Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

# The Toronto World.

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TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR — EIGHT PAGES——TUESDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 10 1903——EIGHT PAGES — ONE CENT

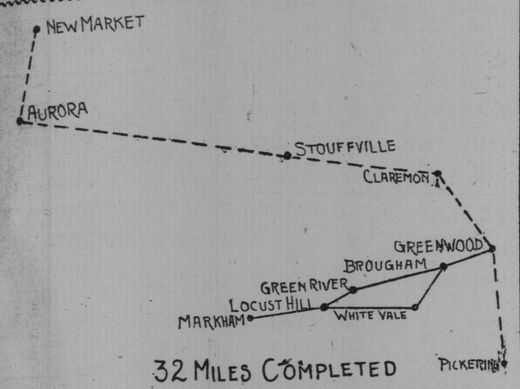
## PRIVATE ENTERPRISE HELD UP BLOCKED BY BIG MONOPOLIST

Senate Reading Room
1jan04
SENATE PO

**How Subscribers to Mark[illegible] -operative Telephone Company View Action [illegible] and Bell Telephone Company.**

**A QUERY.**

If the member for East York wired the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice at Ottawa, in much the same strain as he wired Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, asking for a reconsideration of the C.P.R.'s refusal to allow telephone access to Locust Hill station, would he get reply to the same effect, namely, "That on account of our contract with the Bell Telephone Company we can only introduce a bill regulating telephones on the written consent of that company." The coming session will tell.




### 32 MILES COMPLETED AS MUCH MORE PROJECTED.

There is an area of low barometer in the immediate vicinity of Locust Hill, with a decided prospect of electrical disturbances of a more or less violent nature, all along the line of the Markham and Pickering Co-operative Telephone Company. While this is the storm centre, the scope of the threatened upheaval extends dangerously near the headquarters of President Shaughnessy, and the weather prophets predict rough weather thruout the territory of the C. P. R., until the cause of the unusual phenomenon removes itself. This is the alarming forecast developing out of the refusal of the big railroad president to permit the farmers and business men of that section to connect their newly-constructed system with the Locust Hill Depot.

**Tale by Telegrams.**

The following telegrams tell the tale:

"Locust Hill, Feb. 5, 1903.
"Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Montreal:
"Myself and twenty co-subscribers have installed a farmers' telephone system. We are shippers and customers of your road at Locust Hill Station. We ask the privilege of placing a telephone in that station for our convenience. Kindly wire reply at once.
"Paid 56 cents. A. Hoover."
—Reply.—
"Montreal, Feb. 5, 1903.
"A. Hoover, Locust Hill:
"Very sorry that we cannot comply with your request unless it be with the consent of the Bell Telephone Co., with whom we have a contract for privileges in our stations.
"T. G. Shaughnessy."
"(DH ac. Co.)"

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Montreal:
"In the interest of some of my constituents in East York, I am taking the liberty of asking you to reconsider your decision in the matter of telephone access to Locust Hill Station, on the ground that your company, as a common carrier, is bound to give everyone equal facilities in doing business with your road, and that any exclusive contract you may have with the Bell Telephone Company is contrary to public policy and contrary to the spirit of the public franchise conferred upon your company. May I ask for an answer by wire?
W. F. Maclean."
"Toronto, Feb. 7.
—Reply.—
"W. F. Maclean, M.P., Toronto:
"Sorry that I cannot accommodate your friends at Locust Hill, but the terms of our agreement with the Bell Telephone Company preclude us from granting the privilege without the consent of that company, in writing.
"T. G. Shaughnessy."
"Montreal, Feb. 7.

**Monopoly Already Got.**

To say a large majority of the people around Locust Hill, Whitevale, Green River, Brougham, Greenwood, Markham, Pickering and Claremont are indignant, is expressing it mildly. To be told by the Canadian Pacific that a contract with the Bell Telephone Company prevents the line owned by the farmers and business men from having a connection in the depot is adding fuel to the flame. It was because of the persistent and studied refusal of the Bell Company to afford this section telephonic facilities that the people advanced the money for their co-operative project. For years, the leading citizens of these villages have been exerting themselves to secure a telephone line. In desperation, they have constructed a modern line, 32 miles in length, with as much more projected, but are threatened with the total loss of their investment because of the secret pact between the C. P. R. and the Bell, according to President Shaughnessy, which gives that Telephone Company the monopoly of all stations on the railroad line.

