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THE COUNCIL'S STRANGE COURSE.

If anything was needed to accentuate the suspicion that certain aldermen and controllers are anxious to lessen the scope of the civic investigation it was the proceedings at yesterday's meeting of the City Council.

The appointment of assistant to W. R. Riddell, K.C., fell to A. F. Lobb. Whatever qualifications Mr. Lobb may possess as a practising barrister, he will have little opportunity to display them on the civic enquiry. His status on the investigation is that of junior counsel. He can make no move without the consent of Mr. Riddell, either in the presentation of evidence or in the examination of witnesses.

It will, in short, be a W. R. Riddell investigation. Mr. Lobb will have no more say in the proceedings than would be allowed to a clerk from Mr. Riddell's office.

The failure of the City Council to associate with Mr. Riddell a strong lawyer, with independent authority, is inexplicable. Mr. Riddell is undoubtedly a man of good legal attainments, but the civic investigation is not a task for a lawyer and a mere assistant. It is work worthy of two strong counsel. If Mr. Lobb was invested with the same powers that have been conferred on Mr. Riddell there would be less cause for criticism, but, as it stands, the case is absolutely in Mr. Riddell's hands.

No matter how earnest Mr. Riddell may be in his desire for a thoro investigation, no matter how valuable the services of his assistant may be, The World is still of opinion that a movement is on foot to stifle the enquiry. The refusal of the City Council to strengthen Mr. Riddell's hands with a counsel possessed of equal powers goes to confirm this suspicion.

There is an element in the City Council and at the City Hall that is anxious to confine the investigation to a narrow channel and to obscure the chief actors in the municipal scandal.

It has been suggested that Mayor Urquhart should be given a free hand in the investigation. His Worship has been given a free hand. He has been the prime mover in the selection of the chief counsel and his assistant, and the circumstances surrounding these appointments are not reassuring.

Mayor Urquhart is on intimate terms with men whose reputations are at stake, and it is conceivable that these friendships have influenced him in directing the investigation. Controller Spence is another man who appears to have been reconciled to an enquiry that does not command the confidence of the public. The World regrets that Mr. Spence has not a clearer grasp of the danger of the situation and of the efforts that are being made to shield controllers and aldermen by making a scapegoat of deputy returning officers and poll clerks.

The World believes that evidence is available that will invalidate the election of certain controllers and aldermen. This being the case, it is not surprising that the City Council should fail to make provision for a complete and impartial investigation. The World would like to see Mayor Urquhart take a bolder stand, and still trusts that Controller Spence will come out boldly for an investigation in the interests of the people.

One courageous member of the City Council can prevent the narrowing of the enquiry if he will carry his courage far enough.

It is a question if the Ontario legislature should not take up the Toronto municipal scandal. Mr. Whitney could render the city a good service by demanding an independent investigation by a committee of the legislature. A committee of the legislature would have unlimited funds at its disposal, and its impartiality would not be open to question.

Some well-meaning newspapers are saying that the civic investigation will be judged by its results. This is unquestionably true, but it is useless to be wise after the event. The object of every friend of clean civic government should be to expose and punish not only the pluggers and the personators but the interests behind these offenders. An investigation that fails to accomplish these objects will simply bring the City of Toronto into further disrepute.

A TACTICAL BLUNDER.

Altho the formal debate which initiates the session of the British parliament is more of the nature of a preliminary skirmish than a real clashing of battle, it gives some indication of the strategic points and the spirit of the combatants. On this occasion these were anticipated and discounted. It is somewhat of a novel experience for the Liberal party to find themselves really united, not only for a common purpose but on a common basis. And naturally they are not inclined to cross bridges before it is necessary to do so, whatever the difficulties which await them may then be. One and all they are determined in the first place to turn out the government—the rest meantime is silence. Nor have they been long in casting down the gage of battle which, as fully expected, is free trade. That the issue will be an uncompromising one needs no further certification than that the champion chosen is John Morley, the biographer of Cobden. There is not the least anxiety about his position on this question. Protection, in any form or under any name, whether with Imperial objects or for local benefit, is equally anathema. No more congenial task could be set him for his reappearance as an active leader of the party—a post neglected while occupied on his biography of W. E. Gladstone.

