Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

# 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 YEAR | TEN PAGES—THURSDAY MORNING JANUARY 15 1903—TEN PAGES | ONE CENT

Senate Reading Room (Jan01) SENATE PO

# NOVA SCOTIA FRO...S AGAINST FREE SOFT COAL RECIPROCITY OFFER STIRS UP THAT PROVINCE

## Ontario Must Respect Nova Scotia's Desire for Protection on Coal or Be Prepared to Lose the Protection on Flour—United States Passes the Rebate Coal Bill by a Big Majority—Uncle Sam is Out for No. 1.

Halifax, Jan. 14.—(From World's Special Correspondent.)—Soft coal will not be placed upon the free list without a struggle from the coal interests of Nova Scotia and from the Nova Scotia government. News that the American government has offered Canada reciprocity in bituminous coal caused great excitement in the chief coal centres of the Province. While the Provincial government does not see fit to commit itself on the question, it is well-known that it is strongly hostile to an arrangement which will admit American bituminous coal free of duty into Canada.

"An American appeal in an American crisis," the offer of reciprocity in coal by the United States government is described by prominent politicians of Halifax.

**Treated With Contempt.**

It is well-known that, when the Anglo-American Commission met in Washington, and when the question of reciprocity was considered, the Canadian representatives were anxious that bituminous coal should be exchanged free of duty between the two countries. The American commissioners treated the proposition with contempt. They were not willing even to listen to argument. But now, when American coal producers are away behind in their supplies, and when the people are crying out against excessive prices, the American government coolly suggests that Canada throw down her barriers against the bituminous coal of the United States.

It is easy to see what the United States has to hope for from reciprocity in bituminous coal. It is not so easy to see what advantages Canada can derive from the arrangement. The soft coal producers of Nova Scotia are to-day in undisputed control of the Montreal market. Their trade extends even as far west as Kingston, and, in that wide range of territory, no American coal interest can question their sway. Also, at the enhanced prices which the depression in the American coal supply has caused, the coal interests of Nova Scotia have a highly profitable market in the New England States. After paying the duty and freight, they have left between $5 and $6 a ton.

**No Compensation.**

"Why," say the coal interests of Nova Scotia, "should we expose to American competition the market which we securely hold, without securing compensating advantages in the markets of the United States?"

It is not certain that the Nova Scotia coal producers would receive higher prices in the New England States, under reciprocity in coal than under existing conditions. It is certain that their Montreal market would be menaced by the competition of American coal interests, and, weighing all the risks, the Nova Scotia coal men say that they do not want the tariff disturbed. This statement is emphatically true, in so far as the principal coal interests in Nova Scotia, outside of the Dominion Coal Co., are concerned. The Pictou mines and the Springhill mines have now a highly profitable market, and this market they are anxious to preserve. The position of the Dominion Coal Co. has not been definitely ascertained. But, while no official announcement has been made, it is known that the Dominion Coal Co. is quite as hostile to reciprocity in coal as the smaller interests of the Province. The Dominion Coal Co., which is in complete control of the Montreal market, does the greater part of its shipping in the summer months. To expose the Montreal market to American competition would threaten their supremacy at this point, without giving them compensating advantages in the markets of the New England States.

**Times Have Changed.**

It is pointed out that the United States absolutely refused to consider any proposition looking to reciprocity in coal while the coal interests of Nova Scotia were in their infancy. Now, the Dominion Coal Co., which began with the production of 500,000 tons of coal per year, produced 3,000,000 tons last year, and this year will have an output of 3,500,000 tons. It happens that to-day the coal interests of Nova Scotia are independent of the United States. The United States is not independent of the coal interests of Nova Scotia, and why, say the Nova Scotians, should Canada help the United States out of a dilemma when there is no compensation in sight?