**Indignation Aroused.**

Sections remote from that immediately affected are alarmed and amazed over this decision, in view of the fact that the success of the co-operative plan in this instance and the economy with which the problem has been solved, have started many different communities along the same line of thought. Apparently it was this very general awakening among the rural districts which brought the Bell monopoly to a realization that its sacred rights are threatened. An indignation meeting at Brougham is being arranged, at which all the surrounding country may participate. The most influential men of the county are interested, and while they don't seem to know what relief they may be able to secure they are unanimous in declaring that they propose to take the subject into parliament just as soon as that body convenes.

**Where It Hurts Most.**

What they desire most to know is by what means such a contract was secured, the duration of the same and the reasons why a corporation so heavily subsidized should enter into such a flagrant agreement with an American monopoly. These are some of the questions to be discussed at the indignation meeting. The rural district regard the refusal of President Shaughnessy to permit their line to enter the depot without expense to the company as the more shameful in view of the fact that this very depot was erected with money subscribed by the very people now asking this privilege. The more conservative still express a hope that the executive of the C.P.R. does not understand the situation, and that he will change his attitude toward the proposition as soon as it comes up to him more formally. However, this same conservative element insists that if such a contract exists and is enforced against the people, its validity should be tested at once. Funds for this purpose will be subscribed at the mass meeting.

**To Move Isaac.**

Such substantial citizens of the community as Alpheus Hoover of Green River, Dr. G. N. Fish of Brougham, D. R. Beaton, Township Clerk at Whitevale; Michael Gleeson of Greenwood, John White, the big cattle drover of the sixth concession; Frederick Pike, Nicholas Reesor, Albert Major, H. Johnston, Thomas Beare and many others of equal prominence join in denouncing the proposition to disrupt the people's co-operative company as outrageous. They unhesitatingly declare the position of President Shaughnessy is absurd and are preparing to petition their representative in the Dominion parliament, Isaac Gould, to take action that will prevent the success of such a hostile combination.

**World Investigates It.**

A World representative made a trip over the disturbed district yesterday. The day was consumed in covering the points between Locust Hill, Whitevale, Green River, Brougham and Greenwood. The situation was canvassed carefully with many subscribers to the company and others who had merely the interests of the community at stake. The unanimous spirit with which the subject is approached is an ominous sign for those who think they can defeat the plans of this rural district. A line thirty-two miles in length, splendidly equipped with the most modern machinery, has been completed. As much more is ready for the wires, merely awaiting the decision in this case. Pickering has fifteen subscribers to a new company, which will join with the Markham and Pickering Co-operative Company just as soon as they are sure they may connect with the C.P.R. station. The wires run to the edge of the railroad property.

**How It Was Built.**

The following farmers, merchants and professional men have 'phones on the new line, and others are ready to connect as soon as present difficulties are solved: H. E. Sanderson, Dr. Fierheller, Dr. R. C. Teft, Dr. George N. Fish, M. Gleeson, Frank Gleeson, Frank Sanderson, John A. White, A. E. Major, Thomas Beare, D. R. Beaton, H. Johnston, S. R. Pennock, Henry Hopkins, William Hoover, Alpheus Hoover, A. C. Reesor, A. Foster and Nicholas Reesor. The gentlemen mentioned own the line outright. They employed J. H. Hurd of Toronto to construct the system, and instruct them in its use and repair. Along the line at different farm house are distributed steel spurs to be used by the farm boys in "shinning" up a pole and fixing a damaged connection. Each man paid in $50 and this pays for everything for all time, except repairs, which are estimated to amount to perhaps $5 annually for each subscriber. The articles of agreement are such that if a majority should sell their stock the service is guaranteed not to cost more than $10 per year. This effectually prevents the Bell buying out the company as some feared when going into it, as there would be no money in supplying 'phones at $10 a year.

**Did it in Desperation.**

The subscribers explained to The World that they went into the enterprise as a last resort to secure the very badly needed telephone communication with outside sources. They had repeatedly begged the Bell to run a line over the same ground. Invariably their demands had been refused, or agreed to, if at all, in such terms that financially they were impossible. Some of the people said last summer the Bell had agreed to build a line and give them purely local service for $35 annually, for each 5 subscribers, the minimum number, and to be guaranteed for all time. By increasing this payment to fifty dollars, the subscribers have constructed their own line and will practically be free from expense for all time. The connections were completed last Friday.

