Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

The Toronto World.

The Kelly-Springfield Rubber Tire
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TWENTY-SECOND YEAR | EIGHT PAGES—FRIDAY MORNING APRIL 19—EIGHT PAGES | ONE CENT

BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS ADOPTED THE PROTECTIVE PRINCIPLE TO SOME EXTENT, DUTY IMPOSED ON COAL EXPORTED, AND ON SUGAR, MOLASSES AND OTHER IMPORTS

Senate Reading Room 5 Feb 01

The British Budget Statement.

The presentation of Great Britain's financial statement by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday must have proved startling to the Cobdenites and other free traders. It shows distinctly that the protective principle has been accepted in regard to coal, sugar and other commodities. While the Chancellor does not admit his conversion to the idea of protection, he has certainly to some extent adopted it. Perhaps the most important feature of the budget in that line is the placing of an export duty of a shilling a ton on coal; yet the imposition of 4s 8d per hundredweight on refined sugar (West India sugar not exempted); two shillings per hundredweight on molasses and 1s 8d per hundredweight on glucose, tends to show that the folly of allowing free access to all nations, while most of them put up tariff walls against Britain's products, has begun to dawn on the British mind.

Salient points brought out in the speech are: Total receipts for the fiscal year 1900-1901 amounted to £130,385,000; total expenditures £183,592,000, showing a deficit of £53,207,000.

The estimated expenditure for 1901-1902 is £187,602,000. To meet this the Chancellor proposes an additional tax of twopence on income, duties on sugar, molasses, coal, etc., making new taxation which will yield £11,000,000, of which £2,100,000 will be from coal. For the balance, above the usual revenue, a loan of £60,000,000 is proposed, for which consols will be issued.

There is no additional tax on spirits or tobacco.

The expenditure for last year on the South African war was £65,000,000 and the operations in China cost £3,000,000.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Delivered Yesterday the Most Important Budget Speech in the Nation's History—New Taxation to the Extent of £11,000,000—Loan of £60,000,000 to Be Contracted on Security of Consols—Most Disastrous Budget Ever Presented, Says Sir W. Vernon-Harcourt—Sugar Duty Item Adopted by the Commons.

London, April 18.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, rose in the House to-day at 4.18 p.m., amidst rounds of cheers, and commenced the budget statement.

His opening sentence was not promising. "During the last five years," said the Chancellor, "we have been invariably able to congratulate the House on a general increase in the prosperity of the country, but the year 1900, especially the last six months, showed symptoms of a change. Our foreign trade during the year considerably increased, but in value rather than in volume. This has been mainly derived from the high prices of certain articles, notably coal, which, naturally, must have injured important industries, especially railways."

Revenue Has Not Decreased.

Nevertheless, the revenue for the past year had shown no signs of decrease, and the Exchequer receipts showed a surplus of £2,865,000 over the estimates. He was bound to say, however, that the excess had been due to forestalment on dutiable articles. But for this his estimates would have been barely realized. Much could be said for and against forestalment, but it was an unmitigated nuisance to financial statisticians. The forestalments of 1899-1900 amounted to £3,250,000, which properly belonged to the revenue of the last year.

The forestalment of the past year somewhat exceeded the previous year. He would say that the consuming power of the people was maintained, but there was no material evidence of the expansion of that power beyond what was fairly attributable to increase of population.

Various Items of Revenue.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach then proceeded to review the various items of revenue, mentioning that the revenue from beer was £4,000,000 less than the estimate. "That decrease," said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "is probably attributable to the fact that very many beer drinkers are in South Africa, and also to the decrease in the spending power of the people, owing to the high price of coal. Experience has shown that we have practically reached the limit in the profitable taxation of spirits." The receipts from the death duties were £1,500,000 below those of the preceding year, but he had better expectations for next year.

Results of the War.

