$6800
Annex, entirely new, 10 roomed residence, finished in polished oak, electric light, hot water heating, lot 25 x 130.
H. H. WILLIAMS,
10 Victoria Street

The Toronto World.

PATENTS Obtained in all countries by CHAS. H. RICHES, Registered Patent Attorney, Offices, Canada Life Building, Toronto. Advice as to the patentability of inventions and valuable Booklet to inventors FREE

TWENTY-FOURTH TWELVE PAGES——SATURDAY MORNING DECEMBER 12 1903——TWELVE PAGES ONE CENT

Senate Reading Room 1Jan04 SENATE PO

LIBERAL EX-M.P. DENOUNCES PREMIER ROSS ON HIS DEFENCE AT PEMBROKE

Three Accusations Against Government Brought by Liberal of the Old School.

Pembroke, Dec. 11.—(Staff special.)—Premier Ross entered North Renfrew to-day. At last he considers that it is entitled to personal recognition. His visit to the county town will not soon be forgotten by him. It began well. He drove seven miles from Cobden in an open sleigh in the teeth of a bitting wind to the village of Beachburg. There he spoke in the afternoon. A further 16 mile drive brought him to Pembroke, where the principal meeting was held. The physical exertion needed to drive the 23 miles might easily have deterred a much younger man, while the temerity evinced by the Premier in facing the electors whom he has kept out of representation for 500 days was of a peculiarly Ross brand.

In the afternoon he said that no elector of North Renfrew had complained of the riding being kept vacant. He could not repeat the statement at night, for a sensation was sprung when James Findlay, ex-M.P., a retired farmer of Beachburg and Liberal of the old school, protested against the disfranchisement of a whole constituency and accused the Ross government of gross corruption and held the Premier personally responsible for the failure of the referendum to have results. The meeting was under the auspices of the Reform Association of North Renfrew, and was held in the Town Hall. The hall was filled. Hundreds stood up in the aisles and a hundred found standing room on the platform. Twenty-five hundred people, many of them women, it is estimated were jammed into the auditorium. Premier Ross was in fine fettle, excellent voice and spoke with rare effect, in spite of the surprise that the night developed. The absence of Lorne Hale, the Liberal candidate, was explained as being a business matter.

Old Liberal Protests.

Chairman Thomas Mackie, M.P., had hardly opened the meeting when James Findlay, ex-M.P., asked and received permission to address the meeting, tho among the younger members of the audience his appearance was viewed with ill-repressed amusement. He introduced himself as an old friend of Premier Ross and a man in whom Liberal principles were deeply seated. He brought three accusations against the Ontario government, and against the Premier. North Renfrew's disfranchisement, gross election corruption, and failure to obey the mandate of the referendum. He solemnly protested against the treatment meted out to the electors of this riding. HE COULD NOT RECALL A GREATER OUTRAGE PERPETRATED ON THE RIGHTS OF A CANADIAN CONSTITUENCY. He could offer no excuse for the failure to hold a by-election at the proper time unless it was that the Liberals could not find a candidate. He was of the opinion that it didn't matter if Lorne Hale was in Toronto or not, the election campaign would go on just as well as if he were here. FRAUD AND CORRUPTION IN ELECTIONS WERE RAMPANT. THE REVELATIONS OF WEST ELGIN AND NORTH WATERLOO TURNED HONEST MEN AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT. THE GOVERNMENT WAS PUTTING MANACLES ON THE PEOPLE. IT WAS RULING THE COUNTRY BY ORDERS IN COUNCIL. THE CORPORATIONS WERE BECOMING MORE AND MORE A POWER IN THE LAND.

He blamed Premier Ross as an old temperance candidate with him for not giving Ontario prohibition as a result of the referendum. Mr. Findlay was frequently interrupted, while making his attack on the Premier, and tho the chairman and Mr. Ross tried to get him a hearing he was finally hauled down.

Premier Recast His Speech.

Premier Ross considered the charges made against him of sufficient importance that he recast his speech of the afternoon to reply to them. He first acknowledged that he knew Mr. Findlay and had known him for years. I hate the sinner, he said amid laughter. He was even pleased to answer the interrogations of the interruptor of the harmony of the evening. In explaining the reason for the long unfilled vacancy he said the late Mr. Munro had died without warning, and had left no one to follow as his leader. The law of filling the vacancy was most uncertain. Conservative lawyers, among others, doubted if it could be filled till the house met. If the writ had been issued before the house met, it might have been found to be illegal, and another election would have had to be held. So the government waited, intending to issue the writ a day or so after the speaker took the chair. The necessary certificate of two members was not signed till the 20th of March, so, legally and technically, the writ could not have been issued until after March 20. Yet before that date arrived, the Gamey charges were made. If any one has been hurt by the non-filling of the vacancy, the fault lies with the men who, triumphing in their scandalous conduct, hoped to seize the reins of power. While those charges were being investigated, an election could not be held. Then the harvest came on, and, later, the lumbermen left for the shanties, so the government, desiring to have a full vote, selected the most convenient date, and will abide by it. He did not think any interest had suffered, for not one single remonstrance had reached him from North Renfrew. In short, it was merely "temporary suspension" of representation and not entire abolition.