**Promised C.P.R. Connection.**

President Hoover of the Co-operative Company says he had been given to understand by the district superintendent of the C.P.R. that a connection could be placed in the Locust Hill depot. In fact the superintendent of telegraphy of the C.P.R. said it would be a fine thing, for in that way all the vast territory tributary to the region would telephone its messages as far as the C.P.R. station here and

Continued on Page 2.

## FLOOD VISITS CORNWALL FOLK FLEE FROM HOMES

**Help in Stormont Cotton Mill Forced to Get Out Thru the Window.**

Cornwall, Feb. 9.—Cornwall was visited by a small-sized flood this afternoon, which, altho not of so serious a nature as that of 1887, nevertheless did considerable damage, and forced several families to flee from their homes.

At 3 o'clock the ice began to shove and by 4.30 had risen to within 3 feet of overflowing the canal banks. The water came up so rapidly that some of the help in the Stormont Cotton Mill were compelled to get out without their clothing, and several were forced to make their exit thru the cloth-room windows.

Five gas buoys belonging to the government were carried away.

Lorneville, the eastern point of the town, suffered the most, several families being flooded out, and their property greatly damaged.

The lockmen at lock No. 17 were also forced to flee.

The steamer Princess Louise, which was in the dry-dock, was sunk.

At 5 o'clock the water began to recede, and the weather is moderating, which may have the effect of preventing a more serious flood.

### STILL MORE HITCHES.

**Germany and Italy Still Demand Further Preferences.**

Washington, Feb. 9.—Altho Mr. Bowen and other negotiators are closely guarding the provisions of the several protocols, it is understood to-night that the demands which are known to exist in the German and Italian agreements, as they are at present drafted, and which Mr. Bowen cannot agree to, concern an increased payment by Venezuela, prior to the handing down of The Hague's decision regarding the allies' contention for preferential consideration in the settlement of their claims. It is reported that Germany asks that she receive, in addition to the $27,000 cash that Mr. Bowen has agreed to pay, a certain percentage of the customs receipts, until the remainder of the $340,000 demanded in the original ultimatum addressed by Germany to President Castro last autumn is paid. Italy, it is believed, is insisting on a similar demand, tho the amount asked for in her ultimatum was over $500,000.

### BLACKSMITH DISAPPEARS.

**Gone Away and Has Left No Trace Behind.**

Woodstock, Feb. 9.—The people of that section of West Zorra around Golspie postoffice had a sensation the other day in the disappearance of the blacksmith at the corner. He pursued his work until evening in the usual way and then quietly disappeared, and nothing has since been heard of him. He leaves a young wife and one child. He had been a widower, having another child by his first wife which he took with him. The reason of his disappearance is not known, but it has created quite a sensation in the neighborhood. Some of those who know still profess to hope that he may return and give satisfactory explanations of his strange conduct.

### FOLLOW HIS FATHER'S STEPS.

**Hon. Mr. Tarte's Testimonial to Henri Masson.**

Montreal, Feb. 9.—"Henri Masson has not played a political role up to the present time, but, if his fellow-citizens place their country's mandate in his hands, he will only have to follow the steps traced out for him by one whose name he bears in order to walk in the path of honor."

The sympathetic remarks just quoted are Hon. J. Israel Tarte's appreciation of the Conservative candidate in Terrebonne, taken from an article in La Patrie this evening. As already stated, rumor has it that the ex-Minister of Public Works will support Mr. Masson in Terrebonne, and Mr. Beauchamp in Two Mountains.

**Ornamental and decorative ironwork of every description, grills, fences, firedogs, bronze counter railings, etc. Canada Foundry Company, Limited, 14-16 King Street East.**

**COLLEGE AUTO COURSE.**

New York, Feb. 9.—Columbia University announces a new course on automobile engineering to be given in the near future by Prof. Frederick Remsen Hutton, dean of the School of Applied Science. The course will be technically known as one on "Traction engines and automobile carriages," and will deal with rolling stock, self-propelling road engines, street railway engines, cars and automobiles.

SANDERSON'S MOUNTAIN DEW SCOTCH. A whisky of fine full body.

**CONSIGNED TO PRESTON.**

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 9.—A special train consisting of twelve cars laden with silk passed thru the city early on Sunday morning. Eleven of the cars were consigned to Preston, Ont., for distribution in the United States and other four were for Montreal.