"The prolongation of the war and the absence of business on the stock exchange were responsible for the unsatisfactory yield from stamps." In noting that the year's receipts from the income tax were £1,150,000 above the estimate, the Chancellor of the Exchequer remarked that in 12 years the income on which taxation was paid had been increased by no less than £120,000,000, a fact that he hoped the House would remember when he reached a later part of his speech.

The only other points of the revenue which he needed touch upon were the exceptional receipts owing to the mint, to silver coinage and to the telegraph receipts, which compared very unfavorably with the expenditure.

Total Receipts and Expenditures.

The total receipts amount to £130,385,000, and the expenditures to £183,592,000, of which £65,000,000 was for the war in South Africa, and £3,000,000 for China.

The deficit £53,207,000, showed that they had paid £15,413,000 out of the revenue for the cost of the war. The total amount provided by the State last year aggregated the enormous sum of £198,346,000.

The National Debt.

"As to the national debt," said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "it stands in painful contrast with last year. But the funded debt had decreased by £1,425,000. April 1 the national debt stood at £687,500,000, an increase of £55,000,000 on account of the war."

Estimated Expenditure This Year.

Turning to the present year, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the total estimated expenditure was £187,600,000. On the existing basis it was estimated that the revenue would be £132,255,000, leaving a deficit of about £55,000,000.

"How is this deficit to be met?" asked Sir Michael. "I will never be responsible for the fatal policy of paying the whole cost of the war out of the loans, without putting a reasonable amount on the taxpayers of the day. **The real difficulty, however, is not so much the cost of the war in South Africa as the operations in China, as they will increase our ordinary expenditure, even if the war comes to an end within three or four months**—[this statement caused cheering from the Irish members]—or sooner than the honorable members suppose. Our ordinary expenditure would not permit of the remittance of the additional taxation proposed for war purposes last year. It, therefore, becomes necessary to put our expenditure on broader bases. The country has reached a point when it is necessary to widen the scope of taxation, but direct taxpayers must bear their share of the burden. I propose that two pence shall be added to the income tax, making one shilling and two pence in the pound. The extra two pence will realize £3,800,000. There will be no addition to the beer, wine, tea, spirits or tobacco duties. **I am not disposed to impose a customs duty on manufactured imported goods, as suggested by Sir Howard Vincent.**

"The average consumption of sugar is 56 pounds per head. Sugar is taxed in every other community in Europe and is taxed in the United States. In this country taxes remained on sugar long after the institution of free trade. **What I propose is not a protective duty, but an adequate public necessity has arisen for some duty of which the laboring classes should bear a fair share.** The effect of my proposals on the price of sugar is doubtful, as the price of sugar is governed by the bounty system. The great bulk of the imports of sugar comes from bounty-giving countries.

The Bounty System.

"The bounty system is that a country giving a bounty encourages production within its borders, and at the same time does its best to restrict consumption by its own people by every possible means. The result is that there is an enormous surplus which has to find a foreign market, and this country, under the present circumstances, is the only market. Therefore, it is quite conceivable—unless, of course, the bounty-giving countries either reduce the area of their sugar production or lower their own duties on sugar for the benefit of their own population, both of which actions would mean the abolition of the bounty system—that the result of the new tax, altho at first the price might rise and consumption, consequently, be reduced, would be that there would be such an inflow into this country of bounty-fed sugar unable to go elsewhere that the price might be brought down. Again, I do not believe the duty will injure manufacturers using sugar, to anything like the extent feared. Of course, **provision will be made for imposing a duty on manufactured articles from foreign countries coming into competition with the home articles.** I have endeavored to reconcile the conflicting interests. **Nothing must be done to protect the British refiner to the disadvantage of the British consumer. But, on the other hand, fair play must be given to the British refiner, as compared with his continental rival.** The refiner of beet sugar must not be favored as against the refiner of cane sugar, or vice versa. I propose **a duty on refined sugar** of four shillings and two pence a hundredweight. A half penny per pound would be four shillings and eight pence, so a margin of six pence is left to cover the customs handling, etc. There is, therefore, no reason why a tax of four shillings and two pence should increase the retail price more than a half penny per pound.

