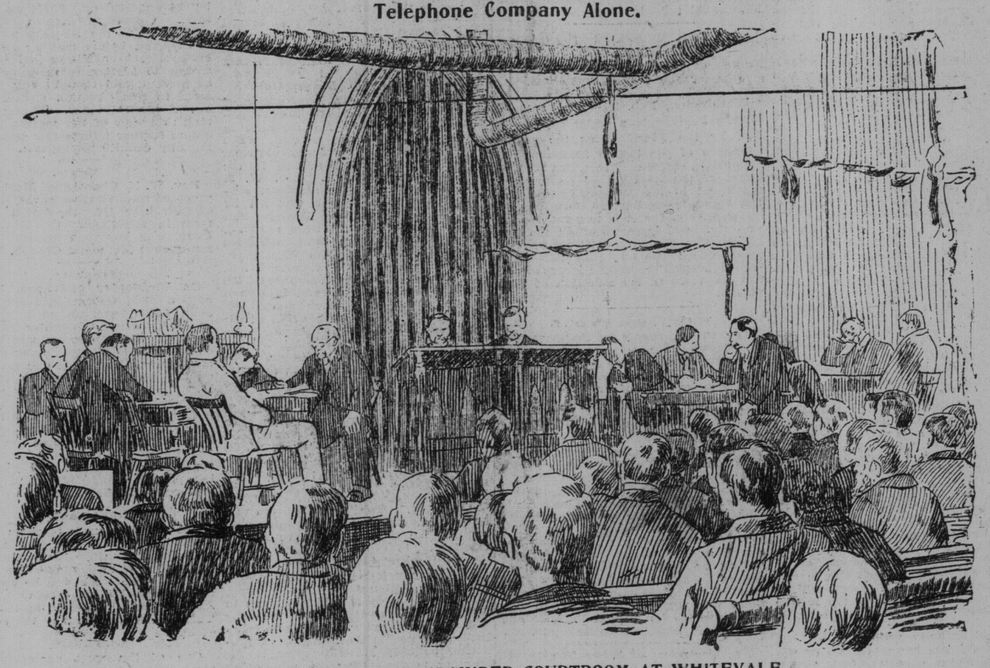
Havana, Feb. 26.—President Palma to-day signed the Soldiers' Pay Loan bill, which authorizes the issue of bonds to the amount of $35,000,000.

FAMOUS TELEPHONE CONTRACT PRODUCED IN COURT

Bell Company's Representatives Taken by Surprise

PEOPLE'S CASE FOR EQUAL RIGHTS PRESSED HOME

Whole Countryside Turns Out to Attend Trial of President Sise on Charge of Conspiracy at Whitevale—Col. Farewell, K.C., in Fighting Trim—Stigma of Present Situation Placed on Monopoly Telephone Company Alone.



SCENE PRESENTED IN CROWDED COURTROOM AT WHITEVALE

—From photo by our own artist.

Whitevale, Feb. 26.—(Special.)—"Call Charles F. Sise, the defendant. Mr. Constable," said Crown Attorney Farewell, as he looked over the crowded hall in the village at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and the climax of the telephone war had been reached. Magistrate Davidson had called in to sit with him in the sensational case Magistrate Parker of Dunbarton. All parts of Ontario County were represented by the 300 people present, most of them the most prominent residents of the rural district. The trial will be concluded to-day. The gallery had been reserved for wives and daughters, and perhaps 50 ladies occupied that space. As the Crown representative arose he was greeted with suppressed applause. Not a seat was vacant, and even the steps of the rostrum, where sat the court, were filled with interested individuals.

Among the prominent citizens from the rural district were: Dr. Fish, Frank Gleeson, Michael Gleeson, John White, Donald Beaton, Alpheus Hoover, R. J. Green, Dr Eastwood. Among the Bell agents were Special Agent Scott of Toronto, Agent Mason of Markham and District Agent Stringer. These three had arrived in response to subpoenas. Two hours before court convened the hall was well filled. The caretaker was finally forced to admit the overflow to the gallery from the hall proper. The liveliest discussion preceded the convening of court, all bearing on the relative merits of the case.

Represented the President.