Another important fact is that the measure before the American Congress, enacting that bituminous coal shall be upon the free list, provides that this arrangement shall continue in force only for 12 months. This is regarded as a typical American move. At the end of 12 months, if there is no longer a coal crisis in the United States, the American Congress can, and probably will, terminate the reciprocal arrangement. What position, then, will the coal interests of Nova Scotia be in? They would not have bettered themselves materially by their easier access to the New England States, and they would have to put up a hard struggle to overcome the competition which, during 12 months, the American coal interests have given them in the Montreal market.

**Keep Up the Tariff.**

Weighing all these facts, the overwhelming sentiment of Nova Scotia is opposed to a relaxation of the coal duties. It is stated that the clamor in the Province of Ontario will force Hon. W. S. Fielding to commit his province to the reciprocal arrangement proposed. In this matter there is an important fact to be remembered. When a duty was placed on bituminous coal, Ontario received compensation in the duty which was placed upon flour.

"Hon. W. S. Fielding," said a prominent member of the local government to-day, "cannot consent to the removal of the duties on coal without at the same time consenting to the removal of the duty on flour. He cannot come to Nova Scotia saying: 'The duty on coal is off, and the duty on flour is on.' Ontario must take one horn of the dilemma or the other. She must respect Nova Scotia's desire for protection on coal or be prepared to lose the protection on flour."

The Globe's advocacy of the reciprocal measure proposed provokes a smile among those who know the inside facts. It is pretty generally known that The Globe's friends of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company would like to see the duties removed. The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company finds its market in the United States, and reciprocity in coal would contribute greatly to its profits.

Nova Scotia sentiment is energetically taking up this cry. It is declared that free coal must mean free flour.

"And what then," said the member of the provincial government previously quoted, "becomes of the National policy of Canada? Free coal and free flour would be the beginning of the annihilation of the whole fabric, and I have yet to learn that Canadian sentiment demands the annihilation of the N. P."

**Situation Sized Up.**

A summary of the situation in Nova Scotia in regard to the American proposal for reciprocity in bituminous coal may be stated thus:

First.—The Nova Scotia government is against the proposition.

Second.—All the coal interests of Nova Scotia, outside of the Dominion Coal Company, are strongly against the proposition.

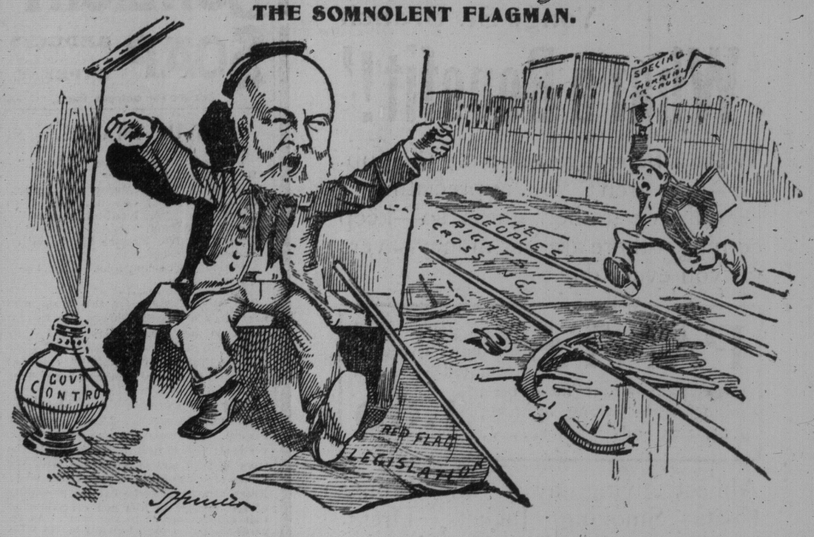
Third.—The Dominion Coal Company itself is believed to be hostile to the proposition.

**Financial Reasons.**

There are important reasons why the Nova Scotian government should be opposed to the relaxation of the duties. One of the chief sources of revenue of the government of Nova Scotia is from the tax on coal companies, and any depreciation of the earnings of these companies confronts Nova Scotia with a lively chance of a deficit. The Nova Scotian government will stand by the coal interests of the province, no matter what pressure may be brought to bear on them by the government at Ottawa. When the Laurier government assumed power the Nova Scotian government made the free trade tendencies of the federal Liberal party an excuse for making an immediate appeal to the people. They declared that on no account must the

Continued on Page 4.