Graduated Scale of Taxation.

"The graduated scale of taxation will be as follows: Refined sugar, which is polarized at 98 and upwards, and which represents two-thirds of the total imports, would pay the full tax. This will diminish to a minimum of two shillings per hundredweight on raw sugar polarized at 76. This scale is only tentative, and I am perfectly willing to listen to criticism and the benefit of experience and better knowledge.

"Molasses, in which are included the grocery syrups, consumed largely by the poor, pay two shillings per hundredweight, and glucose, of which a great deal has been heard lately, and which is in the manufacture of jams and aerated waters, will have to bear a tax of one shilling and eight pence. I anticipate a yield of £5,100,000 from this tax. The West Indies will not be exempt.

Export Duty on Coal.

"My next proposal is a novel one, unknown in this country for 45 years. It is **an export duty of a shilling a ton on coal.** In aiming to secure a revenue from coal I am not sacrificing trade. The imposition of a shilling, which is infinitely less than the fluctuations in price, will do no real injury to the coal trade, even supposing that the export of coal is checked. I am not sure that even that result will be an evil. From this source I expect £2,100,000, an aggregate of £11,000,000 from new taxation.

The Final Balance Sheet.

"My final balance sheet will be, from taxation a revenue of £122,200,000; from non-taxation £21,055,000, a total of £143,255,000. I propose to reduce the expenditure by again suspending the sinking fund to £182,962,000. This shows a deficit of £39,707,000, to which must be added £1,250,000 for the fresh debt I have to borrow. I must ask the House to give me borrowing powers considerably in excess of this deficit of £41,000,000. In order to finance the Exchequer, I ask power to borrow £60,000,000, by means of consols.

As to the Transvaal.

"As to obtaining contributions from the Transvaal, Sir David Barbour's reports are not encouraging at present. I think the House will see the war has brought the country to the verge of ruin. [Opposition cheers greeted this remark.] This can no longer be considered. The small war has cost £151,000,000, or double the cost of the Crimean war. There was £67,000,000 of the unfunded debt redeemable within the next ten years.

Concluding Sentences.

"I have tried to put before the House a true account of our finances for the present and immediate future. In our time no Chancellor of the Exchequer has had so difficult a task, and none has had a more indulgent audience. I have not laid proposals before the House with the view of gaining transient popularity, but I have endeavored to establish a principle of contribution by the whole community to the burdens of the State."

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach concluded at 6.44 p.m., amidst loud applause, having spoken two hours and twenty-six minutes.

Sir Wm. Vernon-Harcourt's Reply.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt complimented the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the ability he had shown, declaring that his speech was characterized by honesty, a quality very much lacking in the conduct of the war, in telling the House and country the truth in regard to the position.

The budget, continued Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, was but a chapter in the disastrous incident of the war. It was proposed to borrow altogether £127,000,000 more—four times as much as was borrowed for the Crimean war.

"We are living in an age of newspaper finance," said Sir William, "and of increased expenditures. We cannot go on without involving this country in financial ruin. (The fashionable doctrine of the day is conscription and protection; does anybody believe that this increase of expenditures is not to go on?'

Sir William argued that England was not as strong now as she was at the close of the French war, and declared, in conclusion, that it was the most disastrous statement that the Exchequer had ever made.

Mr. Redmond Got His Say In.

Mr. John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, asked what interest Ireland had in the war which led to this extraordinary, disastrous and disgraceful financial situation. He protested against fresh taxation, which, he said, imposed great injustice upon Ireland, that already, as admitted by the Government commission in 1898, was greatly over taxed. He severely attacked Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and the war policy.

Chancellor Replies to Critics.

Replying to criticisms, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said there were valuable assets in the Transvaal Colony, but that it was impossible to say what the contribution for the war, in the present state of that country, would be.

Sugar Duty Adopted.