**Did you ever try the top barrel?**

**"Country Girl Preferred."**
The World has a splendid circulation out in the country.
What is the use of trying to get a servant by advertising in papers with a purely city circulation? Go out into the country with your quest. The World has a country circulation of over 10,000 each day. You will get 10 or 15 applicants if you mention "Country girl preferred." No more desirable girls can be had than those trained on the model farms of Ontario.
World ads, one cent a word.

**Six o'clock dinner at New Carlton Hotel**

**TO-DAY IN TORONTO.**

Caledonian Society at home, St. George's Hall, 8 p.m.
Army and Navy Veterans, 8 p.m.
Christian Evidence Society, Temple, 8 p.m.
Annual oration concert, Victoria College, 8 p.m.
Butchers' Section, Retail Merchants' Association, 8 p.m.

**Try the Decanter at Thomas'.**

**PROVINCIAL TELEPHONES.**

The Ontario legislature would make the greatest hit of its life if it went into the telephone business, by
Empowering any and every municipality to go into a municipal telephone service of a standard fixed by the Province.
Building and owning all the trunk lines connecting up the municipalities.
This policy would give every farmer in Old Ontario a telephone for less than ten dollars a year.
It would be the greatest and cheapest blessing on the farm. It would give every private house in villages and towns a telephone at about the same price. What would the people of the towns and villages think of this?
Sweden and Norway have done this thing. Why shouldn't Ontario?

## PETITIONED TO BAR OUT SENATOR SMOOT OF UTAH

**An Apostle of the Mormon Church Should Not Represent the State.**

Washington, Feb. 9.—Senator Burrows, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, has received a protest against the seating of Reed Smoot as a Senator from Utah, on the ground that he is an Apostle of the Mormon Church, and that, as such, he should not represent the people of Utah in the Senate.

The document is very voluminous, and quotes liberally from sermons, speeches and other Mormon utterances, showing the power of the priesthood of the Mormon Church over all matters spiritual and temporal. Senator Fry, as president, pro tem., of the Senate, received a copy of the protest. It was decided by Senators Burrows and Fry not to present the protest to the Senate until Mr. Smoot's credentials are presented, when both will be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A statement furnished the committee gives the politics and occupation of the signers, and a brief sketch of each, the purpose being to show that 15 of the signers are Republicans and 4 are Democrats. In occupation, the list includes railroad, mining men, bankers, editors, ministers, two former Mayors of Salt Lake City and lawyers and teachers.

### JAMES GLAISHER DEAD.

**Famous Veteran Balloonist Has Passed Away in London.**

London, Feb. 9.—James Glaisher, the meteorologist and aeronaut, is dead.

Mr. Glaisher was one of the oldest aeronauts, as more than forty years ago his daring exploits in the air made him a public character. He has had few equals in interpidity or zeal for utilizing the balloon for scientific observations.

In 1862 he achieved great fame by a series of ascents. He and Mr. Coxwell endeavored to ascertain how high it was possible to rise in a balloon, which had a capacity of 95,000 cubic feet of gas. They wished to register the decrease of temperature and the distribution of moisture thruout the atmosphere. On the first occasion they attained a height of 26,177 feet, or nearly five miles, at which the temperature was 16 degrees.

On Sept. 5, in an ascent at Wolverhampton, the air voyagers were nearly frozen to death, the temperature at five miles being 2 degrees Fahrenheit. Mr. Glaisher became unconscious after registering observations up to a height of 36,000 feet. Mr. Coxwell, who was also his partner in this ascent, contrived to pull the valve string with his teeth and to cause the balloon to descend, the adventurers gradually regaining full consciousness as they neared the earth.

### U.S. NEGRO PROBLEM.

**London "Standard" Thinks the Situation Becomes Dangerous.**

London, Feb. 9.—The Standard, commenting on the speech of Secretary of War Root at the Union League Club, New York, says that the situation surrounding the negro problem is unpleasant, even dangerous. To amend it would try the best statesmanship.

The original grant of the franchise to the negro was a mistake. After a generation of freedom he is less, not more, fit for citizenship; yet to take away his right to vote would require an amendment of the Constitution, while it would tax an army of occupation to enforce respect for the existing law in the South.