THE SOMNOLENT FLAGMAN.




FLAGMAN BLAIR (who has slept soundly thru many accidents): 'Nother farmer killed, eh? Well, why in thunder don't—people keep off—the tracks?

# Prohibitionists to See Premier Ross Early Legislation Has Been Promised

## Commission to Be Appointed re Compensation of Confiscated Liquor Interests.

The prohibitionists will hold a conference to-day for two hourse before waiting on the government. This is announced in a call sent out by Alliance Secretary Spence. The conference is summoned to meet in the large reception-room in the west wing of the Parliament Buildings, at 1 o'clock. The hour set in the notice for the interview with the government is 3 o'clock.

The Toronto prohibitionists appointed to wait on the government are: Rev Dr Carman, Rev Prin Caven, Rev Dr Chown, Rev Dr Courtice, Rev Dr Goodspeed, Rev Dr Bates, Rev A L Geggie, Rev J A Macdonald, Rev Dr Parker, Rev M L Pearson, Rev Dr Speer, Rev Dr Stewart, Rev Charles L Ingles, Rev John Neil, Rev J G Scott, Dr B E McKenzie, Dr E J T Fisher, Dr D Lowery, Hon S C Biggs, J A Austin, Frank Buchanan, Alex Mills, Cy Fessey, D F Milne, R J Daley, Robert Davidson, J J Doan, W G Fee, E H Hilborne, ex-Ald J McMillan, H Moyle, William Mulholland, W Munns, W H Orr, L C Peake, J S Robertson, Ald F S Spence, George Spence, A D Weeks, Thomas Yellowlees and a delegation from the Toronto District W C T U.

The deputation was appointed at a general conference of prohibitionists, held in Knox Church on Dec 16. It also includes representatives of a number of out-of-town prohibition bodies, a number of whom are expected to attend to-day.

The reported defection of the Temperance Legislation League officers, the London and some of the county associations is expected to result in several conspicuous absentees.

The understanding is that the conference will chiefly deal with the appointment of speakers. Should they be present, the selection is likely to include Rev. Dr. Carman, Rev. Prin. Caven, Rev. J. A. Macdonald and Rev. Dr. McKay, President of the Ontario Alliance.

The deputation is under instructions to ask the government to comply with this resolution:

That, in view of the recent expression by the electors of the Province of Ontario in favor of the Liquor Act, 1902, we request that effect be given to said vote, by

The abolition of the public bar;

The abolition of the treating system;

The abolition of drinking in clubs;

The imposition of such other restrictions on the liquor traffic as shall most effectively curtail its operation and remedy its evils.

Insiders say that Premier Ross has given an assurance to the Alliance officers of early temperance legislation, probably implementing something of the government control principle.

Glittering generalities are all that are looked for this afternoon. The legislation, it is rumored, will have a bombshell accompaniment, regarding the appointment of a commission upon the compensation of confiscated liquor interests.

**DR. MACKAY ANNOYED.**

Woodstock, Jan. 14.—Rev. Dr. Mackay, being interviewed this afternoon regarding the temperance deputation that is to wait on the Provincial Government, replied in substance as follows:

"No, I do not intend forming one of the deputation to-morrow. That deputation, no doubt, consists of high-minded, honest-hearted men, and as such their opinion ought to have weight with the government, but the deputation does not represent the Ontario Alliance, of which I happen to be president. Some of the members of the deputation are avowed anti-prohibitionists, and some have never been known as ardent temperance workers. If we get what the resolution of Dec. 16 plainly calls for, the government will have my most enthusiastic co-operation, but if the resolution is so interpreted as to cover government control for beverage purposes, or to include any matter requiring another referendum or another reference to the Privy Council, then it is not what the electors of Ontario demanded on Dec. 4, and not what I as an honest temperance worker can accept. The deputation to-morrow has a right to speak for itself, but it has no authority to put a new interpretation upon the verdict of the 200,000 electors, who voted for the Liquor Act, and it has no authority, human or divine, to relieve the government of its pledges to the people."

