Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

The Toronto World.

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TWENTY-THIRD YEAR

TWELVE PAGES—SATURDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 15 1902—TWELVE PAGES

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THE FUTURE OF INDIA STAKED ON THE TREATY

Sir William Vernon Harcourt Finds Fault With the Anglo-Japanese Agreement—An Eastern War Would Not be Confined to China and the China Seas.

London, Feb. 14.—Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, in the House, speaking of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, said he was not satisfied with the government's assurance, especially its motives for concluding the treaty. What was the status quo in the far East, and especially Manchuria, and what if Japan were attacked by a great, overwhelming single power? Was there no obligation to prevent her being crushed by a single power? Moreover, if there was a far Eastern war it would not be confined to China and the China seas. **They would probably be faced by opponents capable of pouring unlimited forces into Persia and Afghanistan and across the India frontier. Consequently the government was staking upon the throw of dice peace and the future of India.**

The allied fleets would be engaged in the Mediterranean and Baltic, as well as in the China seas. Was not the government, he asked, undertaking such a responsibility lightly? At a time when it was piling up millions of debt, when it was compelled to search thruout the British possessions to strengthen its army, when it had actually depleted the defences of India to get more troops, it ought to have had much further information respecting the operations of the treaty and the perils it might involve.

The treaty embodied a policy that was contrary to the wholesome traditions of Great Britain for nearly a century. These had suddenly been abandoned to embark upon a policy the future of which nobody could forecast, a policy which bound the allies to maintain the integrity and independence of China for five years at the price of war, if necessary, all treaties of this nature had an immense evil. They imposed on those signing them the necessity for doing what would be disastrous to their fortunes, or threatened them with disaster at the prospect of refusing to act, which would be injurious to the nation's credit.

RUSSIA'S VIEW.

All Her Conventions With Japan Have Been for Peace.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 14.—The Russian official view of the Anglo-Japanese treaty was communicated to the correspondent of the Associated Press as follows:

"We accept the news of the entente with the most complete equanimity, and are very happy to ascertain that England and Japan are pledged to maintain the integrity of China and the independence of Corea, two principles which Russia was the first to establish as the basis of her foreign policy in the Orient.

"Russia would willingly have subscribed to the agreements in the preamble. The English-Japanese say their convention has only essentially pacific aims. This makes it all the more astonishing when they speak of war and coalitions. What power they have in view we cannot say. But, in any case, if peace is menaced in the extreme Orient, Russia, for her part, will not fail to take all the measures necessary to safeguard her interests. All Russia's conventions with Japan have aimed at the preservation of the integrity of China and the independence of Corea, and it is true that Minister Kurino came to us immediately to communicate the text of the agreement and give the most amicable assurances.

"We have reason to believe it is not true that America, with which we remain in perfect accord, is a silent partner in the affair. We have given America positive assurances that Russia will do nothing which will disturb the interests of America in China. We do not believe America is anxious about the situation. Furthermore, we have received satisfactory assurances that America is not taking any steps against us in China."

ADDRESS IN REPLY TO KING'S SPEECH DEBATED

NATIONALIZATION OF RAILWAYS GETS A HEARING

Mr. Borden Takes Mr. Mulock to Task for Evidences of Political Preferment.

PUTS THE BLAME ON PROVIDENCE

Points Out a Conflict Between the Views of Messrs. Tarte and Sifton.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—That masterpiece of parliamentary journalism, the address in reply to the speech from the throne, was the subject of to-day's debate in the Commons. It was moved by Mr. Campbell of West York, and seconded by Dr. Beland of Beauce. No doubt the mover of the address intended to make a serious speech and to be taken seriously by the House. But members on both sides could not forbear to smile when the representative of West York craved "the indulgence" always granted to new members. Nor was it to be wondered at that the House should laugh when he "tied up the whole Northwest in the flag of prosperity." However, the crowning humor of the speech was when Mr. Campbell, after declaring that at the jubilee in 1897 Sir Wilfrid Laurier stood on the very pedestal of glory and honor, wound up by describing him as "one of the grandest and noblest and brightest statesmen the world has ever seen."

Kept Within His Topic.

Mr. Campbell confined himself, in the main, strictly to the subjects of the speech. He rejoiced in the magnificent harvest, dwelt upon the outburst of loyal sentiment evoked thruout Canada by the royal visit, and congratulated the government upon its intention to introduce legislation to prevent the spread of Anarchism in Canada. He was disappointed at the results of the census, but believed the population had increased more largely than the returns showed. All the evidence pointed to a rapid increase of population during the past five years, and when the next census was taken he was sure it would show a greater increase than ever.

