The Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

The Toronto World.

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TWENTY-THIRD YEAR

EIGHT PAGES—TUESDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 25 1902—EIGHT PAGES

ONE CENT

PRINCE MEETS PRESIDENT IN HIS WHITE HOUSE HOME

According to the Etiquet of Democracy No Introduction Was Necessary—The Two Conversed for Ten Minutes—Dinner at Night Closes the Day at Washington.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The dinner given to Prince Henry by President Roosevelt at the White House to-night closed the honors bestowed on the royal visitor by official Washington to-day. The affair was on an elaborate scale, and brought together a most distinguished company. It was an assemblage such as has rarely if ever before gathered in the White House.

During the dinner the President proposed the health of the German Emperor and the German people, saying: "We admire their great past and great present, and we wish them all possible success in the future. May the bonds of friendship between the two peoples ever grow stronger."

The President also proposed the health of "Our Guest, Prince Henry of Prussia," in these words: "In the name of the American people I greet you and extend you our warmest welcome, and the assurance of our heartiest good will."

Following the toast of the President to the German Emperor, Prince Henry arose and addressing himself to the President, proposed a toast to himself and the people of the United States.

PRINCE HENRY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Rarely in its history has the White House been the scene of a more brilliant spectable than to-day, when President Roosevelt welcomed to the United States Prince Henry of Prussia. It has been the President's wish that, avoiding all ostentation, the Prince be given a cordial welcome.

So far as Federal authority controls in the matter, that plan has been carried out. The Prince has met the President, and the welcome he received was genuinely hearty and open-handed, and he in turn showed unmistakable evidence of the pleasure it gave him to meet the President of the American people. Nothing could have been more cordial and ingenuous than the President's greeting to the German Prince, and it was returned in kind and in full measure.

Tastefully Decorated Rooms.

Special preparations were made at the White House for this event. All of the State apartments on the first floor had received much attention from the government florists, but the decorations of the three communicating parlors, the blue room by Where the President and the Prince met and exchanged their greetings, the red parlor occupied by Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt, and the green room where there were assembled the members of the cabinet and their ladies, the wife of Secretary Cortelyou and a few invited guests, were exquisitely beautiful. Unseemly display had been carefully avoided, but the rich furniture and draperies of the artistically arranged vases filled with great clusters of freshly-cut American Beauty roses and other blossoms, the evergreen draperies and the gorgeous uniforms of the Prince and his party combined to make the scene one of exceptional brilliancy and beauty.

It was 10.45 o'clock when the escorting cavalry column swung thru the east gate, and, at a brisk pace, passed up the broad driveway to the White House. The first carriage, containing the Prince, Secretary Hay, and Rear Admiral Evans, drove up at a rapid rate, and as it passed under the porte cochere, the Marine Band struck up the German national air, which was continued until all the company had left their carriages.

Prince and President.

The Prince and his party were received with all the honors due the occasion, and the party were quickly ushered into the east room, and from there the Prince alone was conducted to the blue parlor, where the President was in waiting to receive him. In conformity with diplomatic etiquet the President received the royal visitor in private and without introduction. After greetings had been extended, the President led the Prince into the red parlor, and introduced him to Mrs. Roosevelt and his daughter, Miss Alice. After a few words with them the royal visitor was conducted into the green room and introduced to the members of the cabinet and their ladies.

After the ceremony the following statement was made by Assistant Secretary Peirce:

"The conversation between the President and the Prince was of a purely formal nature, and had no political significance further than that contained in the usual general expressions of international amity and good-will." The party proceeded to the east room, where the members of the Prince's suite were introduced to the President. The entire ceremony occupied just 30 minutes, the party arriving at 10.45 and departing at 11.15 o'clock for the German embassy.

A Brilliant Function.

One of the most brilliant functions of the day was at 2 p.m., when Prince Henry received at the German embassy the members of the diplomatic corps. It was the same brilliant assemblage that is seen at the White House on New Year's Day, to give greetings to the President— Turks in red fez, Russians in tall shakos, Chinese in rich Oriental silks. But to-day there was added brilliancy in the showy uniforms of the imperial receiving party.

Lord Pauncefote was the first to be ushered before the Prince, followed by the French, Russian, Italian and Mexican ambassadors. In the meantime the foreign ministers and the staffs of both the ambassador and ministers had assembled in the ball room to await the conclusion of the Prince's personal conference with the ambassadors. When these were over the Prince entered the ball room and was presented to the ministers, and then to the members of the various staffs.

GALICIAN MURDERED HIS WIFE TRAGIC TALE FROM MANITOBA

Failed to Hide His Crime, and is Now in Irons in a Private House.