If the transmitted reports are to be trusted it can scarcely be said that the government have made a very auspicious opening. Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords, no doubt spoke by the card when he declared that while the ministry sympathized with Mr. Chamberlain's Imperial aims, his policy was not theirs. Officially, the policy of the government is that of the Premier—retaliatory duties without taxation of food—and it is their cue to keep that limited issue steadily before the party and the country. If that be so it certainly seems to have been a tactical mistake to put forward Austen Chamberlain as the Premier's understudy. Rightly or wrongly, he is regarded as really representing his father and maintaining the ex-Colonial Secretary's touch with his former colleagues. To make him the government mouthpiece played into the hands of the opposition, and enabled them all the more easily to strike at the father thru the son, and at the government thru Joseph Chamberlain. It simply invited the Liberal speakers to pursue and complete the identification which has formed so large a part of their political stock in trade, and which is too valuable to them to be readily relinquished.

In such circumstances it would have been the more prudent course for the government to have avoided strengthening the hand of the opposition along this line. There was all the more reason to do so since the debating odds are now very largely in favor of the Liberal party. The government have lost some of their strongest speakers, and they have no financial authority of any weight among their number. It will be impossible, too, for Mr. Chamberlain to take up the cudgels in their behalf, since it would only give added point to the opposition's best and keenest weapon. Mr. Balfour's absence was doubly unfortunate for the government, directly by depriving them of his effective speech and indirectly by associating them with a policy they decline to endorse, and as to the effect of which on their fortunes they are evidently gravely distrustful. But not only have they to face the opposition under these disadvantages, but also the flank attack of the Conservative malcontents who, in Winston Churchill and Lord Hugh Cecil, have two uncompromising and out-spoken champions. The former was probably exaggerating when he put the Conservative members favoring free trade at two hundred, and it is not likely there will be a defection of anything like that amount. This confident assertion, however, adds to the glorious uncertainty of the situation and immediate developments will be awaited with intense interest.

OLD GENERAL PROSPERITY.

With amusement resorts closing for lack of patronage in many of the prominent cities of the States the prosperous condition of Toronto playhouses is significant. The news columns mention the long line of applicants for seats at the Irving engagement just closed, where ten times the regular rates were paid willingly by many patrons who had failed to reach the box office in time. Coupled with the regular business of the five theatres in the city, this is an exhibition that indicates in no small measure the commercial soundness of the Dominion. With the trade energy in other lines it may be fairly accepted as notice that the country is much better prepared to stand any dull period in future that may confront the people of British America. It is not unusual for dramatic companies to play to weekly houses averaging two thousand dollars in Ontario's metropolis. This is an advertisement for Toronto that spreads far and has much weight. A company in Toronto this week may be in New York or San Francisco a week hence. The actor folk are much given to remarks about the "wall" business here and the "empty seat" business there. They remember Toronto's generous patronage and talk freely of it from Vancouver to Halifax, and even on the other side of the water. This sort of comment is a substantial factor in the sum of things commercial, and is not to be disregarded. These traveling companies are no inconsiderable element in leaving in different parts of the world the favorable impression the profession has retained of Canada's most progressive and prosperous city. This is in remarkable contrast with the report from the States of stranded companies and closing play-houses.

BALLOT FRAUDS.

Ballot frauds in elections where the two political parties are arrayed against one another are an old story. Ballot frauds in municipal elections may not be new; we do not know how long they may have been carried on without detection; but the people are certainly surprised by the discovery that they have been practiced on an extensive scale.

In political elections, party zeal furnishes a motive for ballot frauds, as it does for corruption; but it also furnishes a motive for discovery. Each party is eager to detect its opponent in these crimes, and to affix the stigma of fraud and corruption to its opponent's record. Each party must bear the responsibility of any misconduct by which it has reaped advantage.

In municipal politics the party lines are not tightly drawn, and therefore there has not been the same motive for fraud, nor the same motive for detection. The elections are only for one year, and therefore the defeated candidate has no great interest in following the matter up. There is not the same continuous interest as there is in a contest between two political parties, each eager to improve its own record and to damage the record of its opponent.

If, nevertheless, we find that municipal contests are as corrupt and fraudulent as political contests, we must look for some cause outside of the parties, and it may be found in powerful corporations, which are not interested in party politics, but which are ready to make use of both parties. These corporations are interested in municipal politics, and every day their interest is increasing. The danger may be greater in municipal than in party elections; because, instead of two parties watching one another, you may have a clique, organized for corporate or other interests, and working against the unorganized people; the persons with a continuous interest working against those whose interest is fitful, who may forget to-morrow what excites their interest and anger to-day.