# TWELVE BLOWN TO ATOMS IN A POWDER EXPLOSION

## Death Comes With Awful Suddenness in B.C.—Circular Saw Bursts and Kills.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 14.—An explosion occurred at the Hamilton Powder Works at Northfield this morning. Twelve men were blown to atoms. Two were whites, the remainder Chinese.

**CIRCULAR SAW BURST.**

Campbellford, Jan. 14.—An accident occurred at 5.30 this evening at Wellman's Corners by which Alva Hogle of that place was killed and John Robinson of Rawdon seriously injured.

The two men were engaged, with others, sawing wood on Mr. Hogle's farm, when the circular saw broke, the pieces flying and striking Hogle, killing him instantly.

Robinson's arm and side are badly torn and slight hopes are held for his recovery.

Hogle was a young man about 25 years of age and leaves a wife and one child.

**KILLED BY EARTH.**

Victoria, Jan. 14.—John Nelson, 55, a native of Yorkshire, was killed as a result of the banks of an excavation falling upon him this morning.

## LORD ROSEBERY ENGAGED

**To Mrs. Alice Carr Chauncey, Formerly of Louisville, Ky.**

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 14.—A letter received here to-day from Mrs. Jos. Armstrong, who is at present in Vevay, Switzerland, says the engagement is reported there of Mrs. Alice Carr Chauncey, formerly of Louisville, but now residing in Cannes, France, and Lord Rosebery, the former Prime Minister of England.

## SUCCEEDS LATE MR. MORGAN.

**Hector Delorm New Inspector of Live Stock in Montreal.**

Montreal, Jan. 14.—Hector Delorm of this city has been appointed assistant shipping inspector of live stock in place of the late E. B. Morgan.

# Heavy, Blunt Instrument Caused Baby Tyers' Death

## Four-Months-Old Infant Died From Laceration of the Brain. But Jury Unable to Say by Whom Blow Was Inflicted—Crown Will Investigate.

The jury empanled by Coroner N. A. Powell, to enquire into the death of Arthur Tyers, the four-months-old baby who died on Monday in the Hospital for Sick Children, returned a verdict last night to the effect that the child had died from injuries to the brain, but were unable to say by what means they were inflicted.

The most important testimony was furnished by Dr. Pepler, who made the post-mortem examination of the remains. He pointed out that there were two bruises on the body, one on they thigh and the other on the left shoulder. The body, he found, to be in a healthy condition and well-nourished. He found the brain badly lacerated, and a large clot of blood on the left side of the head. The skull was uninjured.

**Heavy, Blunt Instrument.**

It was the injury to the brain that caused death, and the injury, said the physician, had evidently been inflicted by a heavy, blunt instrument. An ordinary bump by a fall would not, he said have caused the injury. The non-appearance of any wound on the skull, he explained, was owing to the fact that an infant's skull would not crush from a blow, like the one delivered, but would simply expand. The indentation would disappear in the course of a few days. Dr. Anderson of the visiting staff of the hospital concurred with Dr. Pepler regarding the cause of death.

**Mother's Pitiful Story.**

Mrs. Tyers, mother of the child, had a sorrowful tale to relate. Her husband had left her when the dead child was but one month old. She had gone to Montreal in the hope of finding him, but returned without doing so, and was compelled then to seek work. She secured employment in the East End Nursery, 350 Wilton-avenue, and remained there until forced to leave on account of her three-year-old daughter developing scarlet fever. Shortly afterwards the dead child was taken ill with a cold, but the mother had called in medical attendance. On taking the baby from the nursery she found bruises on his thigh and shoulder. Mrs. Tyers was sure that no accident had ever befallen her child and she had in no way ill-used him.