Has Not Wavered.

The Premier waxed eloquent when he declaimed that he had not wavered from the established principles of Liberal policy that were the pride of the Liberal party. "I am still on the deck of the old Liberal craft." He confessed and promised that so long as there was only a majority of three the government would not leave the flag for all the Conservatives that could be packed into the legislature. He repudiated Mr. Findlay's charge of gross election corruption. The government was not responsible for the acts of every follower of the party. He asked Mr. Findlay to withdraw the charge. He then turned the tables and charged the Conservative party with multitudinous acts of election irregularities. This led him to the Conservative campaign fund, and to declare that

Continued on Page 9.

Beefsteak and Oyster Pie and Deep Black Currant Pudding at Nasmith's, cor. King and Bay, to-day.

Say, you have forgotten to place your accident and sickness policy with Walter H. Blight, Bay and Richmond streets. Phone 2770. 136

FOR HIS POLITICAL LIFE.

Pembroke, Dec. 11.—(Staff Special.)—Premier Ross pleaded for his political life in North Renfrew to-day. He made an ingenious comparison at the afternoon meeting at Beachburg, where he admitted that the Liberal party was not perfect, but he took it all back in the next breath by stating that it was more so than the Conservative party and more worthy of support.

The candid tone of his afternoon speech had disappeared at night, and, heckled by an old companion-in-arms, he made a fighting speech, that evinced no shade of inclination to confess weakness in the Liberal party. He was a plucky fighter, driven to the last ditch, and prepared to give as many knocks as he got.

From a new standpoint, his announcement of a proposed change in the method of disposing of provincial timber tracts and his prophecy that he would have a surplus of $4,000,000 next year were the features of Premier Ross' speeches to-day.

CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY INDUCED BY U.S. TARIFF

Day Coming When Nations Will Cease to Permit Markets to Remain Open.

Washington, Dec. 11.—There were two speeches in the United States Senate to-day on the Cuban reciprocity bill, one of them by a Democrat in support of the bill, and the other by a republican in opposition to it. The opposing speech was made by Mr. Boyd (Cal.), who contended that the United States was under no obligation to give further aid to Cuba, and especially when to do so, we must pursue a course injurious to our own industries.

Mr. McCreary (Ky.) made his maiden speech in the Senate, and supported the bill as in line with our pas magnanimous course towards Cuba, and especially because he believed it to be a step towards tariff reform. He referred to the splendid work done by the United States in liberating Cuba from Spanish domination and said: "We must not mar our great record of magnanimity, of generosity, but must go on and insure to Cuba commercial prosperity and financial success."

"There is," he added, "a break in the ranks of stand pat Republicans, and the day is breaking for the Democrats who advocate tariff reforms."

Mr. McCreary referred at some length to the agitation for a protective policy in Great Britain, which, he said, had been induced by our own tariff policy. "If," he said, "under the able and accomplished Chamberlain a law should be enacted closing the markets of that country by as high tariff rates as our own, and if Great Britain should almost free trade with her colonies it is not difficult to see what the result would be."

He closed with a declaration to the effect that the day has almost arrived when the nations of the world would cease to permit their markets to remain open to the United States, while the markets of this country are closed to them.

WILL RESUME MONDAY.

Several Thousand Boot Makers Have Been Weeks Idle.

Quebec, Dec. 11.—The important boot and shoe industry will resume operations on Monday. Several thousand hands have been idle for several weeks past as a result of the difficulty between a section of the workers and proprietors, and the enforced idleness of many of the employes has caused much hardship for thousands of people.

For lunch, Hot Meat Pie Nasmith.

Sale of Rosedale Lots.

A block of building lots in best part of Rosedale is offered at a sacrifice for quick sale. Will divide to suit purchasers. Apply to J. L. Troy, 52 East Adelaide. 6

REDUCE NAVAL ARMAMENT MOTION IN U.S. CONGRESS

Representative Gibbons Wants President to Open Negotiations With Foreign Powers.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Representative Gibbons (Tennessee) to-day introduced a resolution directed toward the reduction of the naval armament of the maritime nations of the world. It authorized the President "to open negotiations with such and so many of the maritime nations of the earth as he may deem expedient, for the purpose of formulating some international agreement whereby the naval armaments of each nation shall be reduced to the minimum consistent with the adequate policing of its own waters and shores and the protection of its own citizens in foreign lands; the international suppression of piracy, privateering and letters of marque on the high seas, and with the efficient enforcement of international obligations and the maintenance of the international peace.