Winnipeg, Feb. 24.—A Dominion City man, Mihal Stourusche, arrived from Stuartburn this morning, bringing the news that Usop Salamon, a Galician, living on section 12, concession 2, lot 6, east, had murdered his wife on Saturday night by battering her on the head and face with a club.

Storusche says Salamon came to his house at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning and asked him to go for a doctor, that his wife had fallen down a ladder-way and broken her teeth and was bleeding badly.

Storusche said he had no wagon, and advised Salamon to go to his (Storusche's) father's place. Storusche, sr., a woman, and three men went to Salamon's house about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning and found Mrs. Salamon lying on her back on the floor, her mouth bleeding and her face bruised. Her limbs were convulsed in a final struggle with death. On Storusche's raising her up, she fell back in his arms dead.

Salamon is about 35 years of age, and his wife was about 30. They lived unhappily. Mrs. Salamon told her neighbors last week that her husband had gone to Dominion City for flour and warned her that she must either drown or kill herself before his return, for if he found her alive he would kill her.

Salamon was taken in charge by the Police Magistrate at Kinson, and is in irons at Stewart Mills' house.

Constable Waddell has left to fetch the prisoner.

Centre Island.

If you want a most desirable summer home at an extremely low figure, drop me a line, or call and see me, in reference to this rare bargain; $1600 buys well built detached summer residence; contains 9 rooms; partly furnished; spacious verandahs around front and north and south sides; also balcony; lot 50 feet frontage; genuine bargain. H. H. Williams, 10 Victoria-street.

Borne to the Tomb.

There were a large number of well-known citizens at the funeral yesterday afternoon of the late William Armstrong, which took place from his late residence, 363 Dundas-street, to the Necropolis. Deceased was a member of Brunswick L.O.L., No. 404, and an ex-police constable. The Orange Order was represented by County Master Harry Lovelock, Deputy County Master John H. Pritchard, Thomas Crawford, M.L.A., H. A. E. Kent, J. Bell, Alexander Hall (Grand Master Loyal Orange Young Britons), J. Bethel, C. Somers and Alex. Burns. Police Inspectors Hall, Breckenreid and Johnston were also present. Many beautiful floral tributes were placed on the casket, including wreaths from the Orange Order.

The funeral of the late Mrs. George MacMorran took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of her granddaughter, Mrs. Alex. Whyte, 63 Winchester-street, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. A large number of relatives and friends were present.

The remains of the late Mrs. William McKittrick were removed from her residence, 453 East Queen-street, to the East Queen street G.T.R. station yesterday morning and conveyed to Rosebank, the interment taking place at Highland Creek Cemetery, in the afternoon.

Service of Praise.

Westminster Presbyterian Church was packed to the doors last night, when a service of praise was given by the choir. The pastor, Rev. John Neil, presided. The choir, under the leadership of A. W. Oliver, and assisted by Harold Jarvis, gave some beautiful renditions of sacred songs. In addition to solos by Harold Jarvis, Miss Emily Findlay, Miss Bertha Rogers, Millard McCammon and Oliver E. Dorland, members of the choir sang sacred solos.

The Elboner, Leading Cafe, 99 King West. R. E. Noble, Manager.

R. C. WHITE DEAD.

Montreal, Que., Feb. 24.—Robert C. White, the founder of the Clyde Iron Works, died to-day, aged 64.

Try the Decanter at Thomas'.

NOTORIOUS GLUTTON'S DEATH.

His Last Famous Meal of 69 Eggs Finished Him.

Antwerp, Feb. 24.—The death is announced at Malines of Leyssens, the most voracious eater in Belgium. He once bargained with an innkeeper to eat all he could at a meal for 4s. To the disgust of the latter he devoured two stewed rabbits and the greater part of a calf's head. On another occasion he ate 12 yards of beef and pork sausages, and a few days after disposed of 300 raw mussels and two pounds of bread. His last famous meal, which, like many others, was eaten for a wager, consisted of 69 hard-boiled eggs. He had engaged to eat 70 in an hour, but just failed to do so. This feat caused his death after a short illness.

Turkish Bath and Bed 129 Yonge St

DANA IS OUT.

New York, Feb. 24.—It is stated that Paul Dana has sold out his stock in The Sun to W. M. Laffan, who has assumed absolute control of the paper.

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

CONDOR WRECKAGE.

Victoria, B.C., Feb. 24.—A despatch from the west coast of the island says says some oak planking had been washed ashore there. This is probably from the missing sloop or warship Condor.

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

BYLAW CARRIED.

Niagara Falls, Feb. 24.—The McPherson Frog and Switch Co. bylaw was carried to-day by a majority of 47. They will build a factory worth $40,000 and employ 40 to 50 men in return for a $2500 site.

Perfection Smoking Mixture very cool. Alive Bollard.