**Child Well Cared For.**

Mrs. Martha McKinley, matron of the nursery, told of the admission of the child on October 25. The child had been given in every care while in the institution. Unimportant testimony was given by Mrs. Townsley, S. Thomas, B. Buttray and Mrs. L. Keough.

In summing up the evidence, Coroner Powell paid a tribute to the good work carried on by institutions like the East End Nursery.

The jury brought in the following verrict:

"That at the City of Toronto, January 12, 1903, from injuries of the brain, either accidental or malicious in character, deceased came to his death. Further, we say and find from the evidence produced before us, we are unable to determine in what way or at whose hands, those injuries were received."

**Now For the Police.**

County Crown Attorney Curry, when the verdict of the jury was brought to his attention last night, said it would be for the police now to continue the investigation into the child's death and fix the responsibility. Should suspicion fall upon any person, the usual course would be pursued. But the finding of the jury did not dispose of the case.

## HONOR TO A CANADIAN.

**Lieut Claude De B. Doucet Goes to Central Africa.**

Montreal, Que., Jan. 14.—Word has been received here that Lieut. Claude DeB. Doucet, a graduate of Kingston, but who was with the Royal Engineers in charge of the blockhouse system in South Africa, has been appointed a member of the Anglo-German Commission lately named to delimitate the solar Lake Chad boundary in Central Africa.

## THREE SKATERS DROWNED.

**Twenty or More Thrown Into Water When Ice Broke.**

Washington, Jan. 14.—While a large crowd was skating on the Bathing Basin near the Washington manument this evening the ice suddenly gave way and precipitated 20 or more persons in the water. Three persons are knownto have lost their lives and it is possible other deaths may have been caused by the breaking of the ice. Miss Jessie C. Thomas, a young woman, 20 years of age employed as a clerk in the Bureau of Ethnology, died at the Emergency Hospital. Eight other persons were treated at the Emergency Hospital and recovered.

Cigars—Marguerites. Fortuna, large Japs, Bostons—4 for 25c. Alive Bollard, 128 Yonge Street.

**ST. LOUIS OVERDUE.**

New York, Jan. 14.—No tidings of the American Liner St. Louis, which usually reaches port on Saturday, had been received up to midnight. At the offices of the line it was said that no anxiety was felt regarding the safety of the vessel and that her détention was doubtless due to bad weather and to the fact that her machinery and boilers were in need of overhauling. It is also pointed out that the St. Louis started from Southampton on her return trip a day late and that on her last westward passage she did not reach here until Monday.

Smokers buy Perfection Mixture, positively cool. Alive Bollard, 128 Yonge St

SANDERSON'S MOUNTAIN DEW SCOTCH Warms with burning.

**GIVES $15,00 TO HOSPITAL.**

Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 14.—Lord Mount Stephen has donated $15,000 to the new hospital at Vancouver.

PATENTS — Fetherstonhaugh & Co. Head Office, King-street West, Toronto, and Montreal, Ottawa and Washington

# EVIDENCE NOT STRONG IN SOO ELECTION CASE

## Petitioner May Reach Finish of Most Damaging Charges By To-Night.

Sault Ste. Marie, Jan. 14.—(Special.)—The second day's proceedings in the Miscampbell election protest trial were more interesting than on the first day. The appellant's lawyers are making their case on the French charges, with which the names of Moreault, Roy and Clouthier are connected. The evidence in these charges looks suspicious, but, coming down to the strict letter of the law, nothing has come out sufficient to unseat the respondent. Moreault, in the box to-day, explained that the payments of $7 to Roy and $5 to Clouthier were for services rendered by them during the campaign. Nothing in reference to their votes was mentioned to either of these parties. The judges did not seem to think very much of the batch of treating charges, and it does not look as if they can be made to stick. It is not thought that the case will last more than a couple of days longer. The petitioners will probably reach the end of their most damaging charges by to-morrow night.