London, April 19.—At 1.40 this morning Mr. Balfour, the Government leader, said it was necessary to pass resolutions, whereupon the House divided on the sugar duty, which was adopted by a vote of 183 to 125. The coal duty was adopted by a vote of 171 to 127.

On the resolution to authorize the war loans being put before the House, Mr. John Redmond moved to report progress. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach assented, and the House then adjourned.

COMMENTS ON THE BUDGET.

Gossip Around the Lobbies and Criticism of Papers.

London, April 19.—On the whole the statement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, which was listened to by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, among others, in the distinguished strangers' gallery, appears to have been fairly well received, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer is generally congratulated upon a just distribution of burdens.

The Liberals in the lobby declared that the budget proposals afford them the best electioneering weapon they had had for 20 years. One Liberal figured out that the war had cost £1000 for every Boer killed.

There is little doubt that, in raising new taxes, instead of increasing old ones, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has courageously courted much hostility, and given the Liberals an opportunity to close their ranks and to attack the Government on its financial policy. Many Ministerialists are dissatisfied bycause the Government has failed to grant differential treatment to the colonies in the sugar tax.

What the Papers Say.

In the course of an editorial on this point, The Daily Mail, reproaching the Government with a failure to show gratitude to Queensland and Natal, says:

"A few words from the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have upset the whole bounty system. But these have not been spoken. On the contrary the Chancellor of the Exchequer appears hopeful of an increase in bounties, cheapening sugar for Great Britain, but at the same time completing the ruin of colonies. It does not seem to strike him that an infinitesimal decrease in the price of sugar would be miserable compensation for driving the West Indies into the American Union."

Consternation Among Coal Men.

The coal duty, however, seems destined to excite the keenest opposition. It has created consternation in Wales and the North of England. The north country exporters to the Continent assert that the duty will almost prevent effective competition abroad with Westphalian coal. In South Wales it is urged that the duty will injure the miners and materially assist the United States and Germany.

Mr. William Abraham, Radical, member for Glamorganshire, who is president of the Welsh Federation, said yesterday, in the course of an interview, that he was extremely surprised at the proposal of such a tax, adding:

"The ultimate result will probably be the closing down of scores of Welsh collieries and the throwing of thousands out

Continued on Page 2.

FUNG TOY SAW AURORA ROBBERS BURGLARIZE BANK AND POSTOFFICE

Chinaman Was so Scared He Did Not Sleep All Night—Prisoners Were Positively Identified by Several Witnesses at the Preliminary Investigation at Aurora—Adjourned Till Thursday.

Another stage in the Aurora bank robbery investigation was reached yesterday at Aurora, when the prisoners, Rutledge, Rice and Jones, were arraigned before Police Magistrate Ellis. The prisoners were brought up by special car over the Metropolitan, in charge of County Constables Burns, Stewart, Brown and Brownlee. Detective Harrison and Inspector Greer also accompanied the party.

The amount of local interest taken in the case was shown by the large number which awaited the arrival of the car to get a view of the three celebrated characters, and the Town Hall was filled by persons anxious to secure a hearing of the case.

The Three Charges.

The three charges were: Breaking into the postoffice and stealing stamps and cash to the value of $207; stealing a horse and rig, the property of Philip G. Button, and breaking into J. L. Ross' private bank and stealing $581.85. The prisoners showed a decided interest in the reading of the charges, and at the close pleaded not guilty thru their counsel, Mr. T. C. Robinette. County Crown Attorney H. H. Dewart prosecuted, and allowed the exclusion of all witnesses called for identification.

Postmaster's Evidence.

H. E. Proctor, postmaster, was first called, and stated that a burglary occurred at his office on May 23 last. He was called to the office early, and found the safe blown open and a quantity of money, stamps and mining stock taken away. The witness was shown a quantity of stamps found when the prisoners were arrested, and said that some were torn in strips of tens, similar to the method adopted at his office, owing to the size of the drawers. Among the stamps lost were 1300 two-cent purple ones, and at the time of the loss this issue had been superseded. Nine of a similar nature were among those found, and the witness thought he had reasonable grounds to identify these, as the issue was not likely to be found in other offices. The postoffice regulations were, that an old issue of stamps should be disposed of before any new ones were offered for sale, but the witness explained his possession of the purple stamps.