When the constable called "Charles F. Sise!" in response to the warning of the Crown Attorney, Lynch Staunton, K. C., of Hamilton, announced that he would appear for the defendant. It was then certain that the president of the Bell Company would not be present in person. There was some disappointment manifested among the crowd, but, if they imagined they were not to witness an animated skirmish, they were mistaken. Almost the first words from the legal representative of the Bell indicated that there was to be a spirited fight.

"Yes, I represent President Sise, but understand, we don't admit the jurisdiction of the court, but merely appear in response to the summons, and for—well, what may happen," and the Bell lawyer smiled as he sat down.

Crown Attorney Farewell appeared in his most genial mood, and gently suggested that he hoped the trial would be pushed forward at once on its merits. Mr. Lynch-Staunton seemed to be in equally fine fettle, and replied in a very jaunty air to the Crown Attorney's sally. Each gentleman appeared to think he carried a surprise for the other, and each seemed to be trying to figure out just what the other was contemplating. The surprises were not slow in developing, and they were of a sufficiently startling character to satisfy everyone present. Crown Attorney Farewell dropped his first bombshell into the Bell camp, when Mr. Lynch-Staunton objected to any hearsay evidence touching the famous contract on which the criminal complaint is based.

Contract Produced.

"Oh, that needn't bother you, for we have the contract here itself," and he slowly exhibited a legal-looking document to the astonished Bell people. They evidently had not expected anything of the kind. The counsel asked to see it, as if doubting its genuineness, and, with Special Agent Scott, Mr. Lynch-Staunton carefully inspected the contract. As if satisfied with the sensation the display of the instrument had caused, the Crown Attorney busied himself with his papers while there were murmurs of surprise all over the room.

This contract and the manner in which it would be established had worried the farmers of the rural telephone company a good deal, and Mr. Farewell admitted that he was unable to help them in their dilemma. Special Agent Scott was banking heavily on the inability of the Crown to furnish evidence on this point, which would practically mean the abandonment of the case. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy had been subpoenaed for the explicit purpose of securing from him evidence of the contract, but there was nothing certain about getting the details from him, even if he appeared.

The Crown Attorney was much pleased, therefore, when he received yesterday a telegram from the C.P.R. president, saying a certified copy of the same would be handed to him by Agent Green of the Locust Hill Station before the trial opened. This is the best evidence of the good faith of the railroad end of the case, but the Bell people seemed to think they had been played a real shabby trick, and that the C. P. R. was abandoning them in their hour of greatest need.

Farewell Kept Tab.

As a preliminary the complaint was read. It charged criminal conspiracy in that the Bell president had conspired with the C.P.R. officials to restrict trade in that part of Ontario County by entering into an exclusive contract for the use of all railway stations, the same being in violation of section 520 of the criminal code. Mr. Farewell was very deliberate in his manner, and was followed closely by the crowd in the room. Then he began the people's side of the case, and the vigor with which he prosecuted elicited applause at frequent intervals. Not a single point escaped him, and tho he was confronted with some unwilling witnesses, he drew out link by link the remarkable conspiracy against the equal rights of the people of Canada.

In some instances he was forced to resort to some clever tricks, and several times the opposition protested, and Dr. Eastwood even appealed to the court to relieve him from the painful necessity of making public his relation with the Bell monopoly, but the Crown Attorney would not be balked. As one after another of the startling features of the case were developed the murmur gradually increased to a roar, until at one time the noise was very considerable. For instance, it was shown by Dr. Fish that Special Agent Scott of the Bell and Dr. Eastwood called on him at his office in Brougham and told him to give up his co-operative phone or the Bell phone in his office would be taken out. He refused, and it was taken out.

Agent Green of the Locust Hill C. P.R. station, where the co-operative rural district line wanted a connection, testified that there had been no objection, and that he supposed the company would be glad to see the co-operative line in their station, when one night Bell Agent Stringer came over and asked him if the independent company was going to put a phone in the depot. He told him yes. The next day he received strict notice from the C.P.R. officials not to let the phone be put in.

Flat Contradiction.