IN COLLUSION WITH LAURIER.

No Secret That Bourassa's Speeches Are Revised by Premier.

Montreal, Dec. 11.—(Special.)—It now transpires that in spite of the mild or milk and water criticisms of Mr. Bourassa's campaign, which have appeared from time to time in the Liberal press of this province, the member for Labelle is in collusion with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and has been from the first. In fact, it is openly stated here that Mr. Bourassa never delivers a speech without first submitting his notes, and very frequently the entire text to his leader, the head of the government. It is no secret that Quebec's allegiance is rapidly slipping away from the silver-tongued of Arthabaskaville, consequently the separate Bourassa boom was started in order to keep the French-Canadian voters in line.

It has been arranged that Bourassa shal deliver a number of addresses thruout the province, denouncing the sending of troops to South Africa, and making all possible appeals to race prejudice, winding up each and every time with the admonition that Laurier must be kept in power at all hazards.

Geo. O Merson, Chartered Accountant Auditor, Assignee, 27 East Wellington Street, Toronto. Phone M 4744. 246

DIED OF HEART FAILURE.

Kingston, Dec. 11.—Alfred Langdon, Johnston-street, went to the shed in rear of his residence to split wood when he was attacked by heart failure and died before help could reach him. He was a well-known Mason, and aged 45 years.

Smokers' Presents. Buy now, Alive Bollard.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE.

If you have an endowment policy in the Imperial Life your old age will be spent in comfort. Apply to the head-office for sample policy.

First Annual Stock Show Big Success at Junction

Cattle Shown Equal to Prize Stock at Guelph or at Chicago.

The first annual fat stock show of the Union Stock Yards Company was held at Toronto Junction yesterday, and, was an undoubted success, both in attendance and in point of exhibits. Indeed many of the cattle shown were equal to the prize stock exhibited at Guelph or at the International Exhibition at Chicago. There was this difference, however. The animals shown yesterday were for slaughter, not merely for show, and it is a credit to the province and the farmers of Ontario that so representative a class of export and feeding cattle was shown. The Union Stock Yards Company have lately boarded up the underpart of the large sheep pens, making good stabling accommodation for 1500 head of cattle. Here the cattle were stabled, and visitors could view them in comfort. All the animals appeared to be as comfortable as if on the farm. There was a large alley way between each row of animals and spectators could pass along each alley and see the animals as at an exhibition. Many of them were lying down and all appeared thoroly at home. Considerable interest was aroused by the exhibits and general satisfaction was given by the awards, altho if some cattle men were entering their stock again they would enter more than one lot in each class, for fear of being ruled out, and some thought that farmers, while good judges on the points of cattle, were not the best judges of what butchers cattle should be. However, competition was keen, and everyone present remarked upon the general excellence of the cattle shown and the difficulty there was in giving decisions.

J. M. Gardhouse of Highfield and Simpson Rennie, two of the best known farmers and live stock dealers, performed the duties of judges.

After the prizes were awarded, the winners in the different classes were quickly bought up at good prices, as will be seen in the Junction cattle market, report given on another page.

A large number of the most prominent cattle dealers and farmers of Ontario were present, among them being: H A Mullins, late of Winnipeg; William Hearn, D Jones, E Snell, Sidney Smith, William Levack, T Heal, George Beall, P Curtin, Thomas Robson, C J Coughlin, J J Clysdale, E Marquis, A McIntosh, J K McEwen, James Russell, J M Gardhouse, John Henry, Joseph Wilson, A W Maybee, D McDonald, Urban Schmidt, M J Williams, C J Reynolds, William Kinnear, W W Stork, Dominion Live Stock Inspector, William McClelland, R Bell, manager of the T Eaton Company farm; Professor Grisdale, Ottawa; Joseph Featherston, W H Mayne, H Ellis, A W Talbot, J H Humphrey, William Britton, Frank Thomas, J B James, C S Gardhouse, T Halligan, Joseph Lunness, A Y Hall, Eastwood Bros, Joseph Nattress, Geo Simpson, D McDougall, B J Stevens, R J Collins, W Gammon, Ayr; George Denoon, S Levack, William Levack, jr., and many others.

The Awards.

The prize list:

Class 1—Best 16 export cattle, steers or heifers, fed and owned by exhibitor not less than one month prior to date of show, $30, Isaac Groff, Elmira; second prize, $20, Beall & Stone, Sunderland; third prize, $10, P. J Henry, Ridgetown.