Mrs. Proctor and Miss Sheppard gave similar evidence, but the latter thought the figures 13, marked in pencil on one of the sheets of stamps produced, were in her hand-writing.

Prisoners Identified.

Mayor Daville thought he could almost swear to Jones as a man who had called at his office shortly prior to the burglary, representing himself as an oil traveler.

Mr. Eli Braund identified Jones, having seen him near his store a few days before the robbery, making an inspection in the vicinity of the bank and postoffice.

Henry Fleury was a boarder at Lemon's Hotel at the time of the burglary, and on the same evening had dined with the prisoners Rutledge and Rice at the hotel.

Mr. George Lemon, proprietor of the Royal Hotel, positively identified Rutledge and Rice as having taken supper at his hotel on the evening of the robbery. Rice had returned about 10 p.m. and obtained some sandwiches. Mr. Robinette's cross-examination failed to shake the witness' evidence.

Miss Lemon, daughter of the former witness, spoke of the men as like those who dined at her father's hotel, and Charles Holman, the hostler, identified Rice. E. Clarke saw two men sitting on the boulevard of Kennedy-street on the evening of May 22 last, and identified Rutledge as one of them. Mrs. Jane Banbury identified Rutledge as a man present at Towns' general store on the evening of the robbery. Mr. Towns, the storekeeper, remembered selling a stranger oranges on the evening in question, but could not recognize him again.

Evidence Against Jones.

The evidence of Lewis Reinhardt was the first to connect Jones with the other two prisoners on the special evening. Samuel Hewitt also identifying Jones as one who was in company with two others at the south of the village on the same day.

Milton Fleury and Dr. Stevenson recalled having seen Rutledge and Rice, and Albert Andrews thought he had shaved Jones about a week before the robbery. He lived near the bank, and had got up and looked out of the window when the explosion occurred. He also saw two men walking north on Yonge-street shortly after. Mr. Lee gave evidence of seeing three men driving south on Yonge-street on the morning of May 23.

Chinaman Saw the Burglary.

Fung Toy, a Chinaman, kept a laundry on the opposite side of the street from the bank and postoffice, and watched the burglary proceedings from his window. He admitted being badly scared, and did not sleep all night. He saw four men altogether, and caused some amusement in endeavoring to describe them.

Norman Henderson of Eglinton was one of the most positive witnesses in the case. He saw the three men driving down Yonge-street about 4 o'clock on the morning of the robbery; knew the horse, and swore that Rutledge and Rice were two of the men in the rig.

Ivan Peregin gave evidence as to the amount of cash taken from Ross' private bank; Richard Wells of the Queen's Hotel, spoke of the loss of the horse and rig from the hotel stables, and W. Evans stated that two bicycles were taken from his store at the same time, one of which had never been recovered.

Mr. Dewart, at this juncture, asked for an adjournment, to secure other witnesses, mainly in Toronto, and the court consented to postpone further hearing until next Thursday at 2 p.m., at the Court House, Toronto. The three prisoners were taken back to Toronto last evening by special car.

NAVIGATION MEN.

Captain R. M. Melville, General Agent, Ocean, Lake and River Steamers.

STEEL TRUST NOT STRUCK.

Employes Have Settled Their Differences With Their Employers in an Amicable Way.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 18.—There will be no strike in the plants of the American Sheet Steel Company. The trouble that broke out in the Dewee's Wood Plant in McKeesport last week and which for a time threatened to cause a general strike of all union iron and steel workers in the country has been settled in an amicable manner.

The members of the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel and Tin Workers held a long session to-day. It started out with a general feeling that a strike would come, as the workers would not concede the only point in dispute (reinstatement of the men discharged, as claimed for joining the union), and so far as could be learned the officials of the American Sheet Steel Company were equally determined.