The counsel for Mr. Sise denied that the rural company has sought the consent of the Bell people to enter the station; that they had never been given a chance to refuse the use of the station, but Alpheus Hoover went into the box and swore that he is the person who asked Special Agent Scott and was given a point blank refusal.

At the same time Mr. Farewell showed that the shippers around Claremont have telephonic connection with the C.P.R. station there, and he expressed indignation that one part of the county should not have the same rights granted other portions by public carriers.

But the most striking feature of the dramatic situation came when the famous contract excluding from the railroad stations of Canada all but Bell telephones was introduced and made a part of the exhibit. There were hisses and catcalls when the clause was read, which gave the Bell the monopoly which they have used for the petty annoyance of the rural section hereabouts. The Bell had given their consent for a phone at Claremont to Dr. Eastwood, because his line was friendly to them, and had refused equal privilege at the Locust Hill station to the Co-operative Company.

Thruout all this interesting evidence, Special Agent Scott sat a very much interested individual. He was making hasty notes, and was in constant communication with the company lawyer. Across on the other side sat a stenographer taking a complete report of all evidence for the farmers. Evidently both sides realized very well that no matter which way the case goes it will have to be fought over again before higher courts. If the defendant is bound over to the Grand Jury this evidence will perhaps have to be submitted there. If he is discharged, the farmers assert that they will take the case before the coming Grand Jury in any event, and for that reason they wanted the shorthand report.

Hurd on the Stand.

Herbert J. Hurd, the constructor of the line, was the first witness. He testified that he built the line for the farmers and swore to the complaint against President Sise when they refused to permit the line to enter the Locust Hill station. The Bell barrister noted an exception to any evidence concerning the C.P.R. or the Bell Telephone Company since the charge was against Sise, the president, and not the company. The witness told in detail the trouble they had experienced in getting the rural line ready for business in the way of intimidation from the Bell agents. The last and the meanest came in the form of wires being crossed over the rural system, but the witness did not charge the Bell direct with being responsible for this trouble. Inferentially he did, however.

He testified that farmers and retail merchants composed the subscribers. The system is not completed because they can't put a 'phone into Locust Hill station. He said the C.P.R. refused to admit them because of the exclusion contract with the Bell. This was objected to.

The Crown Attorney said: "We have a certified copy of the contract, and it was arranged with the Bell counsel to admit the evidence on the point without protest."

The effect of this exclusion contract was to constitute a conspiracy in the estimation of the Crown Attorney.

Alphens Hoover Speaks.

Alpheus Hoover was the next witness. He said: "We are in the milling business near Locust Hill. We ship via the C.P.R. The business here has been established many years. We have wanted telephone service a long time, but could get no satisfaction from the Bell, and last year we business men and farmers got together and built the Pickering and Markham Co-operative Telephone Company, of which I am president. We had some communication with the C.P.R. after we got our line up to the station. General Superintendent Timmerman did not know of any objections, and our request was forwarded to Montreal. We waited a long time, and then wired President Shaughnessy of the C.P.R. on the subject. He replied that he would be pleased to do so, but a contract with the Bell Company gave them the exclusive right to use the stations.

"We then asked General Agent Scott of the Bell if the company would grant the permission."

Here the Bell lawyer objected vigorously to the witness being permitted to repeat any conversation with Mr. Scott. This touched a delicate point, as the plan had been laid to show by a number of prominent farmers here that Scott had been approached and had refused his consent, tho Scott has publicly denied that Mr. Hoover or any one else asked his consent.

Cover Rural District.

The witness said the Co-operative Company is not yet incorporated, tho the officers are elected. They could not incorporate until the line was formally turned over to them, and this could not be done until a 'phone was placed in the Locust Hill station. The inability to secure this connection does restrict trade thruout this community. The Bell has been asked repeatedly to give this section telephone facilities, but no satisfaction could be secured. If the Locust Hill connection can be secured, the Co-operative Company will extend its branches in different directions, but no more can be made without this connection.

On cross-examination, Mr. Hoover asserted that the whole rural district would be covered with Co-operative telephones on an economical basis if this exclusive contract can be abolished.

The Bell lawyer asked the witness why the farmers did not build a telephone station alongside of each railway station and instal a 'phone if they wanted to connect with the depots so bad.