The ballot box has become an engine of fraud, both in political and in municipal elections. To a certain extent it protects the voter against his own timidity; but in removing him from temptation, it deprives him of power. It places him at the mercy of the election officials, as we saw in West Elgin some time ago, and as we see in Toronto to-day. Therefore, if the ballot is to be retained, we must be increasing careful in the election of officials, especially in municipal elections, where party responsibility does not act as a check upon wrong-doing. To punish the offenders is of course the first duty; after that new safeguards must be considered. The people want the citizen to do the voting, not the official. They are prepared to relieve the official of the duty of voting for other people, on condition that he will honestly record and count the votes.

FROST AND FLOODS.

It might be supposed that an extremely cold and steady winter like the present would be followed by spring floods of extraordinary violence. There is a tremendous accumulation of ice and snow, very little of which has been carried away by thaws. The longer the melting process the more sudden and violent the floods are likely to be. In some districts at least, this is offset by the fact that the soil is unusually dry and free from frost, and will therefore readily absorb the water from melting snow and ice. On the whole, however, there is reason to expect a spring with all the characteristics of spring exaggerated, as those of the winter have been.

CANADA WINS WHAT THE STATES LOSE.

The live stock breeders of Canada have definitely determined not to make an exhibit at the World's Fair. The associations now in session in Toronto have emphasized the position of the Dominion interests. The St. Louis officials made the desired concessions, but too late for Canada to take advantage of them. The regret is mutual, but the blame rests with the Exposition management, which limited the scope to such a degree that the Canadian breeders could not with credit to themselves enter the competition. Medals and prize awards made in a live stock exhibit on the western hemisphere without the herds of British America being considered will be deemed incomplete by those who set special value upon the competitive element. This is a business consideration and not to be ignored. It ought to be a lesson to live stock experts in the States who have at least in this instance failed to appreciate the force of Canadian sentiment and the value in the world's estimate of her live stock interests. But the disappointment on this side of the line may be urged as a stimulant in organizing a tremendous live stock exhibit in Canada to offset the St. Louis effort. The Dominion Exhibition affords the nucleus. As it opens toward the close of the World's Fair the Canadians may induce many owners of prize stock to bring their animals here from the Missouri show. Let the strong men in live stock circles of Canada keep this proposition constantly before them, and the result will be such an exhibit in Toronto this fall that will bring to the country the attention her live stock prize winners would have provoked had the St. Louis deal gone thru. Let this circumstance be notice to the world generally that Canadian live stock breeders are too strong and too progressive to be reckoned a weak factor in future competitions.

One car every six months is the street car service that Kingston is threatened with, and they have no kind Mr. Rust to gently request them to wait for the next car.

The constitutional point raised by M. G. Cameron, M.L.A., in regard to the North Renfrew by-election, shows what a mistake it was for the Ross government to issue a writ on the spur of the moment.

Russia and Japan are not yet at war, but the correspondence shows that they have had a few words.

There are some optimists in Toronto who believe the civic investigation will go the length of convicting the men who were personated in the municipal elections.

Citizens who have listened to explanations of the water famine will feel that there is nothing to prevent them from wading over to Ogdensburg, N.Y.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The shareholders of the Anglo-American Fire Insurance Company held their fifth annual meeting at the company's office, McKinnon Building, on Tuesday, Feb. 2. The report presented by the Board of Directors showed that the company's net income for the year 1903, after deducting all re-insurances, was $278,305.69, an increase of income over the year 1902 of $46,920.46. The Anglo-American has a reserve fund of $114,654.23, and a balance at credit of profit and loss of $18,328.27. The usual annual dividend of 7 per cent. has been paid. The company shows every evidence of prosperity, great care being taken in its risks, and every possible attention being given towards securing profitable business. The shareholders are to be congratulated on the company's prosperity during the year. Its business is certainly a strong one, and it has exceedingly bright prospects for the future. The general manager, Mr. Armstrong Dean, and his staff, have every reason to be proud of the exhibit made to the shareholders, as such a result has only been obtained by their steady, untiring efforts.

METROPOLITAN FIRE.

It will be seen from the financial statement of the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company, published elsewhere, that this company is in a very satisfactory condition. It has made a profit on the year's operations, and has increased its income from $55,319.81 in 1902, to $67,040.86 in 1903. As against its re-insurance reserve liability of $27,413.32, it has net premium notes in force amounting to $34,712, in addition to a cash surplus at the credit of profit and loss account of $17,187.58. A glance at the assets and liabilities shows that the policyholders are well protected. The company is purely Canadian, is doing a conservative business in the Province of Ontario only, and is making continuous and very satisfactory progress.

