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ANY ED | Monday, June 3.

Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

The Toronto World.

NOW READY
The Visits of Elizabeth.
Geo. N. Morang & Co., Limited, Publishers, Toronto.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR — EIGHT PAGES—TUESDAY MORNING JUNE 4—EIGHT PAGES — ONE CENT

VISITING MACHINISTS WELCOMED AND GIVEN FREE[illegible] OF THE CITY

Senate Reading Room
Jan02
SENATE FO

President O'Connell Presents His Report Pointing Out the Need That Rules Governing Strikes Should be More Rigid —A Broader Platform is Advocated.

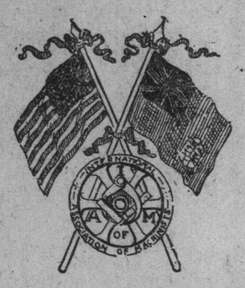
The biennial Convention of the International Association of Machinists is in full swing, having been opened in St. Andrew's Hall on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The platform of the hall was decorated with Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack, in keeping with the International character of the proceedings, and when President James O'Connell of Washington, D.C., called the convention to order there were about 250 delegates who had presented their credentials and received badges entitling them to take part in the proceedings.

Before the association settled down to business, there was a flood of welcoming oratory. A. W. Holmes of Toronto presided. After prayer had been offered by Rev. S. S. Craig, the Mayor was introduced, and gave the delegates a hearty welcome to Toronto. Ald. Woods and Cox also delivered welcoming addresses, on behalf of the city, and President Wilson of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council welcomed the delegates on behalf of organized labor.

In making his address of welcome, Ald. Cox said: We are greatly pleased to greet the members of so extensive and powerful an organization as that of the International Association of Machinists, of whose strength and power we have heard so much of late.

We have had the pleasure of the presence of your worthy president in Toronto for some days, and have been struck by the fairness of his attitude, and the feeling pervading the members of your association, which have evidenced that what you are contending for at present is but fair and just, and we congratulate you on the progress you have made, and wish you every success in your efforts to secure a nine-hour day, with a wage commensurate with the great advance in your occupations, which are closely allied and essential to the material advancement and prosperity made over all America.

We sympathize fully with you, but, Mr. President, we do hope you will not insist on a nine-hour day during your brief visit,



EMBLEM OF THE CONVENTION.

but will be able to put in a good 16-hour day of solid enjoyment and executive work. You will find the city virtually wide open to you, and we are prepared to shut down our machines and go on strike to give you a good time, so that when your visit ends you will leave us with a desire to repeat it in the near future. I again wish your association continued prosperity and bid you welcome to our fair city.

President O'Connell's Reply.

President O'Connell replied, referring to the conditions which met the machinists at the present time. Organized labor, he declared, had come to stay, and the day was coming when the men would be united in a common cause, all children would be sent to school and women taken from the factories. The 10-hour day had gone forever, and 150,000 men were going to secure nine hours, but some time in the future they would be able to announce that no man would work more than eight hours, and no woman at all.

D. D. Wilson, international vice-president, was then introduced. He referred to the cordial relations existing between the United States and Canada. "Nations," he said, "alike in hopes, thoughts, lan-

Continued on Page 2.

WAR OFFICE WITHHELD NOTHING REGARDING EVENTS IN AFRICA

Cape Colony Town Attacked by Scheeper's Force, Which Was Beaten Off After Nine Hours' Fighting—Jamestown Threatened by Fouche's Commando—Boer Leader Captured.

London, June 3.—The War Office made the following announcement to-night:

All the information received from Lord Kitchener respecting recent engagements in South Africa has been communicated to the public.

A NINE HOURS' FIGHT.

Willow More, Cape Colony, June 2.—Commandant Sheeper, with 700 men, attacked Willow More yesterday (Saturday), but was beaten off, after nine hours' fighting.

JAMESTOWN THREATENED.

Cape Town, June 3.—Jamestown is threatened by Fouches' commando.

UNEASINESS IN ENGLAND.

New York, June 3.—A special despatch to The Tribune, from London, says the uncertainty with regard to recent operations in South Africa is causing a good deal of uneasiness in this country. It is believed that, owing to a recent warning from Gen. Kitchener as to giving news to the public, the home officials have suppressed almost all the news he has forwarded. Meanwhile the daily lists of casualties are anxiously studied, but these lists do not fully denote the actual number of deaths of British soldiers caused by the war. At the present moment all the military hospitals in the United Kingdom are crowded with patients, a large number of whom are suffering from enteric fever, contracted in South Africa.

ABRAM MALAN CAUGHT.