From Manilla.

Just received a direct shipment of fine Manilla cigars and cheroots, all sizes, including a specially fine cheroot, selling for 5c straight, $4.75 per hundred, at A. Clubb & Sons', 49 King West.

Cook's Turkish and Russian Baths. Bath and bed $1. 202 and 204 King W.

JOHN OF NORFOLK PREACHES SELF-PROTECTION WITH FULL APPROVAL OF SIR WILFRID LAURIER

Scales Fallen From the Eyes of the Saul of Liberalism, He Delivers a Strong Protectionist Speech Favoring the Adoption of a Retaliatory Tariff Against the United States—Many Members Take Part in an Important Debate in the House of Commons.

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—The spectacle of the member for North Norfolk making a protectionist speech in parliament was presented to the Commons and its sparsely filled galleries to-day. Of course, it was Monday, and the attendance of members was accordingly limited, but the fact that the transmogrification of John Charlton was scarcely accepted with implicit faith in the sincerity of his purpose is probably also accountable both for the slimness of his audience and the lack of lively interest shown. He was accused of flying a political kite in the interest of the government and of propounding an indefite resolution.

But be that as it may, he certainly delivered an excellent speech on Canada's trade relations with the United States, and put forth unanswerable arguments for the adoption of a retaliatory tariff in this country.

Mr. Charlton, too, made the significant announcement that his propaganda, begun while the Joint High Commission was still in session, had the approval of the Premier. It is a fair inference that he had Sir Wilfrid's sanction in bringing up yesterday the resolution upon which he founded his protection speech.

When the good old Tory doctrine has been fully adopted by the Liberal party, however, it will be re-christened "self-protection." The govaernment, of course, declined to commit itself for the present.

Mr. Fielding made the excuse for adjourning the debate that it was not customary to announce a tariff policy in advance of the budget speech.

Mr. Charlton's Speech.

Mr. Charlton, speaking of his motion for reciprocity and differential duties, said 63 per cent. of the export trade of Canada was with England, while only one-fourth of our imports came from England.

In the past there had been unsatisfactory increases in population and immigration. In the last 30 years our population had only increased 1,689,000, while the United States, beginning as we had, had in the first 30 years of its existence an increase of 5,000,000 without immigration. We have been losing the flower of our population by immigration to the United States, and it was worth while to study the problem to ascertain if this cannot be stopped. Canada could support a population of 100,000,000 owing to its great resources.

Trade Unsatisfactory.

Except with Great Britain, our trade was unsatisfactory. From the United States last year we imported $119,306,000 worth, and they took from us $77,282,000, of which, however, $28,331,000 represented gold and silver nuggets of the Yukon, so that, deducting this amount from our exports to the United States, the balance of trade against us was increased from $47,000,000 to $72,000,000, and the proportion of our imports to our total trade with the United States was 72 per cent.; the proportion of exports being only 28 per cent.

With Germany the balance of trade was $4,879,000 against us, the proportion of imports to total trade being 70 per cent.

Our total trade with France was $6,979,000; balance against us, $3,806,000; proportion of imports 77 per cent.

With Holland our total trade was $984,000; balance again us, $610,000; proportion of imports, 81 per cent.

With Spain our total trade was $897,000; balance against us, $557,000; proportion of imports, 82 per cent. of the total trade.

Trade With England.

In fact, our only satisfactory trade was with Great Britain. Last year we imported from the Mother Country $48,164,000 worth; exported $105,110,000; leaving a balance of trade in our favor of $61,854,000; the proportion of imports to total trade being 29 per cent.; exports, 81 per cent.

With this $61,000,000, Mr. Charlton said, we paid tribute to the United States, from which country we bought $3 worth for every one dollar's worth they bought from us under their policy of buying as little as they could and selling all that was possible.

The condition of affairs ought to be set aside by proper conditions or by action on our part that would render its continuance impossible. Great Britain takes 82 per cent. of our farm produce and 62 per cent. of our total exports, as compared with our beggarly trade with the nation alongside us, which nature designed to be our best customer.

A Bit of History.

What reciprocity would do, Mr. Charlton proceeded to illustrate by pointing out that under the reciprocity treaty of 1854 our exports to the United States rose from $10,000,000 to $44,000,000 in 12 years, an increase of 440 per cent. In 1866 that treaty was abrogated on the ground that the legislature of Canada was unwise enough to allow expression to be given to feelings of satisfaction at southern success; altho at the same time there were more copperheads in the Northern States than Southern sympathizers in Canada, only they did not have the same freedom of speech, and, moreover, the real feeling of Canada was shown in the fact that there were 40,000 Canadians in the Northern army. [Hear, hear.] Despite all our efforts to secure a modification of the treaty, we were spurned, and a period of reprisal set in. In the United States the impression prevailed that putting on the screws would lead to annexation.