### WHERE WAR IS.

**Guatemala Has Declared it on Salvador and Honduras.**

London, Feb. 10.—The Daily Mail this morning publishes a despatch from Guatemala declaring that war has been declared between Guatemala on one side and Salvador and Honduras on the other.

**TO ARCHITECTS AND CONTRACTORS**
It will pay you to get our new Bulletin No. 11 on wide flanged beams. Canada Foundry Company, Limited, 14-16 King Street East.

**ROOF CAVED IN.**

Montmagny, Que., Feb. 9.—The roof of the buildings used for the Post-office, City and Parish Councils, Music Hall and office of the Banque Nationale sank under the pressure of snow about 10 o'clock this morning. The local manager of the bank and his accountant and the postmistress and her assistant were in their respective offices at the time of the accident, but were not injured. Damage about $800.

Exhibition of Pictures to-day. C. J. Townsend & Co., 66-68 King St. E.

**RAILWAY EXTENSION FAVORED.**

Guelph, Feb. 9.—The vote on the street railway extension resulted in its being carried by 499 majority—696 for, 197 against.

Exhibition of Pictures to-day. C. J. Townsend & Co., 66-68 King St. E.

**GUAITRE IS CAPTURED.**

Paris, Feb. 10.—The correspondent of The Matin, at Caracas, says that Guaitre was captured by the government troops after two hours' fighting.

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

## C.P.R. SHOWS SURPLUS OVER THREE MILLIONS

**Statement Presented to the Directors is the Best in History of Company.**

Montreal, Feb. 9.—A half-yearly dividend of 2 per cent. was declared to-day on the preferred stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and 2 1-2 per cent. on the common. After paying dividends and fixed charges, there was a surplus for the year ending Dec. 31, 1902, of $3,202,007.

The statement, which was submitted to the directors, is said to be the best in the history of the company, the revenue for the year showing an increase of $5,500,000 over [illegible]. The additional $195,000 shares which were issued by authority of the shareholders at the special general meeting on March 27, 1902, ranks for dividend with existing shares for the half year ending December, 1902, making the common stock 845,000 shares of the par value of $100, to receive a dividend.

The whole of this additional stock was taken up at par by the holders of the ordinary capital stock in the proportion of 30 per cent. of their respective holdings. It was [illegible] five payments of 20 per cent., or $20 a share, the last payment having been made on Dec. 24, last.

The gross earnings for the year, it is said, will be over $42,000,000, while the land sales will be over 2,000,000 acres, nearly double those of last year.

### ALGERIAN ARABS' TRIAL.

**Jury, After 27 Hours, Acquits 80 of Revolt.**

Paris, Feb. 9.—The trial of a number of Arabs at Montpellier for the revolt against the French resident at Marguerite, Algeria, more than a year ago, after lasting fifty days, ended in a curious scene this morning.

The jurymen had been locked up for 27 hours considering their verdict, and when they appeared in court everybody was in a somnolent condition, most of the Arabs being fast asleep and huddled together for warmth.

A verdict of guilty was returned in the case of twenty-six of the prisoners, the remaining eighty being acquitted. The four ringleaders were sentenced to imprisonment for life and the others found guilty were sentenced to smaller terms.

### CRAZED AT SEEING DEATH.

**Brakeman Tries to Jump in Front of a Moving Train.**

Halifax, Feb. 9.—Ed. McInnes, a brakeman on the Sydney and Louisburg Railway, was instantly killed at Caledonia Junction to-day. He had just opened the points and was moving away when he fell and the train passed over his body.

Fred Bouiller, another brakeman, became crazed at the sight of the mangled body of his companion and attempted to kill himself by jumping in front of the same train. He was hauled off the track when the train was within a few feet of him.

### APPEALS TO POWERS

**To Make Turkey Cease Her Military Preparations.**

Sofia, Feb. 10.—Having received official information regarding Turkey's decision to mobilize two army corps at Adrianople and Monastir, the Bulgarian government to-day addressed representations to the powers, invoking their good offices at Constantinople to procure the cessation of the Turkish military preparations.

**FOR THREE MEN IN THE CAB.**

New York World: The current issue of American Medicine, devoting most of its first page to the subject of railway horrors like that at Westfield and their prevention, joins in the demand for the third man on the "mogul" engine. It also calls for the employment of two train despatchers in principal offices—having in mind the Grand Trunk fatality of a few weeks ago—and for prohibition of exhausting overtime work by employes in responsible positions. The railroad companies must be taught that there can be no public endurance of an economy in train crews maintained at the public risk.