London, June 3.—The War Office is making no effort to allay the public uneasiness, occasioned by the scantiness of the news from South Africa. Nothing has yet come thru to illuminate the Vladfontein affair, the only despatch on the subject since the first official announcement being a three-line message from Lord Kitchener, issued this morning, giving the names of three additional officers killed.

Details just received of the relief of Zeerust, Transvaal, May 22, by Gen. Methuen show the town was besieged practically for several months, and that its food supply was short.

A despatch from Pretoria announces that the constabulary have captured Abram Malan, son-in-law of the late Gen. Jonbert. Malan was an energetic, progressive politician before the war, and since it began he had been very active against the British, and had filled several important commands, including that of Pietersburg until the British occupied the place.

MARVELOUS ESCAPE.

Train Smashes Into a Wagon—Horses Unharmed and Driver Thrown Twelve Feet.

Tavistock, June 3.—About 11.45 this morning a train of empty passenger coaches that were being taken from Stratford to Brantford passed thru Tavistock at a high rate of speed, striking a wagon driven by Simon Zehr, a son of Mr. Christian I. Zehr of this vicinity, and very nearly killing him. The team had just got over the track, so that the engine struck the wagon fairly in the middle. The young man who was driving was hurled 12 feet in the air and lit on his hands and feet, being marvelously to those who saw it, apparently very little injured. Dr. Niemeier attended him and found no bones broken and the injuries only bruises, chiefly to the legs and knees. The wagon box and wheels were hurled three or four hundred feet away and broken to slivers. The horses were not injured, and were caught shortly after at the mill. The accident, which happened like a flash, was witnessed by several people, and general wonder is expressed at such an encounter with a fast running train could have resulted without fatality. The train seemed to be running at 40 or 50 miles an hour.

London Man's Move.

London, June 3.—W. H. Currie, a former London boy, has entered into a partnership with George H. Broadhurst of New York to produce musical comedies. Mr. Currie is a brother of Mrs. Frank Love.

NAVIGATION MEN.

R. McEwen, Montreal, General Freight Agent, Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co.

CONTROL OF THE FISHERIES.

There is a Difference Between Inland and Sea Coast Fisheries as to Jurisdiction.

Ottawa, June 3.—The British Columbia Government has stated its willingness to assume the duties in regard to the fisheries, which the judgment of the Supreme Court placed upon the province. It asked whether an amicable understanding could not be reached in regard to so important an industry. The Minister of Marine has replied that the government here is quite willing for the British Columbia government to assume the powers conferred upon provincial governments with respect to the inland fisheries. Touching the sea coast fisheries, it is a different matter. A test case has been agreed upon between the Dominion and Quebec to decide who has control, and he wants to know if similar procedure will prove satisfactory to British Columbia. In the meantime he suggests that the control remain in the hands of the Dominion, and if the decision is against the federal authorities they will refund the revenue taken, less the expenses of administration.

"Clan MacKenzie" Scotch Whiskey

Is daily growing in popular favor. It is said by judges of good Scotch whiskey to be the pure article. All first-class hotels keep it.

Patents.—Fetherstonhaugh & Co., King-street West, Toronto, also Montreal, Ottawa and Washington.

TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

International Association of Machinists' convention, St. Andrew's Hall, second day, open meeting 8 p.m.

Farewell to Rev. R. P. Bowles, Metropolitan Church, 8 p.m.

Dominion Day Demonstration Committee, City Hall, 8 p.m.

Methodist Theological Union, Elm-street Church, 2.30 and 8 p.m.

Clinton-street residents meet, Bethel Church, Clinton-street, 8 p.m.

York County Good Roads Convention, Old Court House, 10 a.m.

York Pioneers, Canadian Institute, 2 p.m.

High School Board, City Hall, 8 p.m.

Separate School Board, City Hall, 8 p.m.

Protestant Orphans' Home, Dovercourt-road, 50th annual meeting, 3.30 p.m.

"Gods of the Nations," Church of Christ, Cecil-street, 8 p.m.

Grand Opera House, Richard Mansfield in "Henry V.," 8 p.m.

Toronto Opera House, Mantell, in "Corsican Brothers," 2 and 8 p.m.

Munro Park, vaudeville, 8 p.m.

Cough and Hoarseness After Grip.

Brumell's Cough Drops has no equal for that night cough. 25c, Bingham's Pharmacy, opposite Shea's. 246

THE YANKEE LOCOMOTIVES

Burn More Fuel Than English-Made Machines According to Sir Alfred Hickman.