Class 2—Best 18 butcher cattle, steers or heifers, $20, H. Ellis, Parkhill; second prize, $10, S. H. Smith, Clinton.

Class 3—Best fat animal, any breed, $15, J. A. Coughlin, Centralia; second prize, $7, Eastwood Bros.

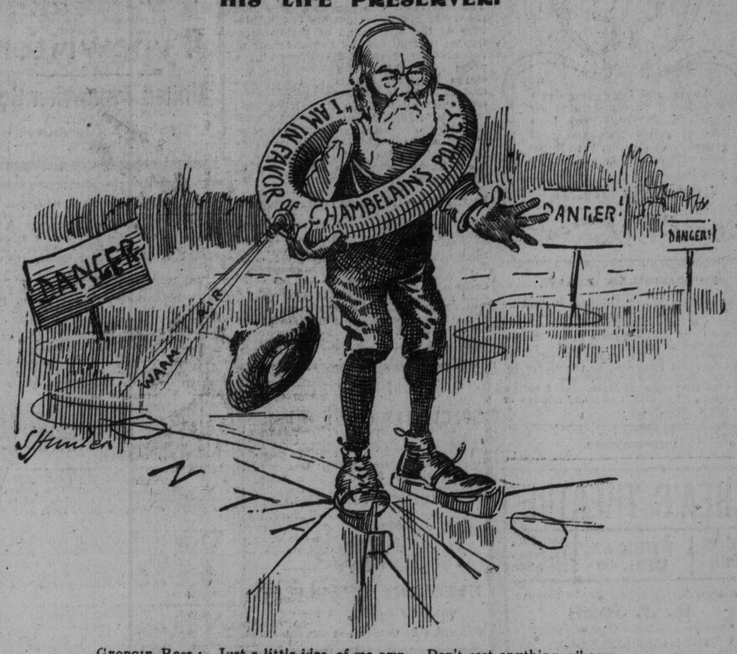
Class 4—Best fat steer, 2 years and under 3 years, $8, Urban Schmidt; second prize, $5, Eastwood Bros.; third prize, $3, P. J. Henry.

Class 5—Best fat heifer, 2 years and under 3 years, $8, Beamish, Etobicoke; second prize, $5, J. B. Groff; third prize, $3, John O'Keefe.

Class 6—Best fat cow, 3 years and

Continued on Page 7.

HIS LIFE PRESERVER.



GEORGIE ROSS: Just a little idea of me own. Don't cost anything, y'know.

HON. GEORGE FOSTER HOME TELLS OF BRITISH FEELING

Likens Arrangement of Parties on Fiscal Question to That in Canada in 1878.

"It is no cast-iron rule that Mr. Chamberlain follows in dealing with the colonies. Some kind of arrangement as god as can be made is his idea of what is to come out of his agitation of a new fiscal policy." This is the way Hon. George E. Foster sizes up the position the leader of the preferential movement has taken, on his return from across the water. He arrived at noon yesterday direct from New York. Mr. Foster said that he had addressed a large number of meetings during his efforts in behalf of the Chamberlain policy. In every instance he had found the sentiment much in advance of what he had anticipated.

Mr. Foster said his audiences were composed of all classes. In many instances three-fourths of those in his meetings were tradespeople and workingmen. He conceived that they had been as responsive to the preferential idea as any other class he had met. Altogether he had been much surprised by the progress Mr. Chamberlain had made. His reception had been exceedingly cordial, especially from the working classes. He had heard many tributes paid Canada and had heard the Dominion referred to as one of the most progressive sections of the world, most progressive sections of the world, for Canada everywhere he had gone.

Spirit of Give and Take.

The speaker looked the pleasure he declared he felt in returning, and is in excellent health. He discussed the campaign results and possibilities of the future with much satisfaction. He said Mr. Chamberlain did not care to curtail the fiscal powers of the colonies. A spirit of give and take is the note of the preferential policy as Mr. Foster understands it. He declared it was the theme of the hour thruout the United Kingdom, and the discussions attract large crowds.

In reference to the positions of the parties, Mr. Foster said he found the heads of the Liberal party a unit against the Chamberlain policy, tho all had not definitely expressed this idea. The reason for their opposition they do not pretend to explain, except on the general proposition that it is inexpedient. He thought, however, that it is an encouraging fact that no strong note of Imperialism is sounded by those opposed to preferential tariffs. Mr. Balfour's stand had carried the government party about half way, and it will not move in either direction until the Chamberlain campaign has indicated the public feeling clearly. His analysis of the situation is that Mr. Chamberlain will carry with him many from the Liberal party and a majority of the Unionists. The Canadian situation in 1878 as to the arrangement of parties is about what he declared he expects in the line up on the fiscal policy of Mr. Chamberlain.

