

DID YORK LOAN OWN PIANO CO.?

Witness Thought It Property
of Phillips' Company.

WHO OWNED THE NATIONAL?

A Trip to St. Louis Said to Have
Been Paid Out of York
Loan Funds.

Toronto, April 12.—That the List Piano Company belongs to the York County Loan and Savings Company was the opinion expressed by Mr. E. W. Drake at the resumed investigation into the charge against Joseph Phillips before Magistrate Denison yesterday. Mr. Drake had also regarded The National Monthly as belonging to the loan company, and had told persons whom he had canvassed that such was the case, though he said he received a "calling down" for so doing from Phillips, who claimed the magazine as his own. Mr. Barrett, managing director of the Southern Light and Power Company, was again in the witness box. He was also asked in regard to a week's visit to St. Louis which he and the other directors took, and also in regard to a \$2,000 item which was credited to the York County Loan Company as interest, although at the time only \$500 interest was due to the witness. The transaction took place near the time of the issuing of the annual statement, "to make a good showing," said the witness.

Mr. J. E. Jones, Phillips' counsel, intimated yesterday that he did not intend to apply for a change of venue. Phillips yesterday signed a document calling a special meeting in ten days time of the City Realty Company for the purpose of transferring to the liquidators of the loan company lands valued at \$100,000. The lands had been transferred from the loan company to the realty company, which had been specially incorporated for the purpose, and the signing of the document will give the former company a clear title to the property.

Mr. Edward W. Blake, who entered the employ of the York County Loan Company as an agent in May, 1893, and afterwards became superintendent and inspector, said he was engaged as superintendent when the List Piano Company was started. "I thought this York County Loan Company owned the piano company," said the witness. Witness took stock in the Toronto Life Company.

The Ocean House, at the corner of King and Roncesvalles avenue, was purchased in his name. He gave a mortgage to the York County Loan for \$21,000, but he did not know the purchase price or any of the details. The equity of redemption was released, but he derived no benefit from it. The witness canvassed for the National Monthly, and informed subscribers that it belonged to the York County Loan Company. He, however, got a cutting down from Mr. Phillips for saying so, as Mr. Phillips said it was misrepresentation, as the publication was his own.

"I think you were getting nearer the fact when you said it was the property of the York County Loan Company," said Mr. Curry.

"That is what I thought," replied the witness.

Witness also mentioned the Roncesvalles Business College as being connected with the York County Loan Company. "We were told if we got pupils we would get 10 per cent for the fee received for tuition," he remarked. "I have some commission coming to me that I have not received."

Mr. Barrett, president of the Southern Light and Power Company, was put into the box to explain an amount of \$200 for a trip to St. Louis, and said all the three directors went down there.

The magistrate said that would only be \$100 each, and he didn't consider there was anything exceptional in that. Mr. Barrett was asked as to the reason for his visit to St. Louis.

"I went down there to look after electric machinery," he said, "and I must say this, I got cheaper machinery than I could ever get in Canada."

Further examination of Mr. Barrett elicited the fact that Phillips gave him \$3,000, which he paid to the York County Loan Company as interest, although the only interest he owed was \$500. The transaction took place near the time that the annual statement of the York County Loan Company was due.

"The object was to make a good showing," said witness.

Witness considered the whole thing to be merely a question of bookkeeping.

Miss Eva Hall was recalled at this stage, and produced the remittance form.

"There is an amount there of \$3,000," said Mr. Curry. "What does that mean?"

Amount credits do interest," Miss Hall replied.

To the Lungs.

Do you go to New York to reach Victoria? No. There's a better and more direct way. Then why try to reach your lungs by way of your stomach? Don't. Better go straight to the lungs at once. Just light the vaporizer and breathe in the healing, soothing vapors of Cresolene. The medicine goes exactly to the right place. Your lungs quickly heal and your cough disappears. For whooping-cough it's simply perfect.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists. Do not expect a refund on receipt of price. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including a bottle of Cresolene, complete \$1.00. Send for free illustrated booklet. Laroche, Munn Co., Ltd., Agents, 268 St. James Street, Montreal, Can.