REPLY TO LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

Vigorous Language Used in Refutation of Assertions in House of Commons.

London, June 3.—Sir Alfred Hickman, former president of the British Iron Trade Association, has replied to the response of Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, to his recent attack in the House of Commons upon American-built locomotives and bridges. He quotes from the report of the Burmah Railway Company for the first half of 1900 to show that American locomotives used on line burned 35.5 per cent. more fuel per train for each mile, and 23.5 more per vehicle for each mile than British-built locomotives.

He says: "The American engineer has a protected market, which enables him to make enormous profits at home, and even to sell at a loss abroad, still getting a satisfactory return on his capital."

Discussing the Gokteik viaduct in Burmah, Sir Alfred says Lord George Hamilton refuses to give Mr. Constable an opportunity of proving his statements about the bad American work. "On the assurance of gentlemen who have proved their partiality to the American Bridge Building Company by showing them in advance the private estimates for the projected bridge over the Irrawaddy, and who, by every shift and contrivance, have endeavored to stave off the publication of the reports of their own engineers."

Sir Alfred's long arraignment concludes with a request for the appointment of a committee to investigate the subject.

REVENUE OF MONTREAL HARBOR

Notwithstanding Reduction of Dues There is a Considerable Increase in Receipts.

Montreal, June 3.—(Special.)—A financial statement showing the revenue of the Harbor of Montreal from the opening of navigation, April 21, to June 1, was read at the meeting of the Harbor Commissioners this morning. In spite of the reductions of harbor dues, the revenue shows an increase which is most gratifying. The statement is as follows:

Comparative statement of revenue from opening of navigation to June 1, in the years 1900 and 1901. From Collector of Customs:

	1900.	1901.
Imoprts	$15,000.00	$17,000.00
Exports	3,000.00	3,500.00
Totals	$18,500.00	$20,500.00
	1900.	1901.
From wharfinger, for local traffic	$2,661.45	$1,205.78
Total	$21,161.45	$21,705.78
Increase		$544.33

DETESTED FOR CRUELTY.

Captain of German Army Said to Have Been Killed by Subordinates.

Berlin, June 3.—At Gumbinnen, Prussia, to-day the addresses of counsel began in the trial of the three non-commissioned officers, Marten, Hyokel and Downing, charged with the murder of Captain von Krosigik, chief for the third squadron of the 11th Dragoon Regiment, who mysteriously disappeared last January. From the testimony offered it appears that Captain von Krosigik was very generally detested by men of his squadron because of his cruelty toward subordinates.

R. G. REID AT ST. JOHN'S.

Railway Magnate Has Brought With Him a Solicitor to Settle With Government.

St. John's, Nfld., June 3.—Mr. Reid, the Newfoundland railway contractor, arrived here to-night, with his Canadian solicitor, to negotiate with the colonial ministry for a settlement of the railway difficulty. An adjustment will enable him to convert his properties into a limited liability company, with large capital, in return for which extensive developments are promised.

MR. WHYTE'S WORLD-GIRDLING TRIP.

Montreal, June 3.—(Special.)—Mr. William Whyte, assistant to the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, started this evening on his round-the-world trip, his intention being to sail from New York on Wednesday. He will secure a Russian secretary in London, and then proceed to St. Petersburg, and across European and Asiatic Russia to Vladivostock, accomplishing the mission suggested by President Shaughnessy at the time of the recent changes.

PRISONER RESCUED FROM JAIL.

Mob Broke the Prison and Took the Man Away.

Sydney, C.B., June 3.—A man named Harvey was arrested at Reserve Mines on Saturday for being drunk, and he was lodged in jail. Shortly afterwards a mob of fifty men attacked the lock-up for the purpose of rescuing Harvey. Windows were smashed, the iron bars being broken, and Harvey was carried off triumphantly. Edward Poir, one of the rescuers, was arrested, and this morning he was fined $25. Other arrests will follow.

STATE-OWNED CABLE FAVORED.

Ottawa, June 3.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade to-night it was decided to send out circulars to all the Boards of Trade of the Dominion, asking their support for state-owned cables and telegraphs, as advocated by Sir Sandford Fleming.

Cook's Turkish & steam baths, 204 King w., cures colds, coughs and rheumatism.

Will Be Married To-Day.

In the office of the Canada Permanent and Western Canada Loan and Savings Company yesterday afternoon W. E. Rundle, secretary of the National Trust Company, was honored by the staff of the former institution, with which he was connected until a couple of months ago. He is to be married to-day, and General Manager W. S. Lee presented him, on behalf of the staff, with a bronze statuet and pedestal. The wedding will take place at the residence of J. W. Flavelle, 560 Jarvis-street, at 2.30 p.m., and the bride-to-be is Miss Ada L. Dundas, niece of Mr. Flavelle. Mr. Rundle is president of the Canadian Club.