**BROOD ANIMALS.**

Washington, Feb. 9.—The House Committee on Ways and Means to-day favorably reported the bill, providing that all registered brood animals be admitted duty free, whether they are to be retained as the property of the importer or are brought in to be sold. Senator Harris to-day introduced a bill, authorizing the free importation of thorobred live stock for breeding purposes.

**Cigars 10c. Gatos and La Arrow, clear Havana, 5c each - Alive Bollard, 128 and 99 Yonge St.**

**WHO'S THE BLACK SHEEP?**

R. R. McKessack, a prominent resident of Gore Bay, in sending a renewal of his subscription to The World, says: "I do not like the way some of your Toronto papers are talking about the great Manitoulin Islands just now. One black sheep should not be able to spoil the whole flock."

**Pipes—Brier, silver mounted, 34c each worth 1.00—Alive Bollard, 128 Yonge St.**

**ATTENDED PRESIDENT McKINLEY.**

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Dr. Herman Mynter, one of the surgeons who attended President McKinley after his assassination at the Pan-American Exposition, died to-night.

**Smoking mixture. "Perfection," cool and sweet, best you ever smoked—Alive Bollard, New Store, 128 Yonge St.**

**Back With the Swallows.**

Paris, Feb. 9.—Charles M. Schwab will return to the United States in the spring, about April 1.

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

**MARRIAGES.**

BELCHER—BAILEY—On Monday, Feb. 9th, by the Rev. Bernard Bryan, at the residence of the bride's parents, Frederic P. Belcher of Winnipeg to Jessie May, daughter of James H. Bailey of Toronto.

**DEATHS.**

HUNT—At his late residence, Brantford, on Monday, Feb. 9, Wellington Hunt, in his 65th year.
Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 3 p.m.
KERNAHAN—At 33 Wellesley-street, Monday, Feb. 9th, 1903, Thomas Basil Kernahan, aged 11 months and 24 days.
Funeral (private) Tuesday afternoon. Please do not send any flowers.

**A STRING OF GLASS BEADS**

POLITICAL INDIAN AGENT STRATTON, to Big Chief Ontario: Yes, I'm disposing of your reserve to Mr. Private Monopolist. He sends you this valuable and beautiful gift in return for it.

**THE PEOPLE AND THE PEOPLE'S ATTORNEY-GENERAL.**

Globe Editorial, Feb. 3: It is evident that the city must make a good fight if its rights and the rights of other Ontario municipalities are to be preserved.

That is that these rights had been raided in the Ontario legislature.

Same Editorial: The real influence that resulted in the defeat of the bill was exercised by investors promoting and interested in private corporations desiring to come between the city and the electric power it required.

That is that private corporations had influence sufficient in the legislature to defeat the municipalities.

Same Editorial. Both parties were to blame in the matter.

That is that Liberals [in the majority] and Conservatives [in the minority] were to blame for the defeat of the measure.

Or to summarize these three statements of The Globe in the one article we get this:

**That a Liberal legislature allowed private corporations to prevent Toronto and other municipalities from getting the right to go into the power business.**

Globe Editorial, Feb. 5: But if a railway and the rates it charges are a matter of public concern, how much more so are the privileges connected with the development of the power of Niagara Falls? Here is one of the great assets of the Province. If it were decided to grant them to a private company, **surely the commonest prudence would have suggested that the government should retain the most absolute control over the rates to be charged consumers,** and in order to arrive at a knowledge of what the rate should be, it would be necessary to know what was the actual investment in the enterprise, not the watered investment, with which we are too familiar. **If any of these precautions were taken we have not heard of them.**

In other words **the Liberal or Ross government failed in exercising the commonest prudence in dealing with these private power corporations.**

And to take the conclusions of the two articles together we get this: **That the Ontario legislature, with a Liberal majority, and the Ross government allowed the province to be raided, that no protection was provided for consumers, and that the municipalities must now organize to protect their rights.** Under these circumstances is it going outside of the record to ask who was the Attorney-General in the legislature and in the government at the time these things were done?

Hon. John M. Gibson of the Hamilton Power, Light and Traction Co.

Who drew the agreements between the province and these power companies that raided Toronto and other municipalities?