Becoming Protectionist.

But it is the progress Mr. Chamberlain is making that appeals to the Canadian statesman. It was apparent everywhere. He had discerned it in every meeting he addressed; in every meeting he attended. He had visited many of the large commercial centres, and thought he had a very fair idea of the sentiment. What was most pleasant, too, he said, was the prevalence of sympathy with the colonies. It was most marked. The feeling is very warm. He was satisfied the people of the United Kingdom are becoming protectionists in principle. The manufacturers, he thought, were looking with alarm upon the system that permitted England to be made the dumping ground for the surplus of other nations. This feeling obtained with equal force among the working class.

"I am sure each class recognizes that without a certain measure of protection it is impossible for Great Britain to hold her commercial supremacy," he says. Altogether the ex-Finance Minister of the Dominion was free to assert that the sympathies of the country were with Mr. Chamberlain.

As to the Alaskan award he had found expressions of regret general that Canada had not been able to secure better terms. He had found much confidence in Canada and the Canadians.

Metal Ceilings, Skylights and Roofing A. B Ormsby & Co. cor. Queen and George Sts. Telephone M.1725 7-d.

TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

O.R.F.U. annual meeting, Rossin House, 2 p.m.

Inter-College Football Association annual meeting, Varsity gymnasium, 3 p.m.

Rev. R. Murison addresses Canadian Institute, 8 p.m.

"Pop" concert, Association Hall, 8 p.m.

Princess, "The Silver Slipper," 2 and 8 p.m.

Grand, "His Last Dollar," 2 and 8 p.m.

Majestic, "Great White Diamond," 2 and 8 p.m.

Shea's, vaudeville, 2 and 8 p.m.

Star, burlesque, 2 and 8 p.m.

CANADA WOULD BENEFIT AT EXPENSE OF ENGLAND

Trade Treaty Would Be Considered Simply as Matter of Business, Says Harcourt.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, Dec. 12.—Sir William Harcourt asked a deputation from the steel works at Ebbvale yesterday, if protection prevented dumping by Germany and America, what guarantee was there that Canada and Australia would reciprocate on Chamberlain's lines? How were they to deal with the Canadian dumping of iron? Dumping could not be cured by retaliation.

Referring to Mr. Sifton's speech, in answer to Mr. Chamberlain's cry that they would lose the colonies witnout a preference, he said there was nothing more destructive to manly self-reliance than the insinuation that Canadians could be bribed to do their duty as citizens of the empire. Nothing was fairer than Mr. Sifton's statement that if Great Britain came to Canada with a trade treaty it would be considered as a matter of business. Chamberlain's national cry was to tax 40,000,000 of people for the benefit of Canada. There was no answer to the question what England would get in return. Instead of the corn tax making the empire self-supporting, it would raise a fresh competitor against the English farmer. The position of the colonies was that they were willing to raise the tax on foreigners, but not to lower the taxation on British goods.

ACTRESS WAS HYPNOTIZED.

When McKee Rankin Snapped His Fingers Miss O'Neill Would Act.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—The troubles of Nance O'Neill, McKee Rankin and W. S. Cleveland, the theatrical manager, who has attached all the property of the two actors, were aired in he Justice Court here to-day. Mr. Cleveland in his testimony declared that Miss O'Neill was hypnotized by Rankin.

"It is a second case of Trilby and Svengali," said he, "From the stage of my theatre I have seen Rankin exert his influence over Miss O'Neill. When he looked at her she forgot her lines, and when he snapped his fingers at her he would act. He has an undue influence over her, and has kept her segregated from other actors and managers."

When Miss O'Neill was put on the stand she denied the allegation of Mr. Cleveland that Rankin had any hypnotic powers over her.

Edwards, Morgan & Co., 26 Wellington Street East, Toronto. Edwards & Donald, 48 Canada Life Building, Winnipeg, Chartered Accountants.

David Hoskins, F. C. A., Chartered Accountant, 207 Manning Chambers, City Hall Square. Phone Main 6026. 246

The bashful young man always finds it hard to know what to choose for "her ladyship" for Christmas. Can you think of anything nicer than something in leather goods—a music case, for instance. East & Co., 300 Yonge-street, are selling a genuine morocco leather case—the very latest style—for $1. Go and see it.

Roast Pigeon and Bread Sauce, English Plum Pudding. Nasmith's, King St. E.

Presents, Box of cigars, Alive Bollard

Xmas flowers should be ordered now. Nothing could be more acceptable than a choice selection of beautiful flowers. We have many novelties for Xmas. Dunlop's, florist, 5 West King.