Turkish Baths cure Colds and Rheumatism—129 Yonge.

Wedding Flowers.

We are always pleased to furnish estimates for any flowers you may need for the bride's set or decoration purposes. Send for our cut flower price list. Dunlop, 5 King West, 445 Yonge-street.

Cigars Manuel Garcia, Oscar Amar da Japs, five cents. Alive Bollard.

FOUR MEALS A DAY ON THE FARM.

And the Big Meal Not at Noon But at 5 p.m.—Model Bills of Fare for Summer Meals in the Country.

Mrs. S. T. Rorer is one of the few women who write about cooking and know something of it. Most of the women writers are poor cooks. But Mrs. Rorer has a national reputation in the United States. She believes in simplicity, in good cooking, in cheap and wholesome food. She believes in sunlight in the houses of everyone, fresh air, and soap and water as the great secrets of health. She does not believe in feather beds, rag carpets and dust collecting furnishings. In The Ladies' Home Journal for June she deals with the great question of "cooking on the farm," a subject of more national importance and of more real value than the united mass of two score of subjects discussed in Congress and in Parliament. The World reproduces her article and invites a study of it and a criticism of it from the farmers and their wives. Of course the hired man will go in for four meals a day; the farmer's wife may not. But the subject is open for discussion, and we want to hear from all. The World will be glad to receive and print typical bills of fare for a day on a Canadian farm. Even the hired man, who is kicking about his grub, should send in his views and a copy of the bill of fare that he complains of.

Cooking on the Farm.

Mrs. F. T. Rorer,
In The Ladies' Home Journal.

I think it may be said without exaggeration that the widespread ignorance regarding the proper preparation of wholesome food is probably the root of all poverty and sickness. Many admirable books have been published giving recipes for palatable and sightly dishes; but too many of these dishes require hours for preparation, and when prepared are totally unfitted to build the muscles, nerve and brain of the average working person—and the farmer and his wife certainly come under this heading.

The wife works equally with the man on the farm, especially if she be on a ranch farm where help cannot be procured even if money is at hand. The every-day cooking for the masses, like the servant problem, cannot be overcome by crude theories. Practical details alone will aid us in the dilemma.

Farmers' Wives Do Not Lead Easy Lives.

The housewife, who must be chambermaid, seamstress, cook, and frequently laundress, must study menus that will build the brain and brawn of her family, take as little time as possible to prepare, and at the same time be palatable and sightly. Her life is not an easy one, but she alone, it would seem, is responsible for many of the hardships of which she complains. The hours which she spends in fancy cooking and the ironing of fancy clothing might, for her health's sake, much better be given to resting and recreation. The latter is quite as necessary as the former.

Complicated mixtures, such as pies, pies, cakes, preserves and jellies, are seen in great variety and abundance on the farmhouse table, all of them producing much heat without giving a corresponding amount of nitrogen or muscle-making food. As the hard work of the farm is done during the heated term anyone can see at a glance the folly of such a diet. Butter and cream, admirable foods for winter, are undesirable in hot weather; and still, during harvest time, when the men are at the greatest strain, these so-called good things of life are most bountifully bestowed upon them.

What We Must Eat to Produce Energy.

The object of eating is, first, to contribute to the growth of the body, in its building period, infancy and manhood; second, to sustain the body under labor by providing proper material for the replacement of the worn-out particles which are constantly being cast-off; third, to heat the body and produce energy. The average bill of fare seems to carefully and entirely skip the first two objects, and the third one is followed as closely in not weather as in cold. The knowledge of how to live should, and will, be taught, before another generation goes out, in every public school. The wife of the farmer in the next generation will have some little time for rest and recreation: her husband will be a better fed man—consequently, a better man. Work will be easier and the world will be altogether brighter. City folks will be going to the farms, instead of all the country boys coming to the overcrowded cities.

Under the existing circumstances, however, the average farmer—the man who works on the farm—eats, with the thermometer at 90 degrees, a dinner of boiled ham, potatoes, bread and butter, and pie, with coffee and cream. This is not an unusual nor an overdrawn bill of fare. With the exception of the little lean in the ham, the dinner is entirely carbonaceous, leaving the man who is in the field without nitrogen, the muscle-repair food, of which he is in need during the working hours.

Causes of Great Mortality in Summer.