The same Hon. John M. Gibson, Attorney-General for the People of Ontario!

Here is a news item in yesterday's papers:

Last week's Ontario Gazette contains notice of incorporation of The Hamilton Cataract Power, Light and Traction Company, with a capital of $5,000,000, and with the following gentlemen as provisional directors: Hon. J. M. Gibson, James Dixon, John Dickenson, J. R. Moodie, J. A. Kammerer, J. W. Sutherland and W. C. Hawkins. The rights of the new corporation are many, viz.: To acquire and develop water powers and other powers for the production of electric, pneumatic, hydraulic or other power; to construct or acquire works and appliances for the production and transmission of power; to dispose of power acquired or produced by the company; to construct or acquire lines of telegraph or telephone or other means of communication; to aid by bonus or otherwise any industry using or agreeing to use power supplied by the company, and to acquire stock in any such industry; to sell or lease any of the assets or property of the company. This company is to take over the assets of a smaller company of the same owners previously organized.

We must ask The Globe to tell its readers whether Attorney-General Gibson is of its sun-clear variety of public man.

## CHIEF THOMPSON IS ENDORSED FIREMEN'S UNION IS REPUDIATED

**After a Bitter Fight a Majority of the Aldermen Decided That a Union is Against the Best Interests of the Brigade and Council Will Stand By the Chief.**

It's all off with the recently established firemen's union, and the men who are members of it will in all likelihood have to choose between the union and the fire brigade. Chief Thompson says it has already seriously affected discipline, and he is strongly antagonistic to it. The City Council yesterday afternoon by a vote of 13 to 10 decided to stand at the chief's back and sustain him in his efforts in securing harmony and maintaining the discipline of the force.

It was an entertaining meeting. The gallery and the floor of the chamber were taxed to their utmost capacity accommodating persons who were interested. They were mostly sympathizers with the firemen's union, and occasionally they cheered the Mayor and some of the wobbly aldermen during the discussion. There was an occasional hiss when aldermen were pointing out that public opinion was strongly against the formation of a union and that the best interests of the city would suffer by it. The speakers were all friends of labor unions, but the majority of the Council couldn't stand for the firemen's union a bit. They urged that it was unnecessary, and would in itself be a blow to unionism.

**Some Firemen Wouldn't Join.**

The matter was broached when that wonderful resolution of Controller Loudon was presented in the report of the Board of Control, which favored the union and the chief and anything else in sight. There was also a communication to the Mayor, signed by 37 firemen, saying that they did not want a union. The Mayor read it. It was as follows:

"We, the undersigned firemen, belonging to the fire brigade of the city of Toronto, desire to protest against the organization of a union among the members for the following among other reasons:

"1. The conditions of our employment and the discipline of the brigade makes it impossible for a union to be organized without impairing the efficiency of the service.

"2. The union, as it at present exists, has already affected the discipline of the brigade, and members of the union declare that the discipline of the brigade will be less severe if the union is successfully formed.

"3. That over 60 men have not joined the union, and we feel sure most of them cannot be induced to join, and in this way the union will bring about dissension and difficulty among the men.

"Two men in Bolton-avenue, three in

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## JURORS TASTE POISON IN COLLINGWOOD CASE

**Prisoner Clark Heard in His Own Defence—Inquest Adjourned for a Week.**

Collingwood, Feb. 9.—(Special.)—The adjourned inquest on the death of little Jeanet Clark, the two-year-old child of Alex. Horton Clark, supposed to have been poisoned by strychnine, opened here to-day before Coroner Stephen. County Crown Attorney Cotter was in charge for the crown, and A. A. Bond for Clark. The investigation is expected to prove that Clark attempted to kill his wife for insurance to the extent of $2500 of her life. Little direct evidence was forthcoming, and the principal interest centred in the statement of the accused.

Mrs. Foulis, a neighbor, swore that she was a friend of the family. She was in the house after the child was buried. Mrs. Clark said the child was poisoned by a glass of beer, and she was rendered unconscious after drinking it. The child had three mouthfuls from the glass. She never knew Clark to be unkind to his wife and he appeared fond of the child.

**Examined for Insurance.**

Dr. Pearson: I am medical examiner for the Chosen Friends. I examined Mr. and Mrs. Clark on Sept. 19, both passed and were insured for $2000 each. Again I examined, after Nov. 19, Mrs. Clark for a $500 policy in the Metropolitan Life. I examined the baby on June 23 last and found it in good health.