Tariff Wars.

Thus ensued a war of tariffs with a result satisfactory to Canada, but not so pleasing to the Americans, for while our exports in these 35 years to England increased from $16,826,000 in 1866 to $105,000,000 last year, an increase of 527 per cent., our exports to the United States only increased $3,000,000. On the other hand, while our imports from England only increased $3,000,000, or 7 7-10 per cent., our imports from the United States increased $90,000,000, or 318 per cent. And this was brought about, not by a tariff as high as the United States tariff, which we ought to have employed; but by a low tariff against their practically exclusive tariff. [Hear, hear.] Our tariff imposed at present a duty of 28 per dent. upon dutiable goods imported from the United States, or 12 1-2 per cent. upon total imports. Upon dutiable goods from Great Britain the duty was 50 per cent., or 25 per cent. upon our total imports. [Hear, hear.] And so we import 63 per cent. of our total from the States, 22 1-2 per cent. from Great Britain and 14 1-2 per cent. from the rest of the world.

Duties Are Unequal.

"These duties are unequal and not in our interest," said Mr. Charlton. "They shouldn't be lower to the United States than to Great Britain; that they ought to bear some relation to this treatment of us goes without saying." [Cheers.] Mr. Charlton declared he was not prejudiced against the United States. [Hear, hear.] Well, the time was when he was misunderstood or misrepresented on that subject. His policy had always been to draw together the Anglo-Saxon communities. He could not say now their tariff was not a good thing for them, so long as other nations would put up with it. **But Canada should not stand for it.** As a Canadian, he must ask for such a policy on the part of Canada as the circumstances required. He once believed that if the Tories had gone to Washington in the proper spirit they would have secured reciprocity.

Mr. Wilson: What do you think now?

Mr. Charlton replied that he must confess his expectations as to obtaining success were not so bright now.

There might have been some chance in Cleveland's time. But his experience on the Joint High Commission convinced him that the chances were not so good as he had thought. [Hear, hear.]

Our Trade Important.

Continuing, he said the United States admitted Canada's trade was important; they realized we were their third best customer in the world, buying 5 1-2 times as much as the 60,000,000 people of the Latin-American republics, and twenty times more than their dearly-bought possessions in the Philippines. He himself was doing a little work in enlightening Americans on this point. When the Joint High Commission was in progress and he went to Boston and Chicago to speak on this subject his hon. friend (Mr. Maclean) of the paper, The Toronto World, advised Sir Wilfrid Laurier to call him home. Now, Sir Wilfrid would hardly have done that, for, while he (Mr. Charlton) did not go to these places by Sir Wilfrid's command, he went with the right hon. gentleman's approval, and Sir Wilfrid was not dissatisfied with the result. [Hear, hear.] Indeed, he himself thought it highly probable that by pursuing the course he had a satisfactory arrangement could be had with the United States.

Mr. E. F. Clarke; Does the hon. gentleman mean reciprocity in natural products?

Mr. Charlton: Yes. We are to-day entitled to reciprocity in natural products without increasing or diminishing our own tariff one iota. If the United States will not consent to this Canadians may do something for themselves. [Hear, hear.]

Manufactured Goods Imported.

The magnitude of our importations of manufactured goods from the United States was simply amazing. In 1898 we imported of manufactured goods $26,732,000 from Great Britain and $43,824,000 from the United States; in 1899, $31,646,000 from Great Britain and $56,546,000 from the United States; in 1900, $37,985,000 from Great Britain and $62,858,000 from the United States; in 1901, $37,270,000 from Great Britain ($714,000 of a decrease) and $65,559,000 (or $2,700,000 of an increase) from the United States. In other words, we imported $28,289,000 more from the United States than from Great Britain last year, and $15,000,000 more than from the rest of the world. Seventy-four per cent. of all our free goods were from the United States, while all they took free from us were the gold of the Klondike, sawlogs and pulp wood; they took practically no free list in return for our free list of $53,000,000, which included $21,941,000 worth of manufactures, $3,361,000 of forest products, while they taxed our lumber $2 per thousand, $7,031,000 worth of coal and $14,775,000 of free farm products. Our total imports of farm products from the United States last year were $25,469,000, in return for which they took from us $8,239,000 worth. That was one-half of what we exported to the United States in 1866, while our farm products exported to England increased 21-fold in those 35 years. Last year 82 per cent. of our farm exports went to England, 9 per cent to the United States and 9 per cent. to the rest of the world.

Then, after quoting a score of farm products, such as corn, oats, rye, cornmeal, oatmeal, eggs, etc., of which we bought more from the United States than we sold to them, Mr. Charlton said: "If our trade relations with the United States are not grotesquely and unfairly unequal then I am no judge of such things. If we go on in this way we show lack of spirit and of a comprehension of what our interests require." [Hear, hear.]