People who eat day after day in this way give out quickly, and conclude that farming is a hard way to earn a living, which is, of course, true under such circumstances. The weather is hot—very hot, and the dinners which the farmer eats contain fuel sufficient to keep the body warm with the thermometer at zero; the body is surrounded by an oppressive atmosphere, almost that of the body heat. How, then, can the lungs and heart do their work in this overtaxed condition? Sunstroke or heat exhaustion is the common result. The causes of the enormous mortality, both of children and the so-called "overworked," during the hot weather, are perfectly well understood; they are chiefly overfeeding, lack of pure air in sleeping rooms, dusty beds and carpets—in other words, a lack of household knowledge. Remedies are equally well known; the judicious selection of cooling, well-blended foods taking the place of the green, succulent vegetables containing starch; pure water; light, comfortable clothing; well-ventilated sleeping rooms; regular bathing and general hygiene.

As the working hours of the farmer are long, no doubt four meals a day would be better than three. The 11-o'clock luncheon, which is usually sent to the field, instead of consisting of cake and pie, might be buttermilk and brown bread sandwiches, or milk and gingerbread, milk and sandwiches, or some food that would be sustaining and easily digested without giving heat. Cold, not iced, water, should be taken in abundance, and the skin kept in perfect condition to induce rapid evaporation, which always lowers the temperature of the body.

Of What the Bill of Fare Should Consist.

Oatmeal and well-cooked preparations of wheat should take the place of meat and potatoes for breakfast. Frequently when our country neighbor wishes to express the strength of a person he says: "Why, he is as strong as a horse." This horse strength, it must be remembered, comes from oats. There is no law compelling us to feed a horse entirely on oats; or a man entirely on potatoes. Observation would make us think that the contrary might be true. Oats possess all the constituents necessary for the maintenance of high bodily vigor, and are one of those complex foods, especially with the addition of milk, capable of supporting life for an indefinite period. The cooking and manner of eating make a difference in their digestibility.

Slow cooking and slow eating should be the motto with all sorts of food, but for cereals or starchy foods this becomes a command. Cook enough oatmeal one day to last for two; each careful warming over aids its digestibility and makes it sweeter.

Lean Meats May Be Used Once a Day.

Lean meats may be used once or twice a day; eggs, concentrated nitrogenous food, may always take the place of meat at one meal. It is not necessary that meat should ever be added to the morning meal. In cooking green vegetables, if care be taken, sufficient may be cooked one day for two, thus saving the artificial heat of the house and the strength of the housewife. It requires the same amount of fire to cook half a peck of string beans as it does to cook a smaller quantity; one part may be put aside and served cold with a little French dressing for the next day's dinner. Cauliflower and cabbage are equally good, cold or hot. Green peas may be very carefully cooked, and a portion seasoned with salt and pepper and put aside; next day throw them into a double boiler to reheat. When hot they will be ready to use. Cold meats, if nicely garnished, are palatable and sightly.

Sunday's dinner may always be prepared on Saturday. Potatoes may be boiled, and on Sunday hashed, mixed with cream sauce, and heated in a double boiler.

Asparagus, string beans, lima beans, peas, and even squash, may be carefully cooked on Saturday and reheated on Sunday.

Such desserts as old-fashioned rice pudding, and those made from gelatine, also cup custards, may be made and placed aside. Fruit should be used during the summer, and cooked desserts saved for the winter.

Habits That Might Well Be Changed

It has been our habit, and the habit of our mothers and grandmothers, to have the heavy meal for the farmer at noonday—not because it was the proper thing to do, but because we have followed the example of generations previous. Observation told us that the generations were getting weaker, but this did not influence the noonday dinner. In the Western part of the United States, on the large ranches where work, necessarily, is very heavy, men find that they cannot work during the afternoon if the heavy meal has been taken at noon. The bodily temperature is greater during digestion, and they are unable to work easily in the hot sun during the process of digestion. Now the heavy meal is given at 5 o'clock, when the day's work is comparatively over, that they may quietly rest and digest. In some parts of the country progression has gone so far that the men rest during the greater heat of the afternoon, begin their work at 3.30, work until 6, then take their dinner, rest an hour after and work in the field during the early twilight.

Aim for Simplicity on the Table.

In all walks of life the cry is for greater simplicity. No longer is the overladen table containing six or eight kinds of preserves and half a dozen kinds of cake popular: in its place we have higher thinking and lighter living, foods prepared in such a way as to bring rest and happiness. In arranging meals the housewife should take into account the ages and habits of the different members of the household, the surrounding heat and hours of labor, and fill the demands, which alone can make perfect health. The intelligent woman no longer stands over the hot fire to preserve or make layer cakes or pies—all composed, perhaps, of good, wholesome food, but each better without being made complex. She takes her bread-and-butter sandwich with the fresh fruits, rather than rubbing the butter into the flour and putting the sweetened cooked fruit inside. In this way she has better and more digestible food.