REPORT OF THE POWER COMMISSION

Cost of Generating and Trans-
mitting Falls' Energy

THROUGHOUT WEST ONTARIO

Market for 50,000-Horse Power To
Be Had as Soon as Transmission
Lines Are Constructed.

Toronto, April 11.—The first report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, dealing with the Niagara district, and especially with power from Niagara Falls, was laid on the table of the House this afternoon.

The commission deals with the matters upon which they were authorized to report, first taking up the question of the demand for electric power.

The demand for electrical power will in almost all cases, under present conditions, the report states, be limited or regulated by the cost of electricity as compared with that of steam, gas or other local source of power. The cost of electricity is dependent upon the distance transmitted and the quantity transmitted. As it is only feasible to transmit the power in large quantities, trunk transmission lines, capable of carrying large quantities must be constructed at the outset, and, therefore, the cost increases with the distance, and a point is eventually reached at such a distance from the generating station that electrical power can no longer compete with steam or other local power.

Again, the exhaust steam and heat from the steam plant of some factories is used in the process of manufacture, and it could not be expected that electricity would be adopted by only as their production of steam and heat for manufacturing purposes, apart from power, would increase rather than diminish their expenses; and in many instances waste material is used in the production of steam. Such industries have been excluded from a consideration of the extent of the market at present in sight.

The capital cost of abandoning steam plants would also in many cases be considerable, and the ability of small users of power to bear this loss must always be a factor in the finding of a market.

The Market for Power. The report continues: Your commission has satisfied that a market for 50,000-horse power could be obtained within a reasonable radius of Niagara Falls, as soon as transmission lines can be constructed, and this would be increased by at least 100,000-horse power within five years thereafter. It can be quite reasonably expected that beyond that a still greater amount of power can ultimately be distributed, thereby still further decreasing the cost of power to every consumer, provided that this distribution is made upon a basis of a return upon the cost of distributing and operating. But experience shows that where the distribution is controlled by private corporations the distribution area remains restricted.

From the information obtained by your commission they are able to say that the trend of affairs with private corporations in other localities has been not to compete for business, but to keep down the price to otherwise destroy competition, and then fix the prices according to the slight saving which they may be able to make. The natural result of this has been to force individual consumers, where the circumstances justified it, to install generating plants of their own, and to adhere to existing methods rather than to place themselves at the mercy of large combinations formed for the purpose of preventing competition, and keeping up the price of electrical power, and the same result, of course, occurs where there has never been a competing company. Specific illustrations are found of this in the cities of Montreal, Buffalo and Hamilton.

On the other hand, in the city of Ottawa, where the municipality secured a distributing plant, in anticipation of an attempt to throttle competition by a combination of companies, lower prices prevailed, which are based on the cost of production.

The commission states that owing to a vast deal of data being as yet unpublished relative to the development of undeveloped water powers, they have not deemed it necessary to delay recording upon the Niagara district, intimating that the balance of the report will come later.

The Question of Rates. They then proceed to the consideration of the question of rates and prices that would require to be charged the various classes of consumers of hydraulic or electric power within the respective districts in order to meet all expenditure of maintenance and operation.

The ascertainment of the rates that would require to be charged, in order to meet expenditure of maintenance and operation, is based upon the cost of necessary plant for future calls upon it, original cost of construction, cost of maintenance and operation and the probable market for electrical power ascertained from local inquiries.

In order to ascertain the cost of delivering electrical power in large quantities at particular distances the commission has made computations with respect to all the municipalities (as localities and not as corporate bodies), which could be conveniently supplied from Niagara Falls, numbering in all 38.

The commission states that the quantities of power supplied and contracted for cannot at present be ascertained with accuracy.