Reciprocity in Natural Products.

Mr. Charlton repeated that to secure reciprocity with the United States in natural products we should not be called on to increase our free list or lower our tariff. With free trade in natural products, he said, California and Oregon would supply British Columbia and the Klondike; the Maritime Provinces would buy considerable from the Eastern States, while in lumber and mine products there would be an increased trade done with Ontario. The deal would be mutually advantageous, altho even at that he expected we would wind up with a balance of trade of 20 to 30 millions a year against us. Mr. Charlton went into figures of production in the United States to show that free trade in natural products would not lower prices in that country. He instanced lumber, of which the product in 1900 was 446,000,000 and of which our export to the United States was only 7,000,000 feet. While the High Commission was in session in Quebec, Mr. Dingley admitted that this argument was conclusive, "but," he added, "you will have more difficulty in persuading the United States Senate." It was said that we wanted to lower the duties on all manufactures in Canada. That was not true. **What he wanted was to allow the United States to pay them back in Canadian products for our immense imports of American manufactured goods, and, if not that, we manufacture them ourselves.** [Hear, hear.] It had been said in the United States that it was not good policy to make Canada prosperous, lest some time we should become hostile. This was like the policy of the old Presbytery towards its new minister; they would help the Lord to keep us humble and make sure of it that we should be kept open.

Out for Self-Protection.

What he would do was to give the United States an inducement of 40 or 50 or 75 per cent. or anything to obtain fair tariff treatment. **"If that is not enough,"** said Mr. Charlton, **"all right, we will simply do what we have threatened and what we will do, and so far as I know I don't care how soon it is done. I know that my friend on the right (Mr. Edwards) will say that I'm gone stark mad on the question of protection. But this is more than a question of protection, it is a question of self-protection."** [Opposition cheers.]

Mr. Charlton said that, while at one time recognizing the benefit that interstate free trade had been to the United States, he was in favor of commercial union. [Hear, hear.] The

Continued on Page 3.

WANT TO BRING THEM HERE

Government Sent a Delegation to Patagonia to Interview Discontented Welshmen.

AMENDMENT TO ELECTION ACT

Mr. Northrup's Bill Will Make More Stringent Provision Against Bribery.

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—Mr. Northrup, in introducing in the House to-day his bill to amend the Election Act, explained that his Act contained a stringent provision against bribing a man by promise of office to become a candidate or to withdraw after being nominated. The bill would also punish bribery in such cases by the offer of money.

During the year 1901, Mr. Sifton stated in the House to-day, the immigration to Canada totalled 27,505. Of this number 16,357 were British, 6001 foreign and 5487 were landed at Montreal who were not defined as to nationality.

A question by Mr. E. F. Clarke in the House to-day elicited from the Premier the information that the government had made no enquiries as to why the Colonial Secretary should have stated, as reported, that aid could be given the Welsh colony in Patagonia to immigrate to South Africa, but not to Canada. The government, he said, had sent a delegation to Patagonia to represent to these Welshmen the advantages of Canada as a field for settlement. The government was now in communication with Welsh agents respecting the advisability of giving their people further assistance.

Cook's Turkish and Russian Baths. Bath and Bed $1. 202 and 204 King. W

Valuable Residence and Furniture By Auction.

Mr. Charles M. Henderson has been favored with instructions from the executors to the estate of the late Walter S. Lee to sell the entire furnishings at his late residence, No. 306 Jarvis-street, on Tuesday, March 4. The residence will also be sold, and offers a grand opportunity for any party wishing to procure a substantial and well-located property.

Did you ever try the top barrel?

Dainty Spring Flowers.

Violets, Daffodils, Tulips and all the dainty spring flowers. Prices so reasonable that all may enjoy some. They are now at their best; see them at Dunlop's salesrooms, 5 King west, and 445 Yonge-street.

Russian and Turkish Baths, 129 Yonge

To Commercial Travelers.

See special accident and sickness contract. Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation. Walter H. Blight, city agent. Phone 2770. 136

MISS STONE TIRED OUT.

Will Be Compelled to Rest at Strumitza for a Few Days.

Constantinople, Feb. 24.—A despatch was received here to-day announcing that Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka are now at Strumitza, five hours' ride on horseback from the nearest station of the Salonica-Uskub Railroad. Miss Stone is suffering from the strain of the past six months, and is unable to take the horseback trip. Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka will probably be compelled to rest at Strumitza for a few days, and then it is hoped to bring them from Salonica to Constantinople.

DELIVERANCE COMPLETED.