Menus to Be Used in the Summer Time.

The menus given below are but suggestions, and if some intelligent, bright housewife will try the plan of four light meals, I am sure she may soon induce her neighbors to follow.

Breakfast, 5.30.
Omelet.
Whole Wheat Bread. Coffee.
Hot Milk.

Luncheon, 9 o'clock—Sent to Field.
A Bowl of Well-Cooked Cold-Moulded Cereal.
Milk. Fruit.

Luncheon, Noon.
Bowl of Cream Soup.
Toast.
Cold Beef. Potato Salad.
Fruit.

Dinner, 5 o'clock.
Stewed Chicken. Rice.
Baked Tomatoes.
Whole Wheat Bread.
Cup Custards.
Coffee.

Breakfast, 5.30.
Fruit.
Oatmeal. Milk.
Coffee. Hot Milk.

Luncheon, 9 o'clock—Sent to Field.
Buttermilk and Brown Bread Sandwiches.

Luncheon, 12 o'clock.
Tomatoes, Stuffed and Baked.
Potatoes, Creamed, with Cheese.
Cold Slaw.

Dinner, 5 o'clock.
Broiled Ham. String Beans.
Stewed Cucumbers
Cold Slaw.
Bread Custard.
Coffee.

Breakfast, 5.30.
Chipped Creamed Beef.
Corn Bread. Whole Wheat Bread.
Coffee.

Luncheon, 9 o'clock—Sent to Field.
Milk.
Beef Sandwiches.

Luncheon, 12 o'clock.
Rice Croquettes, Cream Sauce.
Sliced Tomatoes.
Cottage Cheese. Brown Bread.
Fruit.

Dinner, 5 o'clock.
Beef Steak.
Panned Tomatoes on Toast, Cream Sauce.
Baked Potatoes.
Whole Wheat Bread.
Rice Pudding.

Menus for Sunday Dinners to be Cooked on Saturdays.
Bouillon.
Cold Roast Beef.
Cream Horseradish Sauce.
Creamed Potatoes. Sliced Tomatoes.
Brown Bread.
Cold Asparagus, French Dressing.
Rice Pudding.
Coffee.

Potato Soup.
Brown Stew of Beef, Dumplings.
Cold Slaw.
Sliced Tomatoes.
Berries. Gingerbread.
Coffee.

Vegetable Soup.
Rolled Boned Leg of Mutton,
Tomato Sauce.
Peas. Creamed Potatoes.
Tomatoes, French Dressing.
Cottage Cheese. Bread.
Melon.

WHERE RAIN IS WELCOMED

Manitoba is Now Getting a Few Showers and There is Gladness Among the People.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR SAVES A HEAD.

Refuses to Sanction Dismissal of Government Employe—Notes From Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, June 3.—(Special.)—The C.P.R. weather report, issued at 9 o'clock this morning, tells the welcome news of rainfalls in many parts of the province last night and this morning. All along the Pembina section there was a heavy fall of rain, and showers are reported on the Brandon, Emerson and Stonewall sections. The indications are that more rain will fall to-night, and if so the farmers state that they have a good crop assured.

The C.N.R. weather reports this morning show that rain fell last night at several points along their road. The heaviest showers were on the Brandon section. Rain is falling in Winnipeg to-night.

Return of the Attorney-General.

Attorney-General Campbell returned from the east yesterday. He would say nothing as to his trip beyond that he was away on departmental business. Asked as to when he would leave for England on the Liquor Act appeal case, he replied that he expected to leave some time next week.

Lieut.-Governor Balks.

Lieutenant-Governor McMillan has refused to sign an order-in-council dismissing J. P. Young, superintendent of the Home for Incurables at Portage la Prairie. The cabinet discussed the matter to-day, but refused to say anything for publication.

Mr. Baker Departs.

W. R. Baker, assistant to Second Vice-President and General Manager of the C. P. R. leaves Thursday afternoon for his new headquarters in Montreal, taking his wife and family with him. He will be tendered a farewell dinner at the Manitoba Club Tuesday evening.

Drowning at Regina.

A despatch from Regina reports that David Dickson Gore was drowned on Saturday while bathing.

Elevator Report.

The wheat receipts at the C.P.R. elevators at Fort William for the week ending June 1 aggregated 37,000 bushels; shipments, 150,000 bushels, and in store, 1,636,000 bushels.