After the Companies. By the agreements made between the commissioners of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park and the several power companies which are constructing or operating in the park,

the companies are bound to make half-yearly to the park commissioners a statement of the electrical power generated, used, and sold or disposed of during the preceding half year. Upon application to the park commissioners for the information to be derived from such returns, it was discovered that such returns had never been made to the park commissioners. The commissioners would recommend that the performance of the obligation to make returns, required by these agreements, should be insisted on.

"The Electrical Development Company of Ontario are not yet generating power," the report proceeds, "but they have made contracts for the delivery of power in the city of Toronto. Through one of their chief officers they declined to give any information respecting the same, without offering any reason for their refusal, which your commissioners deemed a valid or even a plausible one. Your commissioners recommend that the delivery of the certified statement of the amount so disposed of, which the company is obliged to make to the park commissioners under their agreement should be insisted upon."

"The Ontario Power Company is developing electrical power, and is disposing of it in the United States. This company, through its solicitor and counsel, refused, without any valid reason, to afford any information to the commission. This company is bound to make the same verified returns as to the quantities generated and disposed of to the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls park commissioners, and your commissioners make the same recommendations with respect to action to be taken as in the case of the Electrical Development Company."

"The Ontario Power Company, through its solicitor and counsel, and the Electrical Development Company through one of their chief officers, refused to inform your commissioners of the power generated by them, and your commissioners would recommend that the returns required to be made should be insisted upon."

"Your commissioners found it impracticable to make a fair appraisal of the present time of the undertakings in question, because they are in different stages of development."

The engineers' report names the following distributing groups: Division I.—Hamilton and Dundas. Division II.—Toronto, Milton, Brampton, Georgetown and Orangeville.

Division III.—Niagara Falls, George, Galt, Preston, Hespeler, Guilford, Berlin, Waterloo, Baden, New Hamburg, Tavistock, Stratford and St. Marys. Division IV.—Paris, Woodstock, Ingersoll, Tilsonburg, London and St. Thomas.

Division V.—Windsor, Walkerville, Wallaceburg, Dresden, Chatham, Thamesville, Bethwell, Glenora, Stratford, Alvinton, Oil Springs, Petrolia and Sarnia.

It is not considered, however, that Division V. offers the same inducement as to the other divisions, the small amount of power required at present and the great distance of transmission combining to make the cost of power at the municipal stations rather high, and it is doubtful whether electrical power in this division would be fully justified commercially at the present time.

As a basis for estimates, a full canvas was made by expert assistants in each town and city, excepting the seven municipalities already covered by the Ontario Municipal Power Commission. For these seven municipalities the figures furnished by that commission have been adopted.

In the personal canvass which was made, great care was taken to determine whether or not the consumer would be likely to adopt electric power if it were available, and a distinction was made in the case of those users who required steam for other purposes than that of power or who had refuse material as a source of heat, and who, consequently, would not be apt to make a change in their source of power.

In estimating the total amounts of power to be distributed in each municipality, it has been assumed arbitrarily, that by the time transmission lines could be completed and with power sold at reasonable figures, the total demand which would be required would be 25 per cent greater than the estimated requirements at the present moment, and this has been the basis upon which the weight of copper has been calculated.

Cost of Power. The following table shows the cost of 24-hour horse power per annum at the municipal distributing stations:

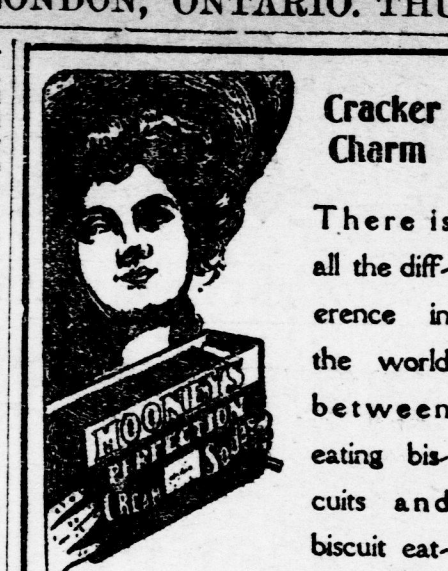
St. Marys	.....	\$25.86
Stratford	.....	20.48
Tavistock	.....	22.50
New Hamburg	.....	23.34
Baden	.....	23.91
Berlin and Waterloo	.....	17.36
Guilford	.....	18.39
Hespeler	.....	18.49
Preston	.....	17.99
Galt	.....	17.35
Brantford	.....	16.87
St. George	.....	17.14
St. Thomas	.....	19.51
London	.....	21.30
Tilsonburg	.....	24.30
Ingersoll	.....	18.81
Woodstock	.....	18.26
Paris	.....	18.12
Windsor and Walkerville	.....	27.13
Wallaceburg	.....	30.74
Dresden	.....	30.87
Chatham	.....	24.68
Thamesville	.....	27.83
Bethwell	.....	25.45
Glenora	.....	27.04
Sarnia	.....	28.28
Petrolia	.....	25.59
Oil Springs	.....	26.00
Alvinton	.....	27.64
Stratford	.....	27.82

The Cost at London. Total horse power distributed 12,458. Total investment, including step-down stations and inter-switching \$398,705.00. Capital investment per horse power delivered 72.00.

Total annual repairs, depreciation, renewal, amortization and operations of stations 40,777.00. Administration, 10 per cent of repairs, etc. 4,078.00. Annual interest, 4 per cent of investment 35,869.00.

Total annual charges \$80,724.00.

Dr. Williams' Anti-Consumptive Syrup is the result of expert chemical investigation undertaken to discover a preventive of inflammation of the lungs and consumption, by destroying the germs that develop these diseases, and fill the world with pitiable subjects hopelessly stricken. The use of this Syrup will prevent the dire consequences of neglected colds. A vintage you that this is correct.



Cracker Charm

There is all the difference in the world between eating biscuits and biscuit eating. One

may eat a biscuit and not taste it, but when you think of biscuit eating you think instantly of

Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas

Crisp, delicious and tasty. Absolutely and distinctly superior to any other make. Say "Mooney's" to your grocer.

Literary Notes.

In the April number of Recreation timely topics are ably treated, entertainingly and information being happily blended. Nearly all the various articles are liberally illustrated. Chas. Hallock tells about "Salmon Fishing at the Clubs." "A Canadian Paradise," is described by C. E. Mills; Weldon Allen tells of "Woodcraft," and a score of contributors combine to make the April issue of this popular magazine a source of much enjoyment.

The Canadian Magazine for April, with its series of colored pictures representing scenes from the life of Christ, is decidedly an Easter number. The artist, Mr. J. H. B. Phillips, has produced a series of reproductions of paintings by the world-famous artists Guido Reni, Murillo, Veronese, Rubens, Van Dyck, Holman Hunt and Munkacsy. The article on the work of a Canadian whose pictures are also printed in color, is also of more than ordinary interest. There is an exhaustive article on the Grand Trunk Pacific, and a map of the route, pictures of the directors and photographs of E. C. Drury give the farmers' view of the tariff question, and there are numerous other interesting features, including stories and verse by clever writers.

Lady DeLancey's remarkable narrative of scenes during and after the Battle of Waterloo—her record of her experiences at the bedside of her wounded husband, Col. Sir William H. DeLancey, of Wellington's staff, is the leading feature of the April Century Magazine. This record (written for the magazine by Lady DeLancey) was submitted to Sir Walter Scott and Charles Dickens. Dickens said of it: "The reading of that most astonishing and tremendous account has constituted an epoch in my life." Wm. Jennings Bryan, in this number of the Century, discusses "Individualism vs. Socialism," and there is the usual choice variety of short stories and fiction.