Boston, Feb. 24.—The American Board of Foreign Missions late this afternoon received a cablegram from its representative, W. W. Peet, sent from Yenitjani, Bulgaria, saying: "Stone's deliverance completed; inform friends."

CONSCRIPTION DENIED.

Officials Say It Would Be Dangerous for the Government.

London, Feb. 24.—Ridiculous rumors have been flying about during the last two or three days that the War Office has drawn up a scheme for general conscription.

There is not a word of truth in the stories. In fact, it would be a dangerous game for the government to play upon the nation, especially when one takes into consideration the rather strong feeling against the present Ministry now prevailing on many points.

Another thing, military friends have pointed out that a very large sum of money has been granted for expenditure on the volunteer forces, which would not be the case if the cabinet had conscription in view.

AMNESTY FOR REBELS.

Cecil Rhodes Heads Loyalist Members With Request.

London, Feb. 24.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Times reports a movement, headed by Cecil Rhodes, among the loyalist members of the Cape parliament, to induce the Imperial government to procure an indemnity act and other measures necessary to restore peace in South Africa.

POISON IN CHICKEN.

Winnipeg, Feb. 24.—At Calgary a young rancher named Eric MacKay died of poison in canned chicken.

Miss Shaw Will Wed.

London, Feb. 24.—The Times announces that Flora Shaw, head of its colonial department, and its correspondent in the Yukon, is to marry Sir Frederick Lugard, the High Commissioner of Northern Nigeria.

STEAM CARRIAGES FOR LONDON.

Clumsy Two-Horse Omnibuses Supplanted By a New Vehicle.

London, Feb. 24.—Those clumsy and lumbering but withal picturesque vehicles, which are the wonder of every visitor to London, will not much longer be allowed to enjoy a monopoly of London's narrow streets. The two-horse omnibus has had its day. Even London is awakening to that fact.

The Strand was invaded yesterday in the neighborhood of Charing Cross by a new steam carriage, which looked curiously out of place amid the procession one is accustomed to see there. The new omnibus went down Whitehall to Scotland Yard, where it was inspected for a license.

The vehicle is a type of those which are to be placed in service next month. It seats 36 and has a speed of 15 miles an hour.

THE TREADGOLD CONCESSION.

Minister of Interior Brings Down the Terms of the Agreement.

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—The Minister of Interior laid upon the table of the House to-day the terms of the hydraulic concessions in the Klondike, granted to the Treadgold Syndicate. In the main these are as already set forth in The World.

The syndicate is given the monopoly of diverting water from the Klondike River for sale to miners working claims by the ordinary process or by the hydraulic process, all licensed claim holders at present to be secured in their existing right to an ample water supply to work their claims, up to 3500 miners' inches (5250 cubic feet of water per minute).

The syndicate may erect pumping stations and electric power stations at any point and cross any claims necessary, compensating the owners for interference.

The syndicate has the right to locate all the unoccupied ground of the Klondike, within a prescribed area, and its tributaries, Bonanza, Bear and Hunter Creeks, and all abandoned claims in that district, paying $10 an acre only, and royalty upon the output.

Besides, the grantees have the power to sell out their concession to any company.

In return the company are bound to spend $250,000 on their works by Jan. 1, 1903, and during the summer of 1905 to deliver within the district a flow of water of one thousand miners' inches (1500 cubic feet per minute) to whoever desires to use it at a rate of 25 cents per miners' inch per hour.

Pleasing Piano Recital.

The piano recital given last night in the Assembly Hall of the Temple Building, under the auspices of the Women's Musical Club of Toronto, was enjoyed by 200 people. The program was rendered by Mrs. Dahl-Rich, a talented pianist, and consisted of eight numbers, which were given in a most acceptable manner.

THEY CONVENED IN SECRET

But It is Certain the Resolutions Drawn Up Will Protest Against the Ross Bill.

TO BE PRESENTED AT CONVENTION

Methodist Committee and Alliance Executive Confer on the Prohibition Crisis.

The Temperance Committee of the Ontario section of the General Methodist Conference and the Executive Committee of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance conferred until nearly 12 o'clock last night, in preparing resolutions to be presented to the prohibition meeting in the Pavilion to-day.

Rev. Dr. Carman presided, and altogether about 60 were in attendance. The proceedings were private. It was an open secret, however, that the resolutions constitute a vigorous protest against the vote demanded of temperance people by the referendum, and also against the time at which it is proposed to take the vote.

Rev. W. A. MacKay, B.D., of Woodstock, will preside at the meeting in the Pavilion.

COPPER THIEVES SENTENCED.

