

MONTREAL IS GRAPPLING WITH CIVIC GAS PROBLEM

Now That Victory Has Been Won by People There Are Three New Propositions.

Montreal, June 17.—(Special.)—When the decision of the Gas Company not to take advantage of the offer of the city council for an extension of franchise comes to be analyzed, it is very apparent that the people of Montreal have gained a big victory over the monopoly that has so long regulated the price of this public necessity. It has been a hard fight by the people on behalf of the people, and the result is distinctly encouraging to those who believe that all public utilities should be in the hands of municipalities.

The plain, unvarnished truth of the matter is that the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company attempted to get a firmer grip on the pockets of the general public. In return for a titling reduction in rates, the company was offered by the city council an extension of franchise for fifteen years to come from five years hence. The city council was passed in a vote of 12 to 10 in favor of the company's offer. The public opinion became so aroused that the company after many days' silence came to the conclusion that the contract was not worth while, and it was ultimately thrown overboard.

Leaving aside all questions as to the manner in which the deal was loaded thru the city council, it is interesting to look at the problem opened up by the refusal of the company to accept the extension of franchise. The gas question stands to-day in the same position it has occupied for years. The present contract with the gas company expires in 1910, and until that time the people of this city must pay \$1.20 for lighting gas and \$1.00 per 100 for cooking gas. The three propositions before the city are civic ownership of the plant, a call for tenders in the usual way, and also a scheme whereby the lowest tenderer will advance the money for the city to lay the necessary mains.

There is a strong element in favor of municipalizing the gas plant. Ald. Proulx has already given notice that he will move in a few days that this be done. Ald. Ekers, one of the strongest opponents of the recent proposed contract with the Gas Company, has already, in his turn, given notice that he will move that tenders be called for gas lighting and heating.

It is therefore a question of municipal ownership of the gas plant, or securing gas from the lowest tenderer. For the next five years, however, the public must still pay the present high prices for gas. There is considerable feeling that municipal ownership is at all events worth a trial, and when Ald. Proulx's motion comes before the council it is expected that not only will an interesting discussion arise, but some solution of the problem will be arrived at which will free the public from the present burden of exorbitant gas rates.

Mayor Stands True.
The man who has borne the burden and heat of the fight more than any other in the city is Mayor Laporte. To him and to the newspapers (few in number, but full of battle) the task has fallen of calling public attention to the danger that existed. Mayor Laporte thrust the campaign has been the champion of the rights and needs of the people. Mayor Laporte in a recent interview declared that the city was now free to go with its own ideas in the matter. He would like to see the report made by the experts engaged by the city taken into serious consideration, and then a statement of the actual cost of gas production, establishment, distribution, etc., given by the gas company for the purposes of comparison. This is how the mayor puts it in a nutshell. "Then we could go on with the municipal idea. We could submit a reasonable offer to the gas company, and if they refused it then we could start in and make our own gas."

People Have Won.
Now that the proposed deal has been defeated, it is superfluous to discuss the why and wherefore of the now famous resolution. Neither is it neces-

sary at this juncture to scratch the vesper off the average alderman of the City of Montreal. The solid fact remains that the people have won the fight against the monopoly. Having won that fight the question of any extension of the present franchise without a substantial reduction of rates drops into the background. The whole thing stands as a monument as to what the people can do when they are thoroughly alive to what is going on in their midst. The stand taken by the board of trade, the chambre de commerce (a purely Franco-Canadian organization) and the various workmen's associations helped very materially to bring about the present condition of affairs—the backdown of the company.

Star's Fake Fight.
The question might be asked as to why these deals are so liable to crop up in the City of Montreal. It is sad to relate, but true nevertheless, that the action of The Montreal Star is in many ways responsible for the apparent ease with which these matters are arranged. The Star is now making a violent editorial plea for 80-cent gas. During the time of the fight its editorial pen allowed its ink to run dry. There was everything else in the world to lay before the public, but cheap gas. Then when the people went out in the battle with the monopoly, The Star swings into line and raises a howl for 80-cent gas. Had The Star lent the weight of its influence for the rights of the people there might have been no question of such a resolution being put thru the council. The silence of The Star is responsible for much in the present arrangement.