Try the decanter at Thomas.

Roast Chicken, Bread Sauce and Heart Meat Pie and Banbury Pudding at Nasmith's, Yonge St., to-day.

BIRTHS.

NERLICH—On Sunday, Dec. 6, 1903, at No. 36 Howard-street, this city, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Nerlich, a son.

DEATHS.

CULVERWELL—In his 69th year, at his late residence, Davenport-place, Toronto, Canada, on the 11th December, 1903, John T. Culverwell, son of the late James Culverwell, J.P., formerly of Devonshire, England.

Funeral private.

McAREE—On Friday, Dec. 11, 1903, in the Western Hospital, John McAree, D.T.S., aged 63 years.

Funeral private.

WINDEL—At the residence of his son-in-law, Alexander Bell, 114 Bloor-street West, Toronto, on Friday, the 11th December, 1903, Rev. William C. Windel, formerly of Cartwright and Ballyduff, Ont., in his 92nd year.

Funeral service at above address on Sunday evening, the 13th, at 8.45. Funeral from Burketon Station to Cadmus Church, on Monday, on arrival of the 10.45 a.m. C. P. R. train from Toronto.

EACH SIDE IS CONCEDING POINTS TO STAVE OFF WAR

Reply of Russia to Japanese Demands Now on Its Way to Tokio.

Tokio, Dec. 11.—It is now reported in official circles that the reply of the Russian government to the Japanese demands is on its way here, and it is forecasted that the final proposals of Japan are considerable modifications of the claims made in the last note. It is also said that Russia has made considerable concessions regarding the difficulties in Manchuria.

The dissolution of the Diet leaves the cabinet with a freer hand in the negotiations.

NOT NEGOTIATING.

Pekin, Dec. 11.—Prince Ching informed the Ministers in an audience to-day that he was not negotiating with Russia and that the government was merely awaiting events. It is known, however, that Lien Fang, First Secretary of the Board of Foreign Affairs, and who represented the Foreign Office during former negotiations, is paying frequent visits to Russian Minister Lessar.

RESULTS NOT AS ANTICIPATED.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, Dec. 2.—The Daily Standard, referring to the speeches of Sir Richard Cartwright and John Charlton, says: "Mr. Chamberlain has assumed that the imperial system can only be saved by drawing the links of trade closer. The answer he receives from representative Canadians is that the only advantage they anticipate from his proposal is better access to the markets of the United States."

THE DIET DISSOLVED.

Tokio, Dec. 11.—The Diet has been dissolved. Hopes had been entertained in official circles that in view of the extraordinary nature of the step taken by the Lower House yesterday in its reply to the speech from the throne, the vote on the reply would be reversed to-day. The allied parties, however, at meetings held outside the Diet, decided the action taken should not be reversed, and the dissolution followed.

WILL NOT BE TAKEN ALIVE.

Murderer Cashel Hunted by Mounted Police and Detectives.

Calgary, Alberta, Dec. 11.—Mounted police and detectives have been despatched in all directions in search of Cashel, the murderer, who escaped so daringly from the mounted police guard room last evening. It is believed he has gone in a southerly direction towards Okotoks. Many here say that Cashel will never be taken alive. He is well armed, having taken several revolvers with him.

Nothing but the best at Thomas'.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE.

Delay is dangerous. Life and health are uncertain. Act while you have the opportunity, and insure in the Imperial.

A. HUNTER, Undertaker (W. W. Hunter), East Toronto.

Hat Chasing.

There's one thing about a fur hat. It won't blow off and leave you standing half-way across King-street with a northwest blizzard playing havoc with your hair. In buying, get one right—deal with the best store. Persian Lamb Caps, $7, at Fairweather's, 84 Yonge-street.

MUST NOT BE SQUEEZED TO FAVOR CHAMBERLAIN

ELECTIONS FEB. 15.

Montreal, Dec. 11.—(Special.)—The latest report in political circles here is that the Dominion elections will take place on Feb. 15. This report was given currency by a close friend and political admirer of Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, and he claims to have his information on the best authority.

CLIENTS DESIRE TO KNOW WHERE THE MONEY WENT TO

Laidlaw and Smyth Hand Out Copies of Letters Referring to Cycle Company Finances.

The World has received the following letter from William Laidlaw and W. R. Smyth in reference to Mr. Flavelle's communication re Canada Cycle and Motor Company:

We object to Mr. Flavelle making selections and publishing parts of the correspondence, and we, therefore, enclose to you for publication the letter of the 8th inst. to Mr. Flavelle, and the letter to Messrs. Clarkson & Cross, which was enclosed with it.