Mr. Hoover replied that the railway company owned all adjoining land, and even if the farmers were

Continued on Page 2.

THIS IS THE FAMOUS CONTRACT.

Contract—This agreement executed in duplicate at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, the first day of May, 1902: By and between the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Limited, a body corporate having its principal offices in the said city, hereinafter called the Telephone Company, and

The C.P.R. Company, a body corporate having its principal office in the said city, hereinafter called the Railway Company. Witnesseth:

That the said parties have covenanted and agreed as follows:

1. The Telephone Company will furnish to the Railway Company, at all points in the Dominion, and where it may now or hereafter have exchanges, telephone connections between the offices and stations of the Railway Company and the exchanges of the Telephone Company, free of charge. It will also issue to the officials of the Railway Company annual passes or franks good over the long distance lines of the Telephone Company and free telephone exchange connection and maintain during the term of this contract a local exchange in the head office of the railway at Windsor-street station, Montreal, affording communication with the different offices, as well as with the said local exchanges of the Telephone Company in the City of Montreal.

2. The Railway Company will furnish annual passes to the officials of the Telephone Company over its own railway and telephone lines, and lines leased or controlled by said Railway Company, and will also furnish free trasportation to the employes of the Telephone Company over said railway lines in Canada.

3. **The Telephone Company shall have the exclusive right of placing telephone instruments, apparatus and wires in the several stations, offices and premises of the Railway Company thruout the Dominion of Canada,** when the Telephone Company has or may during the life of this contract established telephone exchanges, it being understood in connection with new exchanges being established that the Railway Company will be given a fair service, sufficient for its business.

4. And each company, so far as it may properly do so, **without prejudice to its own business,** grants to the other company facilities for carrying its wires and lines thru or over the poles, subways, bridges and other premises, on equitable terms, to be agreed upon. **And the Railway Company will not grant similar facilities to any other Telephone Company.**

5. The number of annual passes or franks, free telephone connections, and extent of free transportation shall be determined from time to time by the president of the Railway Company and the president of the Telephone Company, as the expansion of both companies may require, and such passes, franks and telephone connections shall only be issued on written application of an officer of either party, as designated by the president of each company.

6. The terms and conditions of this contract, as applying to the C.P.R., shall also apply to the C.P.R. Telegraph Company, and it is further understood and agreed that where telephone connection with local exchanges is required for an office of either of the above, the agent for which carries on any other business, or acts as agent for any other company, he shall pay one-half the regular exchange rates, and the company or companies represented herein by the C. P. Railway Company shall pay nothing for their services.

7. This agreement shall remain in force for a period of eight years from the date hereof.

In witness whereof each of the said parties has caused to be set hereto its corporate seal and the signatures of the officials below named.

(Seal) C.P.R. Co., by—D. McNICHOLL, Second Vice-President. A. R. G. HEWARD, Assistant Secretary.

Bell Telephone Co. by—C. F SISE, President. CHAS. P. SCLATER, Secretary-Treasurer.

HUGH CLARK IS A WINNER

Unaided, He Ran on Merit Alone

DAVIS THE MAN FOR YORK

Centre Bruce Administers Stinging Rebuke to Liberal Politicians Who Say a Bargain Should Not Be Kept—Prohibition Cut Sorry Figure.

ROSS HAS 5 MAJORITY IN LEGISLATURE

Centre Bruce, Hugh Clark, Conservative, 52 majority.

North York, Hon. E. J. Davis, Liberal, 463 majority.

The by-elections in North York and Centre Bruce leave the complexion of the legislature as follows:

Liberals	51
Conservatives	46
North Renfrew, vacant	1
Total Seats	98
Liberal Majority	5

This calculation does not take into account the alleged defection of R. R. Gamey, who was elected as a Conservative. If he supports Ross, the Liberal majority will be 7.

CLARK'S GREAT VICTORY.