THE SOO MYSTERY SOLVED.

Body of Mabel Vaughan, Missing for Five Weeks, Found at the Dock.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., June 3.—The body of Mabel, the 14-year-old daughter of William Vaughan of this town, who mysteriously disappeared about five weeks ago, was found this afternoon, about 3 o'clock, floating in the water off the International dock. The dock is about one block west and in the rear of their residence. The coroner has been notified, and the body lies at present in an undertaking establishment, awaiting his arrival.

TORONTO BOY KILLED.

Lad Who Had Been Missing for Four Years Mangled by a Car at Providence.

Mrs. Mary Garbutt of 76 Bond-street received a telegram yesterday announcing the death at Providence, R.I., of her grandson, George H. Cochrane, a 14-year-old lad, whose disappearance four years ago caused his friends much anxiety. When 10 years of age, the lad left his mother's home on Wilton-avenue to visit his grandmother, but failed to reach his destination, and was never heard of here again. Photographs and a full description of the missing lad were sent to the leading cities, but without success. It was thought at first that he had been kidnapped, but subsequently it was learned that a circus had left this city about the time young Cochrane disappeared.

The telegram announcing the death of the lad stated that he had been run over by a car, and that an arm and leg had been badly mangled.

The remains will arrive in Toronto today, and will be interred in the family plot, at Port Hope. Mrs. Cochrane, mother of the unfortunate lad, who lives at 45 Czar-street, had lately given up all hope of ever hearing from her missing son.

NEW BRITISH GUN.

London, June 3.—Great things are hoped for from a new gun with which the British first-class cruisers now in course of completion are being equipped. The weapon is known as the 9.2 marked 10 twenty-eight ton gun, and is taking the place of heavier guns on account of its great range and rapidity of firing. With a charge of 103 pounds of cordite it can throw a shell weighing 380 pounds to a distance of 15 miles. It is noteworthy that the weapon is being fitted with the new Vickers-Maxim mounting, which weighs 150 tons.

ITALY MENACES TURKEY.

Rome, June 3.—Three war ships, under Admiral Rezasco, left yesterday for Prevesa, owing to the ill-treatment of Italian subjects by the Turkish authorities.

The vessels are to wait at Corfu for orders.

Cause of It.

Prevesa is a port at the extreme south of Epiras, on the other side of the Adriatic Sea, at the mouth of the Gulf of Arta.

The trouble arose out of the death of a man named Decrocis, who was summarily shot by the Sultan's order on suspicion of being an emissary of the "Young Turkey party." It turned out that Decrocis was an Italian subject, and Italy forthwith demanded satisfaction for his death.

Cook's Turkish Baths, 204 King W.

Capital Increased 50 Per Cent.

New York, June 3.—Stockholders of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company held a special meeting here to-day, and voted to increase the capital stock from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000.

See copy of telegram on page 6—Newsome & Gilbert, 5-72 Victoria street.

THE UNSEEN CORD.

However humble be your lot,
Howe'er your hands are fettered,
You cannot think a noble thought
But all the world is bettered,
With every impulse, deed or word
Wherein love blends with duty,
A message speeds along the cord
That gives the earth more beauty.

For sale by all druggists—Gibbons Toothache Gum. Price 10c.

BRITISH AMERICA CORPORATION TO BE WOUND UP BY LIQUIDATION

Shareholders in London Agreed to That Course Yesterday at a Very Stormy Meeting—One of Hon. C. H. Mackintosh's Projects Appears to Have Gone Wrong.

London, June 3.—The shareholders of the British-America Corporation agreed to-day to go into voluntary liquidation. The corporation was closely affiliated with the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, whose suspension in December last caused so much excitement on the Stock Exchange. Lord Dufferin was a director of the British-America, as well as of the London and Globe Corporation.

The meeting to-day was one of the stormiest held. When the chairman said that owing entirely to the London and Globe's default the British-America Corporation could not continue business, he was assailed with all kinds of hostile demonstrations and cries of "The same old game," and "Are you not ashamed to face us?"

Mr. Whitaker Wright's explanation met with an equally hostile reception. The uproar continued during the whole meeting.

Bluff, Pure and Simple.

New York, June 3.—The Herald's London correspondent cables: A week ago, when the dispute between the corporation and those who sold Kootenay and Rossland shares reached the acute stage, it was generally supposed that a mere technicality arising out of the Stock Exchange rules was all that stood in the way of the corporation paying for the £750,000 worth of shares which it stood to take up.