Outing for April is a typical spring number. It opens with the second installment of "The Pass," by Stewart Edward White. George M. Richards, who accompanied Dillon Wallace on the expedition sent into Labrador by The Outing Magazine, writes of the trip to Lake Michikamau. Governor Morris has another "Winkler Ashore" story. Clarence Mulford contributes a range yarn entitled "The Vagrant Slouch." "The Whole Story" by Edward Marshall and Lawrence Mott, and "A Day's Work in the Mounted Police," by Lawrence Mott, are full of life and stirring interest.

The April number of "Red and Gun in Canada," published by W. J. Taylor, of Woodstock, is fresh and bright in its treatment of Canadian sport and those having had actual experience of Canadian woods and waters. Among the many topics covered in this month's issue are exploring in North Ontario; duck shooting in the south of the same province; sports of various kinds in New Brunswick; caribou shooting in British Columbia; the Canadian camp dinner in New York; camp fires and their environments, and a score of others, equally entertaining and instructive.

The Technical World for the current month has a variety of finely illustrated

MOTHER AND CHILD

Let the mother take Scott's Emulsion for the two; it never fails to benefit them both. One can eat for two, but nourishing two is a different thing. It calls for a degree of internal strength that the average woman lacks. People of luxury are not very strong by habit; overworked people are weak in some functions from exhaustion or their surroundings. Scott's Emulsion can be depended upon to overcome such conditions. It is a wonderful food for a mother and child.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

The Great Oaks Have Been Little Acorns

All big things originated from small beginnings. The great, big, sturdy oak—the lord of the forest—sprung from a little, insignificant acorn. The largest mercantile successes grew up from small and modest beginnings.

Doubtless, many of you can recall to mind the small structure in which we commenced business twenty-eight years ago. Contrasted with our present large establishment it was a very puny thing. But it was in that little store where we laid

Our Cornerstone of Future Success

A success that is due to our early determination to make this a safe, reliable and **Satisfactory Store** for people to trade with. We made our plans along those lines and stuck to them through thick and thin.

Ask the people who shop here regularly why they prefer to deal at the **Satisfactory Store**. You'll get reasons along these lines:

Because we never force or cajole anybody into buying anything they do not want. Everybody is welcome at all times to visit the **Satisfactory Store**, whether they desire to buy or just to wander around and see things.

Our goods are high-grade. Selected by experienced buyers from most reliable sources of supply. Our aim is to secure only dependable merchandise. Goods of quality, not cheap, trashy things, are what you'll find on our counters and shelves.

No misrepresentation of goods. Our clerks are instructed never to misrepresent anything, and our advertisements aim to tell the truth, without exaggeration, about our merchandise. How else could we command the confidence of the public?

Your money back or goods exchanged if not satisfactory. Which reduces to a minimum the chance of not being satisfied with goods purchased here.

Our prices are reasonable. That you can prove by comparison. A privilege every person enjoys.

Summing it all up, you, who are not our regular customers, will doubtless come to the conclusion that this store would be the place to deal with, if we do all we claim to. Just here let us tell you we are firm believers in the old proverb:

"Promises get friends, but it's Performances that keep them."

Don't you think our ever-increasing business is proof conclusive that we are doing our share of performances—living up to our promises every day?

Well, friends, you owe it to yourself to test us. Will you?

SMALLMAN & INGRAM, 149, 151, 153 and 155 Dundas Street.

articles on interesting topics. Among them are "Niagara Falls Already Ruined," "Skeels Runners on the High Alp," "Gun Cotton as Fuel," "Trolley Line That Hangs in Air," "Life Story of E. B. Eddy," and 25 others, with 125 illustrations from photographs from life.

The April Bohemian opens with a strong dramatic tale of Elliot Walker, entitled "His Just Dues," by Leon Mead. "Gabriel and Jehana"—a beautiful little love story of the sixteenth century. "The Mystery of the Perry House," by George Barton, is full of human interest and humor. "The Lay of Doc Seiditz," by Rev. Nelson B. Ripley, will please many readers, as also will W. D. Wattles, "O'Brien and His Automobile."