Montreal, therefore, is grappling with the problem of municipal ownership of the gas plant. It is not by any means a new question. Whether it is feasible or not remains to be discussed, and in a very few days that discussion will be on. Having gained a victory over the gas company it is a moral certainty that no new contract will be entered into with any company without substantial reductions in the prices at present charged for gas.

Again, it was a people's victory and the fight was waged against wealthy odds.

ADAM LLOYD ON TRIAL.

Is Accused of Killing His Wife And Firing Remains.
Belleville, June 17.—Public interest in this city runs high in the case of David Lloyd of Hungerford, charged with the murder of his wife.

The investigation was begun this morning in the city hall, the police court room being too small. Crown Attorney Anderson appeared for the prosecution, while E. Gus Porter, M.P., looked after the interests of the prisoner, who is a rather peculiar looking old fellow with half-shut eyes. He seemed to take things coolly, something hard to do in the hot, crowded court-room. The case has some peculiar features, inasmuch as the prisoner says he found his wife dead in a chair after he had been out to the barn. Her clothes had been on fire, and the inference was that she had been burned to death. A post-mortem disclosed a wound on the woman's head, which the husband had not spoken of. A peculiar circumstance was that the dead woman's hands were not touched by fire.

Public opinion seems to be that the woman was stung by a blow on the head, coal oil being afterwards poured on her clothing and set on fire. Isabella Wright and Annie Kincaid told of finding the body and this afternoon Drs. Brye, Mather and Yeomans gave medical evidence. The hearing will be resumed next Saturday.

Yonge Street Arcade Restaurant and Lunch Counter Now Open. Regular Dinner in Dining Room 35 cents, other meals a la carte.

Facts About Norway.
Norway marked another turning point in its history on Tuesday when it declared itself independent of Sweden, with which it has been associated since 1814. Norway's historical period stretches no farther back than the ninth century. Behind that time are the ages of the sagas. The petty tribal kings were united under Harald Haarfagr, or Fairhair. Harold died about 933, after having established his government at Trondheim in the north. The Danes and Norwegians were the terror of all Europe at this time thru their plundering forays and invasions.

In the hundred years that followed the death of Harald Haarfagr Christianity was introduced. In the year 1028 King Olaf, the Saint, was driven out by King Canute the Great of Denmark, but Olaf's son recovered possession, and until 1319 Norway continued to be governed by native kings. During these centuries the Norse adventurers established permanent colonies in Iceland and Greenland, and for a while the Orkney and Shetland Isles and the Hebrides were in the possession of Norwegian kings, whose last inroad into Scotland was repelled in 1263.

In 1319, there being no male heirs to the throne, the Norwegian national assembly chose Magnus of Sweden to be king. His grandson, having been elected king of Denmark in 1375, became ruler of both Scandinavian kingdoms on the death of his father in 1380. The last died without male heirs and his mother, Queen Margaret of Denmark, succeeded to the throne of Denmark

and Norway. Later she became mistress also of Sweden. The three kingdoms were bound together by the union of Calmar in 1397.

Thence till 1814 Norway continued united with Denmark. The wars of Napoleon severed the union which had existed for more than 400 years. Denmark had sided with Bonaparte and after his defeat the allies compelled her to purchase peace by abandoning her sovereignty over Norway. After the treaty of Kiel in 1814, by which Denmark's claim to Norway was extinguished, Sweden and Norway became associated under one king.

Norway's coast along its outer belt of rocks measures about 1,700 miles, but its entire shore line, including the fjords and the large islands, is close to 12,000 miles in length, enough to reach half-way around the world. Norway is about 250 miles wide in the south and in the north a little more than sixty miles. Its area is 124,129 square miles, a little more than the area of New Mexico—its population in 1900 numbered 2,239,880, and Sweden in the following year numbered 5,175,228.