Discharged Come Back.

During the morning session of the Executive Board John Jarrett, acting for the American Sheet Steel Company, appeared with a proposition for the members to consider regarding a settlement of the difficulty. In general this proposition was that all the men discharged from the wood plant should be reinstated, including Holloway, and that all but Holloway should return to work at once, Holloway to be returned within ten days. The board insisted that Holloway should be treated in the same manner as the others and finally Mr. Jarrett changed his proposition to include Holloway after three days' suspension and an agreement was drawn up and signed at 7 o'clock this evening.

COMFORT LETTER CARRIERS.

The letter carriers of the United States will be allowed to wear loose blouses instead of coats during the coming hot summer days. It is a good rule, and should be put in force in Canada. The public has no more faithful servants than the letter carriers, and no one will begrudge them anything that will add to their comfort while on duty.

Turkish Baths at Pember's, 75c

Sixty Millions in Five Years

Rothschilds Want Georgian Bay Canal and Will Begin Construction at Once.

Ottawa, April 18.—(Special.)—The Georgian Bay Ship Canal, via the French River and the Ottawa River, is a live issue. Mr. Haggart declared himself in favor of it in the transportation debate to-day, and said it would give the cheapest traffic rate of any water or rail system for the products of the Canadian and United States western country.

It will be remembered Parliament some years ago chartered a company to build this canal system and to take tolls on it. This charter has got into the hands of English capitalists of almost unlimited means, and they are now ready to build it. They will build it within five years, and make it accommodate vessels drawing 20 feet of water. What they want is for the Government to guarantee the cost of construction on sixty millions of dollars. For this guarantee, they will give Canada the right of expropriation at cost price, or they are willing to build and operate the system themselves, provided their ownership of it is not interfered with for ninety-nine years.

They are confident that the system will earn tolls sufficient to pay all cost of construction and deliver Chicago freight at tidewater at Quebec a cent a bushel less than the cheapest American water and rail system will deliver it at New York or other United States seaports. One-eighth of a cent saving on the freight of a bushel of wheat will determine its course; but these English capitalists claim that their Ottawa system will be at least a cent a bushel lower than any other route.

Their proposition is not so much one of canals as it is of locks. They use rivers and lakes with large locks between the different levels. These waters are so wide and deep as to allow of rapid steaming.

The saving in mileage will be nearly four hundred miles.

The saving in time is also very great compared with the Welland Canal system.

Mr. E. E. Sawyer of London and Paris, the representative of the English syndicate, has been in Ottawa for weeks back going fully into the subject, and it is understood that he has submitted a proposition on the above lines to the Government. His financial credentials are of the highest kind, and there is no doubt that the Rothschilds and their associates are behind the project. Chicago firms, like the Armours, have given the project their endorsement.

Things point to the almost immediate commencement of the work and the expenditure of sixty millions in the Province of Ontario within the next five years.

GOOD MARKET IN GREAT BRITAIN FOR PIG IRON MADE AT SYDNEY

One English Firm Has Contracted to Take 150,000 Tons Yearly—The Morgan Steel Trust Will Not Be Able to Harm the Dominion Concern.

Montreal, April 18.—(Special.)—Mr. James Ross, the well-known railway magnate and director of the Dominion Steel & Iron Company, arrived home to-day from England, and announces that one firm over there has contracted to take yearly 150,000 tons of pig iron from the Sydney works, and he added that the annual value of this output would, at the present prices, reach about three million dollars.

Mr. Ross also repeats the statement made in New York yesterday by one of the leading iron makers of the Republic outside of the great combine. "Sydney," he said," is the only competing point I fear," and Mr. Ross added, "We have nothing to fear from the American trust, as their tremendous interest account will be so high that they cannot do us any harm." He also states that Sydney will certainly be able to compete in steel rails with the United States and will secure markets in England, India and the other British colonies.

RAIN, APRIL 18.