TRIED TO RAISE A REVOLT TO FREE BANK DEFRAUDERS

Peculiar State of Dreadful Disorder Existed Recently in Island of Hayti.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Advices from thoroly authentic sources, which reached several persons in Washington today, indicate that a terrifying state of affairs existed recently in Hayti. One letter from Port au Prince says of the happenings:

"Affairs here are in a state of wild and dreadful disorder. While the President, Gen. Nord, was in Gonaives a conspiracy was discovered to inaugurate a revolution for the purpose of getting control of this city and forcing the President to agree to certain measures respecting the liberation and pardoning of a number of Haytiens implicated in the bank scandal. Learning of the conspiracy, the military governor of the city, with a number of soldiers, broke into the house where Gen. Maximo Monplaisar, a leader, and a few of his friends were gathered. Orders were given to shoot all those within. Those who were killed were Monplaisar, his son, one or two other persons and a servant. The owner of the house escaped by jumping out of a second-storey window, breaking his leg, but managed to creep to the house of a German, who gave him shelter. The military authorities imprisoned his wife. The man then returned to his house on the condition his wife be released. The authorities found him in bed. Without any ceremony they fired thirteen bullets into his body. The German admiral informed the authorities if their action did not cease he would land marines and take possession of the city. This stopped further proceedings. The excitement is somewhat allayed, but is still intense, and may break out at any moment. Nearly all of the legations are full of refugees even the American Legation has fourteen, among whom there are said to be three senators and two deputies. Most of these reached the legation by scaling the rear wall, some 17 feet high. The legation was surrounded by troops when the French steamer left and a close watch is being kept on it."

WELFARE OF THE FOURTH ESTATE

Will Be Discussed by the Canadian Press Ass'n for the Next Two Days.

The forty-sixth annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association will be convened in the Council Chamber of the Board of Trade this morning. H. J. Pettypiece, M.L.A., proprietor of The Forest Free Press, and president of the association, presiding. Instead of having a series of prepared papers, the two days' meeting will consist of discussions of topics already suggested by members, which cover pretty well the entire field in pertinent questions relating to town weeklies, advertising problems and matters relating to the conduct and welfare of the press generally. An informal supper will be held at McConkey's this evening.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Secretary Emil W. Ritter of the Referendum League has informed the City Council that the petition for submission of the following questions to a vote of the people was filed to-day: Immediate municipal ownership of the street car lines; licenses to operate instead of franchises. These questions appeared on the "little ballot" at the April election. Mr. Ritter says the number of names he will file exceeds 100,000.

The Eddy Strike.

In connection with the recent strike in the Eddy paper mills, E. B. Eddy has addressed the following letter to The Globe: I notice a paragraph in your editorial columns publishing a statement pretended to be made at a meeting of the Ottawa Trades and Labor Council, which is incorrect and unbusinesslike, as I consider no paper has a right to publish any matter in regard to a manufacturer or manufacturers unless they know for a positive fact what they are stating is correct and true and think when you know the facts that the E. B. Eddy Company are entitled to an apology or correction thru your editorial column.

The men in our mills are not working or asked to work 72 hours per week. As it is well known to all those who commence work at paper mills that the hours are long and high wages paid, for that reason they choose to learn to run paper on the long hours and get more pay.

We pay our men according to the position that they occupy or fill. Young apprentices receive from $1.35 to $1.50 per day, and as they advance in expertness in running machines, they get from $2, $2.50 and $3 a day, the larger proportion receiving the last named wages, as the apprentices are smaller boys.

I think you should have this rectified in your editorial columns, and let it be known to the public that we pay our employes as good wages as any firm in the Dominion of Canada for the services they render. E. B. Eddy.

Hull, Jan. 30.

The statement on which The Globe commented was reported in the Ottawa papers. But if it been true, it would have been a reflection on the firm's treatment of its men. It is gratifying, therefore, to learn from Mr. Eddy himself that there is no foundation for it.—Ed. Globe.

Cartoons, Then Death.

New York, Feb. 3.—George Nixon tried to commit suicide by slashing his left wrist with a knife at his home, No. 570 Main-street, Paterson, N.J., on Monday night. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, where it was said that he would recover.

When asked why he had attempted to end his life, he said:

"Oh, I've been looking at the cartoons in the newspapers."

That was the only explanation he would give. His wife said he had been out of work for a month and had been acting strangely.