Cross-examined he said: Mrs. Clark appeared to be the one anxious for the insurance. He knew nothing peculiar about her. She was now enceinte, which might affect her, but not mentally. She might be sick after overloading her stomach with oysters and porter. The child might die in convulsions while lying beside the parents without disturbing them.

Mrs. Thompson, sworn, said she knew the child. She had seen it since Jan. 1. She saw Mrs. Clark after its death on Saturday, between 11 and 12 o'clock. "They sent for me and Mrs. Clark told me baby was dead." Mrs. Thompson continued to repeat a similar story to that of Mrs. Foulis. The child had died from the effects of poison in a glass of beer. After Mrs. Clark and the baby had gone to bed both took sick, and the baby died shortly after, and the father laid it out on the foot of the bed. Mrs. Clark was sick all night from the effects of the poison she had received.

Dr. McFaul, recalled, stated that the symptoms pointed strongly towards strychnine poison. Strychnine was extremely bitter, one sixteenth of a grain would cause the death of a child, and one-eighth had been known to kill an adult.

E. J. Bellman testified to having sold 10 grains of strychnine to Clark on Jan. 19.

J. E. Rowan, recording secretary of the Chosen Friends, testified to the payment of dues for insurance policy on Mrs. Clark.

**In His Own Defence.**

A. H. Clark, the suspected prisoner, was then called and told this story: I am a stonemason, 30 years of age, and a native of Scotland. I came home between 10 and 11 on Friday night. I brought a bottle of porter with me. I had been at the Central Hotel till then, getting the returns of the hockey match. Frank Foreman was with me all evening, and left me at my gate. The porter I bought at Cook's Hotel. My wife and child were up when I got home. I had oysters to eat and opened the porter. My wife brought in the glasses and was in the room all the time. It was a small bottle containing only one glass for each of us. She complained of its being bitter and I drank of hers. She then drank it and gave some to the child. My wife was not then taken ill, but after going to bed vomited a little, but did not complain of any pain."

"The child was lying between us, nothing was wrong with it then nor during the night that I was aware of. I did not waken till 10.30 the next morning. My wife was still asleep, the baby was dead lying between us.

"I bought some strychnine a few days before for rats. I put it on three pieces of cheese, each one-half inch thick and three inches square. I put the cheese on the shelf in the pantry and placed empty baskets before it to prevent the child getting it. The morning after her death all the baskets were down, and the cheese had disappeared. The child must have got the cheese after I went to bed while the mother was putting the victuals away. I can not say how long she was in the pantry, but long enough to eat the cheese. There was other cheese in the house.

**Gets $2.75 a Day.**

"I came to Collingwood two years ago, worked in the shipyard, and latterly in the smelter. I earn $2.75 a day when working. I pay $3.26 a month for my insurance on my wife in the Chosen Friends $1.22 a month, and in the Metropolitan Insurance $2.15 a month. The child was insured for $200. I never had any quarrel with my wife and loved my child.

"Mr. Clark was cross-examined at considerable length, but nothing new was elicited.

The County Crown Attorney, in order to show the jury the unlikelihood of a child eating cheese covered with strychnine powder had a solution of the one grain to 480 drops of water prepared and asked each member to taste it. They appeared to be convinced that it was too bitter for ordinary diet.

Mrs. Clark was too ill to appear.

The town analysts will be unable to send a report on the contents of the stomach for some days, so the inquest was adjourned for one week.

**Alaska Sable Scarfs.**

Just the best thing out for this weather. The Dineen Company have on sale fifty good Alaska Sable Scarfs, worth $7.50, for $5 each. This bargain is included in their big February Clearing Sale, now going on.

**FAIR AND MILDER.**

**Probabilities.**

**Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Westerly and southwesterly winds; fair and milder.**

Exhibition of Pictures to-day. C. J. Townsend & Co., 66-68 King St. E.

**STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.**

| Feb. 9. | At | From |
|---|---|---|
| La Bretagne | New York | Havre |
| Zieten | New York | Bremen |
| La Champagne | Havre | New York |
| Kroonland | Southampton | New York |
| Rotterdam | Rotterdam | New York |
| Minneapolis | London | New York |
| Lancerian | Glasgow | New York |
| Commonwealth | Boston | Naples |