CANNOT DEPORT ALIENS

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ceases when the alien is placed upon the ferry boat, it cannot be said that he is returned to the United States territory, by the officer charged with the execution of the warrant. If the custody continues until the ferry boat reaches midstream, apart from the difficulty of determining the precise moment at which the boat crosses the imaginary line, beyond which any constraint by Canadian authority is admittedly unenforceable, and the danger of an involuntary violation of United States territory, it is impossible to say that the deported subject is not under a constraint imposed by Canadian authority until the boat reaches the Detroit docks. He is upon the ferry boat, not of his own volition, but because Canadian power has placed and kept him there. In theory his imprisonment may cease at the instant his body is carried over the border; in fact, he is not carried to the border, but to the City of Detroit, in United States territory, by compulsion of Canadian law.

Involves Extra Territorial Constraint.

The difficulties of returning "immigrants" to countries separated from Canada by the high seas without exercising extra-territorial constraint are even greater. The statute extends to all foreign countries which have enacted and retain in force laws or ordinances applying to Canada of a similar character.

"In so far as they possess legislative jurisdiction, the discretion committed to the parliament, whether of the Dominion or of the provinces, is unfettered. It is the proper function of a court of law to determine what are the limits of the jurisdiction committed to them. Discharging that function I am of the opinion that the provision of the Dominion statute, 69 and 61 Vict., chap. 11, for the return of certain "immigrants" to the country where they came is ultra vires.

Deportation Wrong, Detention Wrong.

Neither may that statute be invoked to justify the custody in which the applicants are held within Canada. This custody is merely a means to an end, that end being deportative. The applicants are not in custody for any other purpose. Their apprehension is authorized by the legislature only as a means to the return to the United States of the legally affected, the detention for that illegal purpose is unwarranted.

The applicants are, therefore, in my judgment, entitled to an order for their immediate discharge, and that order I accordingly pronounce.

Personals.

Senor de Obaldia, minister of Panama to the United States, has started for this country.

Prof. Henry Cowan, a recognized authority on the religious history of Scotland, is writing a history of Joan Knox.

John H. Converse has founded a scholarship at the Lake Forest University for the college student making the best record.

James J. Hill, the railroad millionaire, has selected a simple and inexpensive summer residence in Lenox, Mass., much to the disappointment of that fashionable colony, which had expected him to entertain lavishly.

President Diaz of Mexico intends to go to Europe before his term of office as the executive of the Mexican government expires, and is desirous of visiting the United States officially. He will be accompanied abroad by his wife.

Don Jose Echegaray y Eizaguirre, the great living poet, her most popular dramatist, her profoundest mathematician, her most eloquent orator and at one time her foremost statesman, has just celebrated his seventieth birthday.

Schuyler F. Herron, who has been superintendent of public schools in Northampton, Mass., has been called to the position of superintendent of the American School Association of the City of Mexico. There are about 8000 American and British residents in the English-speaking colony, and this association has charge of the education of the children.

FROM DOVER TO HELIGOLAND.

Rochester Yachts on Cruise for Emperor William Cup.

Dover, Eng., June 17.—Thirteen yachts started from here to-day in the annual race from Dover to Heligoland for Emperor William's Cup, in a heavy rainstorm and with a light wind blowing. Shortly afterwards, at about noon, the American yachts Atlantic and Apache, and the British yacht Valde halla, got away in a fog over the same course for a special cup offered by Emperor William for the auxiliary yachts which participated in the recent transatlantic race.

The weather conditions were most depressing. About an hour before the start of the first race a dreaching downpour of rain commenced, and continued falling with the result that the splendid fleet of British, American and German yachts was sent off into the thick, steamy haze overhanging the channel, and making navigation difficult.

The participants in the annual fixture were the American schooner yacht Hildegarde (owned by Edward R. Coleman of the New York Yacht Club), the American schooner yacht Eudymion (owned by Geo. Lander, Jr., of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club), the American yawl Alisa (owned by Henry I. Redmond of the New York Yacht Club), the American schooner Fleur de Lys (owned by Dr. Lewis A. Stimson of the New York Yacht Club), the schooner yacht Navaho (owned by George Watjens of Germany), the schooner yacht Clara (owned by Ma Von Guillaume of Germany), the schooner yacht Susanne (owned by O. Hildebrandt of Germany), the yawl Therese (owned by Felix Simon of Germany), the British yawl Satalia (owned by Sir H. Fitzgibbon), the British yawl Lethe (owned by Col. P. W. Kennedy), the British schooner yacht Moonstone (owned by H. K. Bellow), the British schooner yacht Sunshine (owned by I. H. Solomon), and the French yawl Formosa (owned by Admiral Sir J. E. Baird).