The lightning was extremely bright,
And what a hit it scored!
For at every flash the thunder clapped,
While the tempest simply roared.

Turkish Baths at Pember's, 75c.

This is flower time, and you will find a glorious collection of all the fragrant spring flowers at Dunlop's, 5 King-street West and 445 Yonge-street.

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

KITCHENER REPORTS.

London, April 18.—A despatch from Gen. Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Wednesday, April 17, says:

"Plumer has occupied Bathfont, capturing 13 prisoners and a number of rifles and ammunition.

"Douglas' column has occupied Dullstroom. Six Boers were killed.

"On Gen. Kitchener's advance from Lydenburg the Boers blew up a 'Long Tom.' Thirteen prisoners were captured.

"Elliott's division has brought in a large number of cattle."

FIVE CASES IN ALL.

There are now five patients in the smallpox Isolation Hospital of the city. Mr. Griffin of 405 Ossington-avenue caught the disease from Marion Davidson, who came from Cleveland. Both of these are in the hospital. Now the physician who attended Marion Davidson is down with it and was removed to the Isolation Hospital yesterday afternoon. Of the five cases, two are old ones.

THE MAN WITH A PULL.

'Tis not the man of valorous mood,
All ardent for the fray,
Who is most certain to secure
Men's plaudits, day by day.
Some men may toil and shear the sheep
While others get the wool,
The worker oft must yield unto
The man who has a pull.

And yet the one who glory holds
Beyond his rightful share
Must feel he sits beneath a sword,
Suspended by a hair.
And he who leads a placid life
Of honest effort full,
Need feel, perhaps, no envy of
The man who has a pull.

There's Pleasure.

When you have smoked "Clubb's Dollar Mixture" you'll say, Ah, there's pleasure, and it's pure and unalloyed. It smokes cool, and will positively not burn the tongue.

It costs no more than ordinary package tobacco: 1-lb. tin $1.00, ½-lb. tin 50c, ¼-lb. package 25c. Suppose you invest ten cents in a sample package? It's great tobacco. A. Clubb & Sons, 49 and 97 King-street west.

ASK CENSUS MAN.

Many happy returns.

To John Robson Cameron, editor Hamilton Spectator, born April 19.

To W. J. Watson, editor Central Press, Toronto, born April 19.

Cook's Turkish & steam baths, 204 King w., cures colds, coughs and rheumatism

Morgan Reeves is Dead.

The death occurred yesterday in St. Michael's Hospital of William Morgan Reeves, a well-known and highly respected resident of Aurora. He was taken to the hospital about a week ago, and gradually grew worse until he passed away. He was 62 years of age and unmarried. The remains will be taken to Aurora for interment.

All horsemen read The Toronto Sunday World, mailed or delivered to any address. 'Phone, main, 1734.

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

TO CURE THE GRIP IN TWO DAYS. Laxative Bromo Quinine removes the cause

NEW FAST STEAMSHIP SCHEME EVOLVED BY ST. JOHN MERCHANT

B. R. MacAulay Has Returned From England, and Says Old Country Capitalists Will Take Hold if Government Will Grant Subsidy of $500,000 a Year for 10 Years.

St. John, N.B., April 18.—B. R. MacAulay of the dry goods firm of MacAulay Bros. & Co. has returned from England with a scheme which is considered of great importance to Canada. While in England he interested capitalists in his proposal, and has also interviewed Canadian Cabinet Ministers, and the head of the C.P.R.

The plan is that for an annual subsidy of $500,000 for 10 years they will build and put into service in two years' time a fleet of 10,000-ton steamers to make the voyage from Canada to England in six and a half days, with good passenger and freight facilities and devices for carrying perishable goods, St. John and Halifax to be the winter ports of the line, and Quebec and Montreal the summer ports.

The $500,000 subsidy a year they ask is for a fast mail service. They also ask that after the steamers are built two years the Canadian Government shall raise the preferential rate on goods from England to 33 1-3 per cent. instead of 33 1-3 per cent., the additional preference being to induce all British shipments to Canada to come thru Canadian ports and be carried by Canadian railways.