Kincardine, Feb. 26.—(Special.)—Latest returns indicate that Hugh Clark has been returned as member for Centre Bruce by a majority of 52. This result has been achieved despite the utmost efforts of the Reform party, from the Premier down to the humblest henchman. For the past two weeks the riding has been overrun by the most prominent speakers of the Ontario government, several members of the cabinet having been in evidence. In this case, the well-know saying of Napoleon, "victory is on the side of the heaviest battalions," does not apply. Mr. Clark fought his fight alone, without the aid of a single outsider, against the arrayed forces of the Reform government and the prohibition party, and has won out because the people recognized that in the last contest he won as fair a fight as ever was fought in the political history of the country and was unseated on a mere technicality.

Scores of meetings were held for Dr. Stewart, and the riding was as well organized on the Liberal side as the best-paid men in the party knew how. But the candidate was weighted with the fact, which even Premier Ross could not excuse, that Acting Premier Harcourt had entered into a solemn agreement with the Conservative lawyers in Toronto to pair off Centre Bruce with Monck. Everyone knows that Mr. Harcourt was spared the trouble of a protest, but the other side of the bargain was not carried out. Mr. Harcourt wrote several letters to the effect that the agreement would be observed, and many people around here are wondering whether he feels particularly sorry over the outcome, and whether there ever was a similar instance of a Premier pro tem. being turned down hard by the man he follows and two or three of his colleagues, without making a kick that could be heard. Mr. Harcourt would have drawn a larger crowd that Premier Ross, had he come to Kincardine and explained matters.

The result indicates that the prohibition party is powerless as a factor in politics. Many of the most prominent temperance workers were disgusted with the attempts made to swing the vote to the side of Dr. Stewart, and refused to assist a political party, which had been guilty of a gross breach of faith. They argued that it would be fair to suppose that a party that held so lightly a question of honor might be just as recreant when it came to carrying out a pledge, made on the eve of an election, to the prohibition brethren.

The friends of Mr. Clark are naturally jubilant over his notable victory, and the hope is expressed that, having won his seat twice within a few months, he may be allowed to remain in quiet possession, and not be subjected to further persecution.

The complete returns are:

—Hugh Clark's Majorities.—

Huron Township	100
Kincardine Township	131
Kincardine Town	46
Greenock Township	45
	328

—Dr. Stewart's Majorities.—

Elderslie Township	13
Chesley Village	235
Paisley Village	28
	276

Majority for Clark, 52.

DAVIS IN NORTH YORK.

Newmarket, Feb. 26.—The organized forces of the government were again triumphant in North York to-day, the majority of Mr. Davis of 207 at the general election in May last being increased to 463. These figures are based on a complete return from all the polling sub-divisions, and probably approximate the official return. The change in the total vote is traceable in most of the principal polling centres, the Liberal candidate having made small gains thruout the riding. The Town of Newmarket gave him 19 less than in May last, but there was a decided turnover in Aurora, a majority of 47 for Mr. Lennox at the general election being changed to a minority of 8. The Liberal organization was very complete, and the efforts put forth in the last few days plainly showed that the government wished to reinstate at all hazards "the only cabinet Minister in Ontario who was ever forced to resign."

The total vote polled shows that the Conservatives were also active and both sides will probably welcome the termination of one of the hottest contests ever fought in North York. Considerable evidence is forthcoming even at this early date to show that money was freely used on behalf of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, more especially in the last two days, and the honorable gentleman will probably have to face as energetic a protest as that which he preferred to side-step.

For the present, however, the Liberals are jubilant at such a substantial majority, and the Town Hall in Newmarket was, early in the evening, packed with a surging mob, eager to welcome the victorious cabinet Minister, who was escorted from Mayor Cain's residence to the hall by a torchlight procession.

The complete returns are:

Davis' majorities:

King Township	179
Whitchurch Township	111
East Gwillimbury Township	95
North Gwillimbury Township	19
Newmarket Town	104
Aurora Town	8
Stouffville Town	44
Total	560

Lennox' majorities:

Georgina Township	30
Holland Landing Village	29
Sutton Village	38
Total	97

Davis' total majority, 463.

Dunlap Hats To-Morrow.

In every city in the United States, England and France and in Toronto, Canada, on Saturday, the twenty-eighth day of February Dunlap's new spring hats for gentlemen will be offered for sale. In Toronto the sole Canadian agent for these world-famous fashions is Dineen, corner of Yonge and Temperance-streets. We fancy that any extensive comment on the quality and style of Dunlap hats would be needless, because they are so widely appreciated. To those who have never worn a Dunlap we would say: Wear one and you'll wear no other.