St. Catharines, Feb. 24.—David Wells, who was arrested in Toronto and brought to this city to answer to a charge of stealing copper wire from the Electric Light Company, was to-day sentenced by Judge Carman to one year in the Central Prison. Walter Grenville was given nine months in the same place. He will be paroled in a few days on account of his wife's health. There are several others awaiting sentence for the same crime.

TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

Prohibition convention, Pavilion, 9 a.m.

Bartenders' Union smoker, Occident Hall, 8 p.m.

Uxbridge Old Boys meet, Temple Building, 8 p.m.

Agnes-street Methodist Church concert, 8 p.m.

Bruce Old Boys' reunion, St. George's Hall, 8 p.m.

Baptist Sunday School Association Meds., College-street Baptist Church, 8 p.m.

Inspector Stark lectures on, "From Ocean to Ocean," Conservatory of Music, 8 p.m.

Canadian and United States Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Board conference, Knox Church, 8 p.m.

Chauncey Olcott in "Garrett O'Magh," Princess, 8 p.m.

Boston Lyric Opera Company in "Bohemian Girl," Grand, 8 p.m.

"Tide of Life," Toronto Opera House, 2 nd 8 p.m.

High-class vaudeville, Shea's, 2 and 8 p.m.

Star, City Sports, 2 and 8 p.m.

ROUGH AND TUMBLE FIGHT FOR SEAT IN B.C. HOUSE

Rearrangement of Seats Gives Martin's to McBride and the Former Promptly Resents It—Smith Curtis Seizes Joseph by the Throat, but the Members Favor Him.

Victoria, B.C., Feb. 24.—There was a disgraceful scene as a result of the rearrangement of seats in the House this afternoon.

McPhillips' ws exchanged for that of Martin, and Martin, arriving as the change was being made, resented it.

McBride dropped into the seat as leader with Curtis and McPhillips on either side.

Martin ordered McBride out.

McBride would not rise.

On prayers being read, Mr. Martin stepped in behind McBride and took his seat.

Mr. Curtis pushed him back and slid his seat behind Mr. McBride.

As soon as prayers were concluded the fight for the post continued.

Mr. Curtis grabbed Mr. Martin by the throat and hurled him back.

Messrs. McInnes, Gilmour and others grabbed Mr. Curtis and pushed him off, while roars of "Shame, put Martin out, etc," came from the galleries, which were crowded.

After discussing the matter all afternoon the question whether Martin should get his seat was put to a vote, and it was decided affirmatively by 18 to 16.

FREE FRENCH HAND IN MOROCCO FOR NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES

Agreement Said to Have Been Made by Great Britain and France.

London, Feb. 24.—A despatch from Paris states that the French and British governments have arrived at an agreement on all points of difference between them in regard to Newfoundland and Morocco, as well as on other issues. This understanding has been greatly assisted by the growing antagonism between Germany and England.

The French note with satisfaction the evident bitterness between Berlin and London, and the 31 years that have passed since an armistice put an end to the Franco-German struggle have not served to weaken the French conviction that a country which is unfriendly to Germany is, or ought to be, friendly to France. Therefore the relations between England and France are closer and more cordial than at any time within the memory of man.

The British Ambassador is a frequent and a welcome visitor at the French Foreign Office, and even Russia, the avowed ally of France, seems for the present to be second in French esteem to Great Britain.

England, it is reported, has agreed that France is to have a free hand in Morocco, while France will surrender the rights on the French shore of Newfoundland, which have been a ground of vexatious controversy for more than a century. It is also stated that England, while not agreeing to the absorption of Siam by France, will not interfere with any steps which France may see fit to take in that section of Asia, where the French have already absorbed a large section of Siamese territory and are reaching for more. No formal arrangement has been made between the French and English cabinets, but negotiations are making satisfactory progress.

HUNGER CAUSED SUICIDE.

Galician and Family Had Only Half a Loaf of Bread.

Winnipeg, Feb. 24.—Mr. Hildinger brought news this morning of the suicide of Martin Miklac, a Galician living at Gimliman. Miklac cut his throat with a butcher knife and stabbed himself in the breast. He leaves a wife and two children. The cause of his rash act was destitution, only half a loaf of bread being found in the house. His wife tried to stop him, but failed.

Hildinger is a brother-in-law of the late Mrs. Mueller, found dead on the C.P.R. tracks a short time ago, and says he thinks she was murdered, remarking that the person who did it was by no means a stranger. He says she and her husband did not get on well together.

ALBANIANS AND TURKS.

Sixty-Four Men Killed or Wounded in a Fight.

Cettinje, Montenegro, Feb. 24.—Sixty-four men are reported to have been killed or wounded during the fighting which occurred on the Montenegrin frontier between Albanians and Turkish regular troops. The trouble was due to the recent assassination of an Albanian chief, Mulazeka. The latter's clansmen demanded the surrender of the murderer, failing which they attacked a force of Turkish frontier troops. The fighting still continues.