A further proposition Mr. MacAulay makes is to have the Government grant a bonus of one per cent. on all exports thru Canadian ports to Britain, of Canadian meats and dairy and like products. They do not ask that the additional preference and the bonus be given goods carried by the proposed line exclusively, but that it be not given to any until the line of steamers shall be built. Mr. MacAulay says that in England and with Canadian authorities and President Shaughnessy of the C.P.R. the scheme is well received.

The 2 per cent. additional preference will about equal ocean rates, and is figured to build up trade thru Canadian ports.

The action of the commercial bodies in Canada asking that the 33 1-3 per cent. preference be granted only on goods coming to Canadian ports led to the plan being evolved.

FISH IN THE TAP.

Mr. Burgess lives at 87 Elliott-street, and yesterday, in attempting to draw a basin of water from the tap in his kitchen, found the tap suddenly completely stopped by some foreign substance, which he had to extract by means of a wire. The stoppage of the flow of water was caused by a small fish that passed thru the pipe all right, but became wedged in the tap, and was brought out in sections after the tap was taken off.

Sunday World, delivered to any address, 20c a month. Phone Main 1734.

Cure a Cold in a Few Hours.

Dr. Evans' Laxative Grip Capsules; no buzzing, no griping; money refunded if they fail. 25c. Bingham's Pharmacy. 135

Cook's Turkish Baths, 204 King W.

DEATHS.

HUMPHREY—At her father's residence, Scarboro Village, on Wednesday evening, April 17, 1901, Margaret A. M. Humphrey, eldest daughter of James Humphrey.

Funeral private, on Friday, April 19, at 3 p.m., to St. Margaret's Church, Scarboro.

REEVES—At St. Michael's Hospital, on April 18, William Morgan, eldest son of the late John Reeves of Aurora, in his 62nd year.

Funeral Saturday to 1.05 train to Aurora.

TOOKER—Suddenly, on Thursday, April 18, William H. Tooker, for 16 years an employe of the American Watch Case Co., in his 53rd year.

Funeral from his late residence, 313 West Adelaide-street, on Saturday, April 20, at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

New York papers please copy.

THOMPSON—At Lansing, Mich., Thursday April 18, Robert Clarence, son of Robert and Emma Thompson, aged 1 year and 11 days.

Funeral at 2 o'clock Saturday to Thornhill Cemetery.

Main—1664.

Hello! Is that Dineens'?

I notice that your phone number has not been changed. What do you think is the reason?

Dineen: I can't say, but I suppose the phone company know that we have so many changes of hat styles on this corner that they refrained from imposing any further changes upon us, but if you have any change to buy one of Dineens' special hats, corner Yonge and Temperance-streets, we will gladly accept that change and to you the hat style you purchase from us will be a complete change, at a very reasonable figure.

Fair and Cool.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, April 18.—(8 p.m.)—Rain has fallen generally to-day in all portions of Ontario and local showers have occurred in the Maritime Provinces. The cold weather which has been prevailing in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories is now moderating.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 42—50; Kamloops, 42—60; Calgary, 30—46; Qu'Appelle, 10—30; Winnipeg, 16—32; Port Arthur, 16—36; Parry Sound, 34—40; Toronto, 37—52; Ottawa, 44—58; Montreal, 42—58; Quebec, 36—54; Halifax, 34—46.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Fair and cool.

Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Fresh northwest to west winds; fair and quite cool.

Manitoba—Fine and milder.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

April 18.	At.	From.
Barbarossa	New York	Bremen
Mesaba	New York	London
Ivernia	Boston	Liverpool
Iberian	Liverpool	New York
Ethiopia	Glasgow	New York
Commonwealth	Queenstown	Boston
Germanic	Queenstown	New York
Pennland	Queenstown	Philadelphia
Hekla	Copenhagen	New York