We interpret the letter of Mr. Flavelle, published yesterday, to be a denial of any investigation of the affairs and management of the company on behalf of dissatisfied shareholders until a compulsory order has been made by the court for that purpose.

Yours faithfully,
William Laidlaw,
W. R. Smyth.

The following letters passed between the interested parties:

Re Canada Cycle & Motor Company:
Dec. 8, 1903.

Dear Mr. Flavelle,—I expected an acknowledgment this morning of the letter of last week from myself and Mr. Smyth to you, and upon enquiry find that it was addressed, generally, Toronto, and you may not have received it. I, therefore, enclose another copy of it and I also enclose a copy of the letter of instructions to Messrs. Clarkson & Cross, and I expect that you will facilitate the examination of the accounts and the making of the report.

My clients cannot understand the shrinkage of $1,744,197 in the assets of this company. Yours truly,
William Laidlaw.

(Encl.)

To Clarkson & Cross.

Messrs. Clarkson & Cross, Accountants, etc., Toronto.

Re Canada Cycle and Motor Company.

Dear Sirs,—We enclose for your perusal and consideration:

1. A published report of the meeting of the shareholders, held on the 3rd December inst.

2. Copy of letter from Mr. Laidlaw and Mr. Smyth to Mr. Flavelle.

3. Copies of the annual reports of the Cycle Company for the years 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903.

We request you to examine the entries in the books, and request you to examine the documents and accounts relating:

(1) To the purchase by the syndicate from the following companies: The Gould, the Gendron, the Welland Vale, the Massey-Harris, the Lozier.

(2) The options or contracts between the syndicate and each of these companies.

(3) The transfer by the syndicate to the National Trust Company.

(4) The transfer by the National Trust Company to the Cycle Company.

Paid for Plants.

It is supposed that the prices on the purchase by the syndicate from the companies were as follows:

The Gould	$212,500 00
The Gendron	79,000 00
The Welland Vale	275,000 00
The Massey-Harris	300,000 00
The Lozier	475,000 00
	$1,341,500 00

and that the price paid by the Cycle Company to the syndicate or to the National Trust Company, and by the National Trust Company to the syndicate was $4,740,000 00

And was paid in cash,
$1,740,000 00; and in shares
$3,000,000 00 ..... $4,740,000 00

And we wish you to report upon the difference between the said sum of $1,740,000.00 and the said sum of $1,-

Continued on Page 11.

Eat the good food Life Chips, a large package, ten cents.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Dec. 11.	At.	From.
Chemnitz	New York	Bremen
Norge	New York	Copenhagen
La Touraine	Havre	New York
Cedric	Liverpool	New York
Vancouver	Genoa	Boston
Carpathia	Naples	New York
North America	Naples	New York
Hekla	Copenhagen	New York
Oscar II	Copenhagen	New York
Etruria	Queenstown	New York

Briars in cases (presents) Alive Bollard

Prof. Shortt Declares Our Own National Development of Primary Importance.

The meeting of the Canadian Club, last night at McConkey's restaurant, was exceedingly influential and well-attended. The brilliant command of facts and figures, the humor and eloquence of Prof. Adam Shortt were frequently and loudly applauded. Sentiment was by no means one-sided, and dissenting speakers had strong support.

President W. R. Percival Parker presided, and in opening the meeting gave Henry J. Wickham the privilege of showing that he had been misrepresented in a Hamilton report making him agree with Henri Bourassa in calling the club disloyal, by reading from the manuscript of his Hamilton address. Prof. Adam Shortt of Queen's University then proceeded with his address.

He had expected that by the time he arrived in Toronto the last straws of the subject would be ground to powder and nothing left to say. On the question of Imperial preference he had no prejudices. The great men of England presented the finest models for study the world has ever shown, and if he was dissatisfied with Imperial preference plans it was because they were not in touch with the higher and nobler standards of British tradition. It was impossible to nail Mr. Chamberlain down to detail. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain seemed to be at one on retaliation and protection of British interests. These men convince themselves that Britain is on the down grade, but he found that while Germany and the United States were creeping up, in periods of crisis, they suffer more than Great Britain.

The scramble in times of stress is what hurt. Combination was obviating that. Business men got together, and it should be noted how wonderfully the shrinkage in the stock market had been managed so that instead of by a great chute it had gone down by a series of steps. In Canada we suffer with the United States. Any decline in Britain will come as in the past thru the decline of other nations.

Secret of Britain's Greatness.

The questions involved were so intricate that an elaborate treatise would be necessary to deal with them. It would not pay the politician so to deal with it, but it would never do for the economist to talk as the politicians talk.