**Witness on the Stand.**

Albert Roy, the first witness examined to-day, swore that two men, Delarge and D'Aigle, came to the Conservative committee-rooms, and asked to be boarded in town until after the election. They would vote for Miscampbell. He thought Moreault gave Delarge $1 when he was leaving on the train.

H. Parent had seen Delarge and some other men in the committee-rooms, but he regarded them with suspicion, and had nothing to do with them.

K. Nadon said that he had heard some parties asking for money at the committee-rooms, but had never seen any paid out to anyone.

A. Campbell, ex-policeman, had heard it stated that Delarge and D'Aigle were to be kept for two days, until after the election. He did not know whether that was true or not.

Alex. Clouthier swore that he had assisted Moreault for three or four days in introducing him among the French people. The morning after the election, Moreault paid him $5 at the Windsor Hotel, saying that he was paying him for his work. He had not been previously promised anything, nor was he given to understand that he would be remunerated. He denied having had any drinks from Moreault on election day.

**A Flask for the Workers.**

Mr. Moreault, a member of the Quebec bar, who was at one time a partner of the Hon. Mr. Ouimet, was on the stand nearly all the afternoon. He said that he came to the Soo on May 18, upon the suggestion of Mr. Monck. Roy and Clouthier had both assisted him, the former in working up voters' lists, and the latter in presenting him among the French people. Each had put in three or four days. He paid the former $7 and the latter $5 after the election was over. He regarded both payments as for services rendered. He did not remember having paid Delarge any money in committee-rooms, but he did give him $1 at the station the day the witness left town. Delarge was a rough-appearing customer, so he handed him the money to get rid of him. He admitted that there was a flask kept at the West End Committee Rooms. It was only intended for the workers, however; it was not produced at any meetings.

**Contradiction Given.**

S. L. Penhorwood, on being recalled, denied the statement that he had instructed Campbell, the constable, to render what assistance he could to Moreault.

C. N. Smith, the petitioner, was called to contradict a statement made by Roy, that he had employed Clouthier to work for him. He stated that Clouthier had dug out a cellar for him, but he had no word with him about election matters.

The court then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

# NO PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF POLICE CORRUPTION

## Montreal Commission, However, Will Hear the Man Who Made the Charges.

Montreal, Jan. 14.—The commission appointed by the City Council to make an enquiry into certain charges prepared against the Montreal police administration opened its sitting to-night. At the opening of the session a sensation was sprung by the reading of a communication from Recorder Poirier, who made the charge.

In the course of his communication Recorder Poirier said:

"I do not wish to do or say anything tending to shirk or lessen my responsibility, but I cannot consent to formally assume the role of accuser before your committee and go beyond what I have said on Dec. 19. I consider it my duty to declare to you at once and personally I could not prove a single one of the charges which have been directed against Mr. Lebouef, for such a long time, according to his own confessing. I have no personal knowledge of the facts reproached, and if I appear before your committee it would only be to repeat what I have heard others say and to represent to you that I had good reason to believe the charges well founded when I made them."

The reading of the communication caused a decided sensation. After some discussion it was decided to summon the recorder to appear personally before the commission.

Try the Decanter at Thomas'.

## AN APPRECIATION OF $1300.

**Rev. Dr. Barclay of St. Paul's, Montreal, Given More Salary.**

Montreal, Jan. 14.—The salary of Rev. Dr. Barclay, pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, has been increased from $7200 to $8500. This, it is understood, is because St. Paul's congregation appreciated their pastor's decision to remain with them when called to Kingston.

Briar Pipes, silver mounted, reduced price 34c each. Alive Bollard, 128 Yonge Street.