Previous to the start, while manoeuvring in the thick haze, there were several narrow squeaks from collision. The Therese, Hildegarde, Eudymion and Lethe got off in a bunch, and had the greatest difficulty in extricating themselves without accident. The yachts grazed their sides as they cleared one another.

The Navaho was first over the line, closely followed by the Formosa, Lethe, Clara and Satalia. They went off in a westerly direction, while another flotilla took an easterly tack. All the yachts carried the fullest spread of canvas.

In the race for the special prize offered for auxiliary yachts, the Atlantic got a good start. The wind was not heavy enough to suit the Apache and Valhalla. The Atlantic set an enormous balloon jib.

Shortly after the departure of the last yacht the schooner and two yawls were seen vainly attempting to beat back into the bay against the flood tide, and were obliged to anchor. The yachts proved to be the Hildegarde, Fleur de Lys, Lethe and Moonstone. It appears that they crossed the wrong side of the starting line. The Hildegarde, Fleur de Lys and Lethe started again at 3 o'clock in the afternoon in a chase after the others. The Moonstone did not start again.

STONE BALL REVOLVES.

Placed on a Monument it is Slowly Turning Round.

In the principal cemetery at Marion, O., there is a monument which has attracted a great deal of attention for some time. It consists of a large stone ball, 36 inches in diameter, resting on a heavy pedestal. This ball is slowly turning upon its base, revolving about a horizontal axis in a direction from north to south, presumably by the action of the sun's rays.

The monument was erected a number of years ago by C. B. Merchant, a local banker, but it was not known that it was turning until the spring of 1894, when the cemetery employes noticed that it had apparently shifted a little. Since that time it has been watched and measured repeatedly and it is established beyond question that the ball is turning continually.

The ball was never securely fastened to the base, but the unpolished spot was set in a socket and it was supposed that the friction of the two rough surfaces would be sufficient to prevent any displacement. At the present time, however, the rough spot is nearly half way to the top on the north side and has moved over five inches since the first of August.

There is very little chance for the perpetration of a hoax in connection with this interesting phenomenon, as the ball weighs 4200 pounds, and would require extensive machinery to move it.

A number of theories have been advanced to account for the cause of this natural phenomenon. State Geologist Edward Orton, Jr., in a letter to a member of the cemetery association, says that the rotary movement is probably due to two causes. First, the ball becomes heated more than the heavy base, and consequently expands more, giving rise to a slight creeping. The ensuing contraction might not be sufficient to take up the displacement caused by the heat in the earlier part of the day. Secondly, we may regard the circumference of the sphere as lengthening out on one side and giving rise to a pulling stress between the ball and base upon which it rests.

The Wit of Women.

Senator Depew, at a dinner in Washington, was praising the wit of women. "Against this wit," he said, "we men are powerless. Even when all the right and logic of an argument is on our side, woman, with all her wit, will nine times out of ten put us to shame."

A STORY.

The Moral of Which Lies in the Application Thereof.

This story is not a new one, but it has a present application in Ontario politics which makes it not untime'y. Premier Whitney and his cabinet, and the workers, wheel-horses and organizers of the Conservative party may be interested in seeking for and applying the moral.

There was once upon a time a colored citizen of the neighboring republic who had voted steadily and consistently for the ticket of his party, and in his own humble way had worked faithfully at election after election.

But when victories were won and rewards were being handed out he never was invited to the table, but always figured as a spectator at the feast, while the bosses for whom he had worked always secured the choice dishes and appropriated the good things to themselves.

One day this colored man's political leader said to him: "Henry, we are soon going to have an election, and we count on you doing your usual good work."

"'Deed, boss," said Henry, "fact is, ah's been doin' a pow'ful lot of tinkin' 'bout dis yere 'lection business. You see ah's always been proud an' joyful when you an' your fren's gets inter you offices an' ah's always been wid de loudest of dem, but de oder night ah had er dream, an' like King Nebuchadnecher, in de Bible, ah's been mighty trouble 'bout de 'terpretation ob dat dream."