He agreed that Britain could not expect to maintain her lead, which was due to the backwardness of others rather than her own progress. While they struggled with militarism and other disadvantages she had gone forward. The French and German was as capable as the Briton, and when they got rid of their impediments their potentialities weer enormous. The resources of Germany and Russia were enormously greater than England's, Russia would be the greatest nation of the future.

It is the politician's way, to pick out half truths. Even Sir Richard Cartwright picks out the favorable figures, and then declares they are due to the Liberal party. This is right for the politician, but wrong for the economist. Mr. Chamberlain had not had time to go back and find out how Canada had come to her present position. Prior to 1840, Britain had made our mistakes for us. Now we would make our own, if any, but not in the same line.

We require as Canadians to be self-respecting and to deal honestly with the Mother Country. We cannot fall down and worship Chamberlain without considering what it means for us. Nothing detrimental to Canada could be beneficial to the empire. We cannot undertake to curtail our expansion.

If it was thought that by multiplying so many bushels of wheat by six cents the results of a tariff could be obtained, this was nonsense. People were not attracted by six cents' preference. He had studied the immigration to the Northwest, and he found that the character of the first settlers in a district determined for all time the character of the population there, quite independently of the natural advantages. Some spots put forth a succession of criminals, and were noted for poor business methods and careless farming. The "poor whites" of the Southern States and the New England settlers both came from England, but the "poor whites" were brought according to our modern system of plantation. When times were good people could dispose of their property to better advantage, and the natural exodus from the United States to the Northwest was due to this. Easterners bought farms, and those who sold out brought large sums to Canada with them, as well as their effects. He had no objection to Slavs or Poles, but we do not want "poor whites" in the Northwest from Russia or England or anywhere else. The Northwest is quite good enough to fill itself and its settlement will not take place over a six-cent tax on wheat. Had the tax been adopted six years ago for all time, our prosperity at present would be attributed to the tax. If the manufacturers raise the tariff, they will invite competition from United States capital, establishing factories in the West. In the end, the consumer will be benefited, and thus the manufacturer will meet with poetic justice.

"The true connection in Imperial Federation is a spiritual one. The thing that makes Britons Britons is the same thing that made Greeks Greeks. It was not grinding corn or moulding pottery, but the great men who formed her policy and made Greece notable on the earth. It was her great men that ennobled Britain. If we dwell on their exploits, their capacity, their memory, we shall be worthy of them. If we only think of material interests, pulpwood and sawlogs, and raising wheat, that is a scheme of imperialism which will run us down and not up."

R. J. Younge of the Manufacturers' Association, N. W. Rowell, K.C., and W. E. Rundle also spoke in discussion, and Prof. Shortt briefly replied.

What to Buy for Christmas.

The whole prosperous population of this world is wondering what it would be wise and proper to buy for a Xmas present. A few hints might be of considerable benefit. A few fur hints. Now, what is better to give, in any case, than a neat fur stole, capeline or scarf. The Dineen Co.'s, agents have gone to the four ends of the earth in order to collect something which would tempt the Xmas shopper. Something unique in style and solid in quality. In the company's palatial showrooms you may see to-day such swell garments as you'll be able to find only in Paris and New York or London. Royal Ermines, Russian Sable, Chinchilla, Persian Lamb and Hudson Bay Sable, stoles, scarfs and sets. The big showrooms will remain open until 10 o'clock Saturday night.

Try the top barrel. 31 Colborne street

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay Mostly fair and continued cold.

Quoted Against Himself "Joe" Against Protection

Sir William Vernon Harcourt Draws a Parallel Between His Speeches.

London, Dec. 11.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt, speaking to his constituents at Tredegar to-night, drew a parallel between a speech delivered in Birmingham in 1885 by Joseph Chamberlain and the present policy oft he former Colonial Secretary. In 1885, said Sir William, Mr. Chamberlain spoke as follows: "It is improbable that the working classes of this country will ever again submit to the sufferings and misery inflicted by the corn laws. If this is the policy of the Tories we have only to recal the history of the time, when protection starved the poor and the country was brought to the brink of revolution."

Sir William said he would "leave Mr. Chamberlain with his present and historical conscience," and discuss that gentleman's immediate policy. He did not think it worth while to take up time with Mr. Balfour's plan. The government this time was nothing that could really be called a government. It was, Sir William said, "only a derelict wreck of fortuitous atoms which had lost its best officers and was being washed about by waves over which it had no control."

The Duke of Devonshire, late Lord President of the Council, has now taken up a decided attitude in the fiscal controversy. In a published letter, written on the eve of several important by-elections for seats in parliament, the Duke counsels the Unionist electors to decline to support any Unionist candidate who expresses sympathy with Mr. Chamberlain's policy.