Since then, however, it has developed that the concern's bank balance is only a little more than £100, the rest being bluff pure and simple.

Under these circumstances strong language has been an epidemic among sellers of these stocks, as well as among the holders of British-America shares.

The British America Corporation is the institution which, at the instigation of ex-Governor C. H. Mackintosh, fathered the flotation of the Le Roi, Le Roi No. 2 and Rossland Great Western Mining Companies of Rossland, B.C, camp. It is not likely, however, that the failure of the B.A.C. will affect the three subsidiary companies except in the way of temporarily depressing the prices of their shares on the London Stock Exchange. The three subsidiary companies named are reported to be making good showings from week to week, and the difficulties in which the London and Globe and B.A.C. find themselves are due to the heavy losses made by them in West Australia mining enterprises some months ago. Recent quotations of Le Roi stock in London were slightly under £10 per share, that is nearly double par.

BANK OF MONTREAL STATEMENT THE STRONGEST EVER PUT OUT

Increase in Circulation and in Both Classes of Deposits—General Manager Thinks the Establishment of a Mint is Not in the Public Interest—Trade Good Generally.

Montreal, June 3.—(Special.)—The annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal took place to-day, Hon. G. A. Drummond in the chair. The statement is as follows:

Circulation, increase	$ 321,000
Deposits, not bearing interest, increase	1,963,000
Deposits bearing interest, increase	5,422,000
Current loans and discounts, decrease	369,000

The Manager's Remarks.

"You will notice that our profits are a little in excess of those of last year, and the statement is one of the strongest we have had the pleasure of laying before you. At the last session of Parliament the Finance Minister took power to establish a mint. The opinions of the bankers, not from any selfish point of view, but from what we believed to be in the best interest of the country at large, were set forth at the last annual meeting of the Bankers' Association, and I do not propose to say anything more on the subject here. The act was only permissive, and it may be that, on looking more closely into the matter the government may decide not to incur considerable expense in order to deteriorate the value of one of our products, as the gold is more available to pay our foreign indebtedness, and more valuable for export, as bullion, than if it were minted into coin. As a circulating medium, it will not displace the paper currency here, any more than it does in the United States, while the miners to-day can obtain from the banks the same value for their gold as they would if the mint were established even in British Columbia.

Business Generally Good.

"Business during the last year has been generally good, notwithstanding a short crop in the Northwest, and in spite of the unfortunate condition of affairs in the mining districts. In other sections of Canada, even the most pessimistic of farmers should have been satisfied with the results of the last two years. If, from a sentimental point of view, we were eager and willing to aid the Mother Country by the despatch of troops, as will always be the case, the practical result is a magnificent advertisement to Canada, and an additional market established for our products, which will probably recoup the outlay of this country, in the last year there has been an increased demand for its products, in consequence of the Boer war in South Africa.

Depression in Woollen Industry.

"On the other hand, the woolen manufacturing industry has not been prosperous, and I am sorry to say the outlook for the lumber trade is not of the best, prices ruling low, and the markets being congested, and we can only hope for an improvement before the season finishes."

MR. MOSES SNIDER KILLED.

Old Residents of Wilmot Township Were Run Into in Their Rig Near Berlin.

Berlin, Ont., June 3.—A sad and fatal accident happened near here this afternoon, about 3 o'clock, on the Berlin branch of the Grand Trunk.

It appears a Mr. Moses L. Snider and wife of Wilmot Township were leaving for their home, and when at Albert-strett crossing a train came along and whistled, but, evidently, it was not heard by the unfortunate couple, who were upwards of 70 years old. Mr. Snider has since died, and Mrs. Snider has her arms and ribs broken and is likely to die. The horse was carried on the cow-catcher over 50 feet, then hurled towards the fence.

Crown Investigating.

Guelph, June 3.—The Crown authorities are investigating an alleged outrage which is said to have occurred in Eramosa about two weeks ago. The victim, an 11-year-old girl, is in a very precarious condition.

Accident to N. C. Wallace's Son.

Woodbridge, Ont., June 3.—On Saturday evening James Wallace, third son of N. Clarke Wallace, M.P., broke his leg between the knee and the ankle, while engaged in a game of football.

Edwards and Hart-Smith, Chartered Accountants, offices Canadian Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto.

MARRIAGES.

BIGGAR—TATE—On Tuesday, June 4, 1901, in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, by the Rev. Canon Spragge, George Coltman Biggar of Toronto to Ethel Boswell, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Fielding Tate of Montreal.

VAN HOOGENHOUCK TULLEKEN—DIGNAM—At Toronto