Osgoode Won

The intercollegiate debate last night, between Osgoode and Victoria, was won by the law men, the subject being "The Duty of Canada to Assist in the Naval Defence of the Empire." M. A. Macdonald and D. A. Macdonald upheld the affirmative for Osgoode and W. S. Daniel and J. T. Knight spoke for the negative. The judges were Prof. Alexander and J. S. Willison. N. W. Hoyles, K.C., presided. Miss Mae Dickenson, Miss Ethel McKinley and Miss Henderson contributed a musical program.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
190 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Men's and Boys' Furnishings

This is but a Partial List of the Friday Bargains

Men's Trousers; fine imported English worsteds; neat striped patterns; good trimmings; three pockets; sizes 31 to 42 inch waist; regular $2.50, $3.00, $3.50; Friday **1.98**

Men's Extra Fine Handkerchiefs; pure Irish linen; every thread guaranteed; hemstitched; full size; regular 19c and 25c each; Friday, 2 for **.25**

Men's Heavy Elastic Web Suspenders; Police and Firemen's style; heavy leather ends; solid back, very durable; regular 25c; Friday **.19**

Men's and Boys' Colored Cambric and Zephyr Shirts; laundried and neglige bosoms; cuffs attached and detached; neat patterns and stripes; sizes 14 to 17½; regular 75c to $1.00; Friday **.59**

Men's Fine Unlaundried Shirts; open back; linen bosoms; reinforced fronts; cuffs or wristbands; full sized bodies; all sizes; February Sale **.29**

Men's Fine Flannelette Night Robes; made with yoke pockets, pearl buttons, felled seams; full sized bodies; nicely finished; sizes 14 to 19; regular 38c to 50c; Friday **.33**

Men's Suits; single-breasted sacque; brown and grey checks; all-wool domestic tweeds; sizes 34 to 44; regular $6.50 to $8.00; Friday **4.69**

Boys' Norway Reefers; heavy blue naps and beavers and grey friezes; storm collars; sizes 22 to 27; regular $3.00 and $3.25; Friday **2.49**

Boys' 3-piece Suits; single-breasted; neat brown check; domestic tweeds; sizes 27 to 33; regular $3.00; Friday **2.39**

70 only Men's Overcoats; clearing up a line of dark Oxford grey cheviot; made up in long box back style, with velvet collars; good strong Italian linings; perfect fitting; sizes 34 to 42 inch chest measure; regular $8.50; Friday **4.49**

EARLY CLOSING REFORM—STORES CLOSES DAILY AT 5 P.M.

BOARD OF TRADE URGE HASTE IN IMPROVEMENT OF WATERWORKS

Meanwhile City is to Have Inspectors Get After Those Who Wilfully Waste Water.

The Council of the Board of Trade yesterday afternoon discussed the water situation. President J. F. Ellis was in the chair, and City Engineer Rust, ex-City Engineer Jennings and ex-Ald. Curry were present. After discussion the following resolution was unanimously carried:

"Resolved, That having heard the conditions of the present waterworks system, as explained by the City Engineer and others, and realizing the constant danger to the community of shortage and possibly complete cutting off of supply at any time, involving the safety of life and property, as well as increased cost of insurance,

"Therefore, this Council strongly urges upon the City Council the necessity of immediately providing funds for the construction of such additions to the waterworks as will give assurance of an adequate supply and guarantee safety." Carried.

Problem a Serious One.

Mr. Ellis in introducing the subject deprecated the fact that the citizens did not appear to be properly impressed by the warning notices issued by the City Engineer, and said that it was a serious problem, viewed in its sanitary as well as other aspects. Mr. Rust then outlined his plans for the improvement of the whole present system, which had been originally designed to supply the needs of a population of 70,000, and was wholly inadequate. He thought no time should be lost in going to the government and getting permission to issue debentures for the amount.

Ald. Curry spoke of the waterworks as being in a positively dangerous condition, and laid the blame on the shoulders of certain aldermen whose aim was to make capital out of keeping the revenue down. People who were paying meter rates were supplying 50 per cent. of the revenue, and only using about 12 per cent. of the water consumed. From 40 to 60 per cent. of the water was wasted, a great deal because 75 per cent. of the fittings were no good. Citizens themselves wasted much water. If people were of a proper spirit meters could be abolished, but there was an inherent selfishness in mankind generally, and the meter was needed for protection. A separate account should be kept for the waterworks, and a reserve fund thus created. It was absurd that the system should be run on the surplus from another account.

Insurance Men Threaten.