**TO-DAY IN TORONTO.**

Banquet Anglo-Saxon Union, in honor of Sir Frederick Borden, Rossin, 8 p.m.
Lecture by Rev. Carey Ward, on "Rome," St. George's school house, 8 p.m.
Banquet Market Gardeners' Protective Association, Webb's, 8 p.m.
Service of Praise, Knox Church, 8 p.m.
North Toronto Liberal Club, discussion on "Public Ownership," 8 p.m.
Temperance deputation waits on Premier Ross, 2 p.m.
Public School Board, 8 p.m.
Inspection Public School Cadets, Armouries, 8 p.m.
Northwest Ratepayers, discussion on "Street Railway Extension," 8 p.m.
Mark Hambourg, pianist, Massey Hall, 8 p.m.
Mackenzie Liberal Club, 8 p.m.
Technical School Board, 8 p.m.

Six o'clock dinner at New Carlton Hotel

**STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.**

| Jan. 14. | At. | From. |
|---|---|---|
| Michigan | Boston | Liverpool |
| Devonian | Boston | Liverpool |
| Georgian | Boston | Liverpool |
| Sylvania | Liverpool | Boston |
| Kansas | Liverpool | Boston |
| Bavarian | Liverpool | St. John |
| Pomeranian | Glasgow | Boston |
| Columbian | London | Boston |
| St. Paul | Southampton | New York |
| Teutonic | Queenstown | New York |
| Bovic | New York | Liverpool |
| Main | New York | Bremen |

## STEELE TO SUCCEED POWELL.

**Considered Settled He Will Be Head of S. A. Constabulary.**

Montreal, Que., Jan. 14.—It is generally believed in Canadian military circles that the promotion of Major-General Baden-Powell to the rank of inspector of cavalry will result in the succession of Colonel Steele to the command of the South African Constabulary.

A Montreal man, in close touch with Lord Strathcona, is authority for the statement that Colonel Steele's promotion to the command is regarded in London as assured.

## GOVERNOR OF QUEBEC.

**La Patrie Says Sir Elzear Taschereau Will Leave the Bench.**

Montreal, Que., Jan. 14.—La Patrie has a special from Quebec, saying that Sir L. A. Jette will go to the Supreme Court, and that Sir Elzear Taschereau, Chief Justice, will be named Lieut.-Governor of the Province.

## BRANTFORD TRAVELER DIES.

**D. J. Monohan Passes Away Suddenly at Arnprior.**

Arnprior, Jan. 14.—D. J. Monahan, traveler for the cigar firm of Fair & Monahan, Brantford, died somewhat suddenly at the Campbell House here this afternoon from inflammation of the bowels. Deceased arrived in town last evening, and was apparently quite well when he retired. The C. O. F. Society have charge of the remains.

**PLANNING ROYAL MARRIAGE.**

Madrid, Jan. 14.—A report is in circulation here that Emperor Franz Josef of Austria is desirous that the Princess Infanta Maria Theresa, Alfonso's youngest sister, should marry Don Jaime, the son of Don Carlos, Pretender to the Spanish throne, as a means of strengthening Alfonso's reign. The Queen-Mother is said to oppose the plan.

ARCHITECTS AND CONTRACTORS.
We are headquarters for Ornamental and Decorative Ironwork of every description, wide flange columns, etc. Write for descriptive bulletins. Canada Foundry Company, Limited, 14-16 King Street East.

**Fatal Woodpile.**

Eden, Jan. 14.—Levi Hatch dropped dead on his wood pile. Mr. Hatch was one of the oldest settlers of the place and highly respected.

**Monuments.**

The McIntosh Granite & Marble Company, Limited, 1119 and 1121 Yonge-street. Tel. 4249. Terminal Yonge-street car route.

**MARRIAGES.**

WHITE—CARSON—At "Bonar Manse," Toronto, by the Rev. Alex McGillivray, Jan. 14, 1903, George White, to Miss Mary Carson, both of Toronto.

DEVERELL—PEAKER—At All Saints' Church, Toronto, on the 14th January, 1903, by Rev. A. H. Baldwin, Arthur D. Deverell to Jean A. Peaker.