"In dat dream ah done thought ah was dead an' ah was gwine right up ter heaven, jest footin' it as fas' as ah was able; 'spect in er few minutes ah'd be 'posin' in Abraham's bosom an' tryin' on my crown an' tunin' my harp."

"When ah done got ter de gate ah thought all my troubles was over an' done ended, Saint Peter he done holler out ter me an' he done say ter me, sez he, 'Whar you gwine dar, Nigger?'"

"Den ah call back ter him an' sez, 'Why, Mister Peter, ah sez, ah's goin' right inter heaven, ah sez; ah's mighty glad ter see you, ah sez, and ah hopes you an' Andrew an' James an' John an' all de res' is right well, ah sez."

"'You can't go in dere nowoh,' sez he, 'cept you's mounted,' sez he. 'We don't allow no common trash in dere,' sez he, 'cept unless dey's mounted men,' sez he."

"Well, den, laik de young man in de parable, ah goes away 'ceelng sorryful an' tinkin' ah might just as well hab had a better time fore ah done died, an' not been so regardful an' sparin' 'ob de nabor's chickens, for all de good my 'ligious life 'peared to hab done me."

"Den, boss, it 'peared to me in my dream dat ah done met you, an' ah asks you, 'Whar you done been goin'?' ah sez."

"An' you sez, ah's gwine up ter heaven,' sez you."

"Den ah tells you 'taint no way for you ter go up dar, kase you a n' mounted, an' ah done tole you whar Peter he done tole me."

"Den you say: 'Oh, dat'll be all right,' sez you, 'jest get down on your lan's an' feet,' sez you, 'an' ah'll get straddle on your back an' ride you right up to de gate an' we bofe get in safe er nuf."

"Den ah 'lowed dat was er right smart id-a, an' ah done as you tole me, an' you ride me right up ter de gate, just laik you was Ginrel Jackson an' ah was er war horse."

"Den Peter he call out: 'Whar you goin'?' sez he."

"An' you spoke up right smaht an' 'confident, just as you done used ter in de ward meetin's, an' sez you: 'We's goin' inter heaven,' sez you."

"Is you mounted?" Peter he ask, an' you tells him 'Yes,' an' he says, 'All right, den, jest tie your mule outside an' come in.'"

"Den, boss, ah done woke up an' ah done been wonderin' eber since whar might be de 'terpretation ob dat dream."

"When ah done tole dat dream to my wife, Dinah, she sez ter me, 'Henry, you blame fool nigger,' sez she, 'kain't you read de 'terpretation ob dat dream? Seems ter me,' sez she 't done need no Dan' an' no Joseph to 'terpret dat dream. It shorely means dat when a man done work an' make er fool of hisself for a passul ob plitical bosses, 'spectin' his work an' losin' his night's res' an' den 'pects dem bosses ter share de plitical jobs with him, den he shorely will get rots laik er mule, an' serbe him blame well right, too.'"

"Dat's what my wife say, an' ah done kalkate dat 'bout de time ob de 'lection, an' ah's more'n laikly ter be tollable busy sawin' wood an' doin' odder chores for Dinah an' de pickaninnies."

Not Quite.

Miss Maude Adams was asked recently to assist in arranging for an evening of amateur theatricals which some women of a home missionary society were planning to give. A very pretty little girl who lived in the neighborhood was described to Miss Adams as peculiarly fitted for certain tableaux. Miss Adams called upon the mother of the child and in explaining her mission said:

"I hope you can let your daughter take part. Everybody says she is a remarkably pretty child."

"Oh, yes," replied the woman, much pleased, but evidently feeling that a display of modesty was in order. "Yes, I must say myself that Emily is rather good looking, but, Miss Adams, after all, she is not an Adams."—Life.

The June Overflow.
Towne: "So you are going to Africa! Isn't that a rather expensive trip?"
Brownie: "Yes, but I figured it was cheaper than staying home and attending all the weddings I'm invited to this month!"

No Rest There.
Friend: "Are you going away for a rest this summer?"
Henpecked Man: "No, we're just going away—that's all."

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