Mr. Jennings advocated an entire overhauling, and suggested that a deputation of property holders wait on the Council and urge the point. Toronto lacked adequate fire protection, and two insurance men had told him they would withdraw certain risks unless the city did something. He was sure the Engineer had a practicable plan, and that money supplied the trouble could be remedied, and $1,000,000 was not an unreasonable amount to ask for. He would have the department kept apart from aldermanic meddling. On the question of waste, he mentioned a pipe in a dentist's office which leaked at the rate of a gallon every 15 seconds, in a continuous stream day and night.

Replying to a question, Mr. Rust said that the plant he wished installed would be able to pump 75,000,000 gallons daily, or enough to supply a population of 700,000. Regarding the proposed additional reservoir at the head of Bathurst-street, he saw no real immediate need.

Ex-Ald. Curry took a sombre view of the result of submitting a waterworks bylaw to the popular vote. It had been tried before and been rejected, and the last bylaw to secure a pumping plant had only gone thru because everybody interested put his shoulder to the wheel.

It was finally decided to hold a general meeting on Monday next for further consideration of the matter, which all members of the board and representatives from the C. M. A., the Retail Merchants' Association and other bodies interested will be asked to attend.

Not So Very Badly Off.

The situation in regard to the water shortage improved slightly yesterday, there being about five feet of water in the reservoir in the morning, but last night it had gone down again almost to the bottom. There was not any great amount of damage done, however, and the scare reports sent out were in the majority of cases misleading, as the greater portion of the population in the northern part of the city suffered no real inconvenience. The danger, however, is by no means past, and may not be until the improvements to the system are made.

Ald. Sheppard called the attention of Council to the matter last year, and was very emphatic in his declaration that something should be done. "If the level of the lake should go down five inches there would be an absolute famine," he said yesterday, "and in this weather it is liable to do so at any time." The alderman further said that it was absurd that a city like Toronto should have only capacity sufficient to supply her daily needs of water, when she should have at least a supply equal to double her wants.

Inspectors Will Begin Work.

The City Engineer will put on at once a dozen inspectors, who will search out leaks and wastes. The moral effect of their appointment is expected to prove of as much value as their services, but there will be no excuses accepted, and when persons guilty of wasting water are found, they will be summoned to appear in the police court.

The special session of Council yesterday lasted 20 minutes. Controller Spence presented the motion: "That in view of the deficiency of the city water supply, the City Engineer be authorized to at once appoint temporarily as many inspectors as he considers needful, to report upon cases in which water is wasted contrary to the city bylaws, so that action may be taken to enforce the law against persons so offending, and that $300 be appropriated for the purpose."

Ald. Coatsworth asked if any communication had been made with East Toronto, North Toronto and Toronto Junction to ascertain if water could be obtained from these municipalities in an emergency. Ald. Fowler said the Engineer had made enquiries, but had not had any reply as yet. Ald. Stewart and Dunn thought the amount too small, but Controller Richardson explained it was only an interim appropriation. The motion carried, all of the members voting yea.

Were There Others?

The shutting off of the supply in the troubled district provoked many queer incidents. It is related of one family that, when the tap refused to give forth as usual on Monday, they blamed the cold weather for freezing the pipes, and for two hours labored with hot cloths and in other ways to relieve the strain. Home-made expedients proving unavailing, a plumber was sent for. Then came the revelation.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The deputy returning officer at Foresters' Falls, P. R. Rounder, in the by-election that resulted in the election of Ned Dunlop for North Renfrew has written to The World as follows:

Editor World: My attention has been called to an article or correspondence, touching the result of the late by-election for North Renfrew, published on the first page of your issue of Monday, Dec. 28. That article contains the following words: "The deputy returning officer at Foresters Falls, a Liberal, voted for Dunlop and rejected a fair Liberal ballot as a result of Gamey's campaign." The first of these statements, while untrue, is inmaterial, as how I voted or why I so voted is my own business. The second statement is utterly false, and I, as the deputy returning officer referred to, respectfully ask you to withdraw it. I acted conscientiously. Out of 202 ballots cast one was rejected. It was rejected because I believed then, as I still believe, that in the event of a recount, it would certainly be rejected. According to my reading there seems to be a consensus of opinion amongst the judges that a good ballot must be marked with something in the shape of a cross. Had I been able to discover anything in the shape of a cross in either space of the ballot referred to it would not have been rejected.

P. R. Pounder.

The World's information was based on the statement of Gordon Henderson, barrister, Ottawa, who acted as scrutineer in Mr. Pounder's polling sub-division, for candidate Hale. In Mr. Henderson's opinion the ballot referred to by Mr. Pounder was a fair Liberal ballot. Mr. Henderson also claimed that Mr. Pounder had voted Liberal, but it seems he was in error.