**DEATHS.**

PATTERSON—At her late residence, 10 Gloucester-street, Toronto, on Monday, 12th January, 1903, Charlotte Elizabeth, beloved wife of Alexander Patterson.

Funeral from above address on Thursday, the 15th, at 3 o'clock.

# IN CANADA'S BACK YARD HILL HAS RAILWAY PLAN

## Said to Be Backing a New Northern Transcontinental Line to Join With G.T.R.

New York, Jan. 14.—It is understood that J. J. Hill is backing a project that will practically result in another Canadian transcontinental railroad. The plan is to build a road from Hamilton Inlet, on the coast of Labrador, westward to a point midway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, where it will intersect the new Grand Trunk Line to Port Simpson, and continue over that road to the coast. The new line will pass thru a district north of the Canadian Pacific, which is rich in nickel, copper, zinc, iron, lead and gold. Mr. Hill did some prospecting in connection with the new scheme while on a yachting cruise in Labrador last summer.

This would, apparently, refer to the Trans-Canada Railway.

**Some New Ruffs.**

In connection with the big necessity sale at the Dineen Co., corner of Yonge and Temperance Sts., there are some choice Alaska Sable Ruffs, just turned out, which are worth $12 and which, in order to make room for alterations, etc., must be cleared out at once. They will be sold at $7.50 each. These ruffs are of superior fur, splendidly finished and are on sale to-day. Call and see them and satisfy yourself as to the quality of the bargain.

**FAIR AND MILDER.**

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Jan. 14.—(8 p.m.)—The very mild weather continues thruout the Northwest States and Territories, more moderate conditions prevail in Ontario, and the outlook is favorable for milder weather generally.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 36—40; Kamloops, 24—32; Calgary, 20—40; Qu'Appelle, 2—26; Winnipeg, 16 below—32; Port Arthur, 20 below—20; Parry Sound, 8—22; Toronto, 9—22; Ottawa, 10 below—10; Montreal, zero—10; Quebec, 8 below—6; Halifax, 4—20.

**Probabilities.**

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Fresh to strong southerly to westerly winds; mostly fair and milder.

"MADE IN CANADA."
We are the only Canadian manufacturers of cold pressed nuts, finished, semi-finished, case hardened and champhered. Send for our price list 1001. Canada Foundry Company, Limited, 14-16 King Street East.

**A Healthy Walk.**

Walking straight, with head erect, and an easy, assured stride—that's when walking does you good. Dunlop Creeper Rubber Heels will give you a firm grip on the icy walks. Sample pairs, 50c, from Dunlop Tire Co., Limited, Toronto.

EDWARDS & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, 26 Wellington St. East. Geo. Edwards F. C. A., A. H. Edwards.

## "The Toronto World the Best Newspaper ever Published in Canada."

**An old and esteemed citizen of Toronto writes to the editor of The World the letter below. He speaks for many besides himself:**

Toronto, Jan. 10, 1903.—I have been a reader of Toronto newspapers almost daily for over fifty years, and have had an opportunity during that time of seeing more or less of all the other principal newspapers published in the Dominion, and I have no hesitation in saying that I consider The Toronto World of to-day is the best newspaper ever published in Canada.

I am not a politician—altho I endeavor to follow the run of affairs politically—and while I note the political leanings of The World, I also note its evident independence of all parties. It is a matter of astonishment how the Conservative party can tolerate their Toronto organ, with its constant harping on the "Machine," "Every Seat Stolen" and charges of "Wholesale Corruption" thruout the country, which no intelligent man believes to be true to any such extent as indicated by these charges, which have become simply nauseating. The man who takes his political facts and opinions entirely from such an organ must be in a pitiable condition mentally, and I should not like to be his neighbor.

The Globe is conducted in a respectable manner, and I should say that the politicians of that stripe have nothing to be ashamed of in their organ. What it may become under its new clerical editorial management remains to be seen. It is a much better paper in every respect than it ever was under the Brown regime; but if I were limited to the choice of a single paper in the Dominion, it would be The World without the slightest hesitation.