WANTS CHARTER RENEWED.

Winnipeg, Feb. 24.—D. D. Mann arrived on Saturday on his way from British Columbia, where, in company with Mr. Greenshields, K.C., of Montreal, he interviewed the government of that province and asked that the charter which was granted some years ago to the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern Railway should be renewed. The present idea is to make this line a part of the Canadian Northern system, and its construction will greatly hasten the completion of the second trans-continental line of railways, as that will start at the coast and be built eastward, and will connect with the latter line of the Canadian Northern Railway, which is being pushed westward. Mr. Mann has gone east.

DISCUSSED TO-DAY.

Winnipeg, Feb. 24.—Owing to the indisposition of Hon. Mr. Greenway the referendum bill will not come up till to-morrow.

SIX PERSONS DEAD.

Syracuse, Feb. 24.—A wreck is reported at Cayuga, 30 miles from this city on the Auburn division of the N. Y.C. R.R. Six persons are dead.

DEATHS.

BELL—On Sunday, Feb. 23, 1902, at her late residence, 176 Duchess-street, Eliza Bell, widow of the late Henry Bell, aged 83 years.

Funeral private, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 3 p.m.

BEATTY—Monday, Feb. 24, 1902, at 1.30 a.m., at his father's residence, 247 Sumach-street, George C., beloved son of William J. and Annie Beatty, in his 24th year.

Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1902, at 3.30 p.m., to Necropolis.

CHALMERS—On Sunday, Feb. 23, at his late residence, 241 Manning-avenue, John Chalmers, beloved husband of Marion Chalmers, in his 52nd year.

Funeral from above address on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 2 p.m., to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

ROSAR—On Monday morning, Feb. 24, 1902, at his father's residence, 240 King-street east, Peter J. Rosar, youngest son of F. Rosar, aged 23 years.

Funeral Wednesday, the 26th, at 10 a.m., to St. Paul's Church.

WALL—At his late residence, 86 Power-street, on Monday, Feb. 24, 1902, Patrick Wall, aged 38 years.

Funeral to St. Paul's Church, Wednesday, 26th, at 9 a.m. Interment at St. Michael's Cemetery.

YOUNG—On Saturday, Feb. 22nd, 1902, James Young, city employe for several years, in his 66th year.

Funeral from F. W. Matthews Co. undertaking parlors, at 3 p.m., Tuesday, the 25th.

KILLED BY A BULL.

Carmelite Brother Killed While Feeding the Brute.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Feb. 24.—Telesphore Seigl, a brother of the Carmelite Monastery at Falls View, was killed by a Jersey bull some time on Saturday. Brother Seigl, who was employed as farm hand, is supposed to have gone into the stall where the bull was kept to feed him, and found the bull loose. The latter attacked the brother, butted him down and trampled him to death. The bull was never known to be a vicious animal. The monastery authorities had the animal disposed of by shooting soon after the accident.

GENERAL STRIKE FEARED.

Italy Calls Railroad Employes to Do Military Service.

Turin, Italy, Feb. 24.—Owing to the number of railroad employes who are joining the strikers, and also on account of the fear of a general strike on the railroads, the government has issued a decree calling to the colors all railroad employes in Italy who belong to the mobile and territorial army. The men will thus be brought under military control, while continuing their duties.

NEW ANAESTHETIC FOUND.

French Chemists and Doctors Expect Much of Acoine.

Paris, Feb. 24.—Acoine is the name of an interesting product which is destined to oust cocaine, morphine, chloral, antipyrine and other anaesthetics. A little pinch dropped into a gnawing tooth instantly banishes pain. Acoine's properties were recently reported to the French Academy of Medicine by Dr. Chauvel, and are based on divers experiments. Acoine has the great advantage of not being toxic.

AN OLD MAN'S DEATH.

St. Thomas, Feb. 24.—George Fauss, a man 65 years of age, was killed at Montague this morning at 9-30 o'clock. Mr. Fauss was walking by the side of the track as No. 31 M.C.R. express was approaching, and just as the train reached him he stepped in front of the engine, was struck and instantly killed.

KING GIVES HER A PLACE.

London, Feb. 24.—A despatch to the European edition of The Herald says that King Edward has allotted Miss Roosevelt a place with the Ambassadors' wives in Westminster Abbey to witness the coronation ceremony.

The W. & D. Dineen Co., Limited.

The first shipments of men's spring hats are now in, and although they do not include particular makes, such as those of Heath's or Dunlap's, for whom Dineen is sole agent, yet they cover every other notable maker's spring styles. Further shipments are expected before this article goes to press, so that you are on the safe side by purchasing to-day.

FAIR AND MILD.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Feb.