STRING ATTACHED TO RIFLE.

Port Arthur, Feb. 3.—William Snyder, with two companions, was out hunting yesterday, following a hunter's trail. He inadvertently kicked a string which crossed the trail and was attached to a rifle suspended in a tree at full cock. The rifle was discharged, the bullet entering Snyder's leg, inflicting a severe wound. He was carried thru the bush to the railway track and brought into Port Arthur Hospital.

Make Dead Look as in Life.

Paris, Feb. 3.—M. Bertillon has devised a new method for the better identification of bodies taken to the morgue.

The fact that photographs taken of the dead do not always well portray that person when alive created difficulties. These M. Bertillon overcomes by the injection of glycerine into the eyes of the body, whereupon the lids open, the eyes become lifelike, the lips redden and the whole face seems to revive, making it possible to take a photograph resembling the person before death.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes. 26

Mrs. Groff Burned to Death.

Auburn, N.Y., Feb. 3.—Mrs. Maurice Groff was burned to death in some unknown manner in her home in West-street during the absence of the rest of the family, who found her body on their return.

St. Lawrence Hall Perfect Service Most liberally conducted Hotel in Montreal.

KINGSTON IS WITHOUT CARS WHAT A DEAD DOG HAS DONE

Street Railway Service Has Been Discontinued—B. W. Folger Expresses an Opinion.

Kingston, Feb. 3.—(Staff Special.)—The deadlock between the citizens of Kingston and the Kingston, Portsmouth and Cataraqui Electric Railway Company has been precipitated sooner than was expected, and the result is that the car service has been discontinued. There is every probability the cars will not start running again until spring, and the prospect of making journeys on foot is not a pleasant one for the citizens. The residents of Portsmouth will suffer the most on account of the two miles that separate them from the business part of the city.

Cause of the Trouble

The cause of the trouble is the refusal on the part of the City Council to allow the street railway company to extend their switch on Upper Princess-street to a point as far east as Clergy-street, thus double-tracking their line between point occupied by the present switch and Clergy-street. The aldermen of the city felt that they were victims of a hold-up. The company, they said, had attempted to coerce them into granting the concession by threatening to discontinue the car service.

How It Was Done

Ald. McLeod and Sears introduced a resolution that the company's request be granted, whereupon Ald. Cowper and Hoag moved in amendment that no further concessions be granted. Ald. Bassam and Strainge supplied an amendment to the amendment granting the company's request but with certain qualifications.

The members of the Council divided on the question. Some maintained that the process of double-tracking would entail great loss to the merchants on the street, and that the city's finances could not stand the paving which would be necessary. Railway companies paid for similar privileges in other cities and Ald. Carson could not see why Kingston should give away something that was worth $2800 a year. The Council was not going to stand by and see the company steal a block or so every now and again, and secure double-tracking privileges for nothing. Others claimed that the work had to be done some time and somewhere, and the work of laying the tracks would not to any great extent inconvenience the residents of Princess-street.

Case of Spite.

H. C. Nickle, the manager of the company, said that the opposition to the request was no more nor less than a piece of spite. The company would stand or fall by its application. Outsiders could get every consideration from the Council, but citizens with money in the road could not.

Ald. Kent forced Mr. Nickle's hand by asking him what the company would do in case the Council did not comply. Ald. McLeod's motion was then put and lost, and Ald. Kent received his reply on Tuesday morning when, taking a light fall of snow as an excuse, the company discontinued the service.

B. W. Folger of the Kingston Street Railway Company is in the city. He says the people are with the company and the Council against the people.

"In fact this whole trouble," said Mr. Folger, "between the company and the Council originated because we killed a dog in the block where we now want to extend the switch. The owner of the dog billed up for $25, which we refused to pay. So you see from how small a beginning great troubles spring.

"The reason we got the clause that we need not run more than six months out of the year was that we didn't think that, with the extra cost of running in the winter months, it would pay us to run in those months."

ST. ANDREW'S AT HOME.

Gay Masonic Event Enjoyed by Over 500 Guests Last Night.

St. Andrew's Masonic Lodge held its annual at home last night in the Temple Building, at which there were over 500 ladies and gentlemen present. The Masonic rooms were beautifully decorated, and the large assembly room, in which the entertainment and subsequent dancing took place, was also magnificently draped with bunting. The brethren present wore their Masonic regalia. The master of the lodge, L. H. Luke, welcomed the guests, after which W. C. Wilkinson took charge of the proceedings, when an excellent entertainment was given by Mrs. J. Walker, Miss Laura G. Shildrick, Master Harold Rich, Messrs. Chrystal Brown, A. P. Roxborough, Bert Harvey, H. R. McDonald, Paul Hahn, R. C. Stapells during the evening gave several fine selections on the large organ in the blue room.