RAIN BEFORE NIGHT.

Meteorological Office, Feb. 26.—(8 p.m.)—Fair mild weather has continued to-day thruout Canada. The southwest storm is moving northward, and will probably pass across the Great Lakes.

Minimum and maximum temperature: Victor, 40—46; Westminster, 32—40; Calgary, 20—38; Qu'Appelle, 16—36; Winnipeg, 12—40; Port Arthur, 20—38; Parry Sound, 16—38; Toronto, 24—42; Ottawa, 18—38; Montreal, 24—36; Quebec, 20—34.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Strong easterly and southerly winds; increasing cloudiness; rain before night.

Try the Decanter at Thomas'.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Feb. 26.	At.	From.
Cermanic	Queenstown	New York
Haverford	Liverpool	Philadelphia
Trave	Naples	New York
Commonwealth	Genoa	Boston
Massilia	Marseilles	New York

BIRTHS.

WORTHY—On Feb. 25, 1903, at 138 McPherson-avenue, the wife of Wm. T. Worthy of a son.

DEATHS.

PEACOCK—At Richview, on Thursday, Feb. 26th, Mary, wife of Mr. James Peacock, aged 70 years.

Funeral from her late residence to Richview Cemetery, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WILLIAMS—At his late residence, Port Perry, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, Edward Williams, aged 75 years.

OUR MAYOR IN NEW YORK.

Gives World Readers the Benefit of His Impressions.

New York, Feb. 26.—(Special.)—The convention, held under the auspices of the New York Reform Club, has as its object that adequate and accurate information may be provided. All phases of the subject are discussed, and both sides are represented.

"My impression is that public ownership views are being rapidly adopted. The corporations are alive to this fact, and are making strenuous efforts to combat them. Paid servants are attacking the principle in the press and on the platform.

In speaking, I referred specially to Toronto. We have owned and operated our waterworks for over a quarter of a century. A few years ago, after paying all expenses, including interest, sinking fund and a considerable capital expenditure, there was a large surplus revenue, and it was decided to cut the rates in half, and, to-day, we have not only the cheapest, but the best water on the continent.

While nominally the result shows a small loss, yet, if we eliminated capital expenditure, charged against rates, and certain other charges which should not be made against the water revenue, there really would be no loss. No one would think of handing over our water supply to a company.

Our Street Railway was taken over some years ago by the city, and a franchise or lease granted to a company for a period of 30 years. Last year, the city received $235,000 as a revenue from this source, besides taxes, and yet the company, altho we have comparatively low fares, paid 5 per cent. dividend on over five million of watered stock.

The city owns the Cattle Market, which is a source of revenue, is the largest owner of real estate within its limits, owns most of the wharves, is looking toward municipalizing the gas plant, and is taking up the question of developing and transmitting electric energy from Niagara Falls.

Toronto is alive to the benefits which will flow from public ownership of franchises. Thomas Urquhart.

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

DEATHS.

McCALLUM—On Thursday, Feb. 26, Wilhelmina McCallum, aged 31 years, only daughter of the late Ald. Wm. Bell.

Funeral Saturday, at 2.30 p.m., from 130 Dundas-street, to St. James' Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

McCLURE—At the residence of her son-in-law, 484 Manning-avenue, Toronto, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1903, Janet McClure, widow of the late James H. McClure of Woodbridge, in her 65th year.

Funeral from Woodbridge to Knox Church, Vaughan, on Friday, Feb. 27.

PARKER—On the 24th inst., at her late residence, 388 Spadina-avenue, Jane Matilda Parker, in her 69th year, widow of the late Joseph Parker and mother of John T. Parker, of the Walker-Parker Company.

Funeral (private) on Thursday, 26th inst.

FULLAN—At her late residence, 24 Fuller-street, on Thursday, Feb. 26, 1903, Margaret Fullan, beloved wife of John Fullan.

Funeral on Saturday, at 9 a.m., to St. Michael's Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.