"Kiplingland," is the opening article in the Four-Track News for April. It is an interesting story by Gilson Willets. This number also contains sketches of Minneapolis, Tennessee, Persia, Nikko, the Falls of the Potomac, the Hanging Lake, Strassburg, Bennington (Vermont), Newhaven (Scotland), Catalis, Damascus and other places of general interest. There are the usual "Departments," with poems and humor interspersed, altogether making this number of the Four-Track News one of the most interesting periodicals of the day.

CHURCH BAN ON UNIONS

Methodist Bishop Says the Labor Bodies Must Reform Ways.

New York, April 10.—Bishop Charles C. McCabe said, in a sermon before the East New York conference in Brooklyn, that his church was opposed to labor unions as they now exist, and would use its influence to wipe them out or reform them.

"We are opposed," he said, "to having a small percentage of labor men run the entire laboring class in a high-handed and authoritative manner. As now constituted labor unions cannot long stand. Either they must reform themselves or they will cease to exist, as they are now unfair and unjust, and the honest workman cannot long be subjected to oppression without rising in revolt."

"I want every one of the 300 ministers here to accept this as his creed and preach it. I am stating the position of the Methodist Church today at this conference, as the members of the church do not seem to be disposed to state it themselves. I want the statement to be published broadcast, so there can be no doubt as to the attitude of Methodists toward honest labor. I believe this should become part of the creed of every Protestant church."

One of the newest ideas in the Christian Church, Bishop McCabe said, is that Jews must be converted to accept Christ as the Saviour. "One of the most pathetic things in all history is that the Jews are still looking for Jesus to come," he declared. "I intimately know a wealthy Jew who has been converted to the Christian Church, and who is spending large sums sending out the Jews of his race. The quickest way to save the world is to begin to convert Jews as we are now converting other races. They are ready to be converted, and have been neglected too long. They are already tired of waiting. In the vain hope that Christ is still coming, and the time has now arrived when they are ready to be convinced that they are wrong."

The Corset For Utter Comfort

The D & A corset will content you in every point that makes corset-comfort—the comfort of perfect style, of shapely fit, of graceful design, of ease for the woman who wears it. You need not "break in" a D & A—and you cannot break them down. Wear a D & A corset to tatters, and still does it hold its shape. Ask your favorite store to show you why—the D & A itself is the proof.

Price—\$2.25
Others—\$1.00 up to \$3.50

Woods' Fair

Ladies' White Kid and Gilt Belts 25c.

BIG ASSORTMENT OF EASTER WAISTS

Linen Waists, \$2.00
Fine Linen Waists, with front and box pleat, embroidered in heavy hand embroidery; new sleeves, with long cuffs; sizes 34 to 40. Our Easter sale price \$2.00

Fine White Waists \$1.50
Ladies' Fine White Waists, with embroidery and tucked front, buttoned down back, short sleeves; sizes 32 to 40. Our Easter sale price \$1.50

White Waists, \$1
Ladies' Fine White Waists, made in four different styles, hand or eyelet embroidery fronts, tucked backs, new sleeves, with long cuffs. Easter sale price \$1.00

We have all the latest styles in Swiss Muslin, Organdie or Fine Lawn, heavily embroidered. In all sizes. Our Easter prices range from \$1.50 to \$3.00

Babies' Cashmere Cloaks, \$3.00
Babies' Long Cashmere Cloaks with skirt embroidered in silk, deep cape trimmed in silk embroidery and silk braid, lined with fine satin. Sale price \$3.00

Babies' Long Coats, made of all-wool cashmere, lined throughout with fine satin, short yoke with full skirt, cape made of silk embroidery. Special at \$1.99

Children's Cashmere Cloaks, walking length, short yoke, full skirt, trimmed with silk embroidery, deep cape trimmed with embroidery, lined with satin. Sale price \$3.50

Visit our Candy Dept. Special lines for Easter.

WOODS' FAIR

Big showing of Children's Hats and Bonnets.