Among those present were: Richard Walkem, K.C., of Kingston; W. C. Wilkinson and Miss Mabel Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Luke, Dr. and Mrs. Westman, Dr. and Mrs. Murray, Miss Lennox of Barrie, Mr. and Mrs. John Donogh, Dr. Elliott and Mrs. Norris, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Smith and Miss Bertha Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Montgomery, Miss Montgomery and Miss McHardy, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Dunlop, Miss Dunlop and Miss Alice Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. John Pearson, Miss Pearson and Miss Riddell, J. P. Milnes, A. Jackes, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Luke, J. S. Lovell and Miss Lovell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Stark, Geo. Bell and Miss Gibb, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Anderson, Mrs. and Miss Fielding, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Anderson, Miss Davidson, Mrs. C. McHardy, Miss Downes, Norman Tovell, A. Macoomb, Miss Lillian Macoomb, F. Macoomb, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Slater, Miss Slater, Miss Green, Mr. and Mrs. A. West, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fudger, Miss Fudger, Miss Anslie, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Clark, Mrs. Ellis of London, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Stapells, Miss Stapells, Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett West, Mr. and Mrs. W. Millichamp, Dr. McFaul and Miss McFaul, Mr. and Mrs. G. Mills Dr. Secombe, Thos. Heys, R. F. Wilkes, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Doane, Miss Doane, E. Plant, Mrs. Plant, H. L. Graham, Miss Dunlop, S. H. Armstrong, Miss Miller, N. B. Stark, Miss Clark, R. J. Beeman, Miss Cornwall, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Wilkinson, W. E. Orr, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Clay, John Clay, Miss May Clay, W. G. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. David Carlyle, Miss Carroll of Freemont, N.B.; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hansford, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Reade, Mr. and Mrs. D. McCullogh and Miss McCullogh, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Brownlee, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Walker, Mrs. Asling, J. S. Noble, Miss Noble, Miss Pendrith, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Peters, Miss Peters, Miss Ethel Peters, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Cringan, W. L. Richardson, Mrs. Richardson, W. E. Irwin, Miss Irwin, Miss Keith, J. A. Norris, Miss Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. A. Parks, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. I. Woodland, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Shaver and others.

C.P.R. Must Pay.

Montreal, Feb. 3.—The Canadian Pacific Railway officials announce that the company has been condemned by a British judge in Hong Kong to pay to the Chinese government £96,000 sterling for running down a Chinese gunboat with one of their steamships, the Empress of Japan.

Sunlight Soap will not burn the nap off woolens nor the surface off linens.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Warning

WASTE OF WATER

Notice to Water Consumers.

The public are hereby notified that any wrongful, negligent, or other improper waste of water, such as allowing taps to run to prevent freezing or waste caused by defective plumbing or fixtures, is punishable by a fine of $20.00 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month.

The City Engineer has engaged a number of Special Inspectors for the purpose of ascertaining who are guilty of any breach of the By-law relating to the waste of water, with instructions to prosecute all persons found violating such By-law.

R. T. COADY,
City Treasurer.

City Treasurer's Office,
Toronto, February 3rd, 1904.

FROM YANKEE VIEW POINT.

Commenting on the recent remarks of President Schurman of the Cornell University, at the dinner of the Manufacturers' Association of New York, in which he suggested it would be both prescient statesmanship and shrewd politics to negotiate without delay a treaty with the Dominion of Canada, The New York Commercial, in an editorial, observes there would be neither "prescient statesmanship" nor good sense in attempting anything of the kind from the motive that Cornell's president advances. There is no assurance, it says, that Mr. Chamberlain's project, even tho it should be endorsed by the voters of Great Britain, will succeed. To bring the interests of the different colonies and possessions of Great Britain into harmony with themselves and those of the Mother Country will tax the ingenuity of British statesmen as never before.

Besides, it concludes Canada would not enter into any reciprocal trade arrangement with the United States without reserving to herself the right to abandon it after due notice; and it may be set down as certain that if only Canada's support were wanting to make Mr. Chamberlain's scheme effective thruout the British empire, inducements would be devised that would speedily bring the Dominion into line. It will be time enough for the United States to cross the bridge that President Schurman describes in the future when the structure has been reached.

Sleeplessness

Is akin to insanity. Many a woman realizes this as she lies awake h