Mr. Campbell rejoiced in the prospect of the C.P.R. increasing its capital by twenty millions, evidencing, as it did, increased business and prosperity, and he congratulated the government for having stipulated, in consenting to that increase of capital, for a reference of the exemption clause of the C.P.R. contract to the courts.

Assumes Prophetic Role.

Passing over Mr. Marconi's visit with a patronizing allusion Mr. Campbell dwelt on the fact that Canadians had won 376 prizes in Paris, and 188 at the Buffalo Exhibition, where, also with 344 animals, they captured $3141 in premiums, while 546 United States cattle won only $4368. The trade of Canada in the five years preceeding 1896 had made slow progress, increasing only about 9 per cent. "But," said he, "in 1896 a change came over the country, the shackles were taken off trade and Canada advanced by leaps and bounds."

Mr. W. F. Maclean: On the same old lines. [Laughter.]

In 1896, Mr. Campbell went on, the foreign trade of Canada amounted to $386,000,000; but in five years it had advanced 61 per cent. He was satisfied the foreign trade of Canada this year would amount to $425,000,000. He quoted the returns of savings bank deposits to show the growing prosperity of the country, expressed satisfaction at the proposal to establish foreign commercial agencies, and declared a direct steamship line to South Africa would build up this great Dominion as nothing else could.

The mover was pleased also that all the colonial premiers would attend the coronation, and assured the House of his belief that among all the galaxy of great men there assembled, the man above all men, the greatest and brightest of all, and wielding greatest power of all, would be Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who, in 1897 at the Jubilee, had stood on the very pedestal of glory and honor, who was "one of the grandest and noblest and brightest statesmen that this world has ever produced."

Versatility of Beland.

Dr. Beland of Beauce made two eloquent speeches in seconding the address. He spoke in French and in English. Referring to the visit to Canada of the Prince and Princess of Wales, he said their experiences in Quebec must have convinced Their Royal Highnesses that the French-Canadians would not prove disloyal. They had been to the Mother Country not only in her day of rejoicing but in her day of trial, as was proved by the graves of many French-Canadians in South Africa. "The incense of their gratitude," said he, "will continue to ascend until the last drop of the great St. Lawrence River shall have rolled by their deserted homes on its way to the sea."

Mr. R. L. Borden, the opposition leader, in tendering his usual congratulations to the mover and seconder of the address, observed that Mr. Campbell might be assured that West York, like the apologetic offender, "would never do it again." Mr. Borden spoke eloquently of the royal visit, and of the sympathy evoked in Canada by the death of President McKinley.

Multitude of Translations.

The opposition, he said, could not help being struck on the opening day by the long list of gentlemen who had left the ranks of the party opposite to strengthen the judiciary and peerage of this country. He was sure it was only Mr. Mulock's modesty that prevented him from offering an explanation of a course which he doubtless still condemned. It had been laid down as a doctrine that the prosperity which came to Canada, and, incidentally, to the world in 1896, was due entirely to the Liberal government. He would suggest the theory to Mr. Mulock that, in turn, he **blame these political translations on Providence.** Then, since Liberal members were so restive when reminded of their probable preferment, they could not possibly object to the remark that the eye of Providence was upon such and such a member.

Mr. Borden regretted the neglect of the government in the matter of a fast Atlantic service, and regretted also that Canada's adoption of a preference to Great Britain should have no better result than to subject her to restrictions in the German market, which were **not imposed upon the** Mother Country herself.

Regrettable Omissions.

He regretted also that the speech conveyed no information on the Alaskan boundary question. The Premier had told the House last year that a provisional boundary line had been established, and that the report of the Commissioner would be brought down, giving full information on the question. But the report didn't say whether the compromise was entirely at the expense of Canada, or whether we now have any portion of territory claimed by the United States. The longer the United States remained in possession of Canadian territory the greater the difficulty of future settlement.

There was no reference in the speech, either, to the contingent sent from Canada to South Africa. The House was yet in ignorance of the terms on which it was sent. Surely such an important matter was worthy of reference in the Speech from the Throne. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Borden did not regard a large increase in our imports as absolute evidence of great prosperity. For it might be that important manufacturing industries of this country were being crowded out by this increased import. He did not believe in buying in the cheapest market at the sacrifice of our own industries.

When Ministers Disagree.

Now, Mr. Sifton, speaking in the West, declared that if the woollen manufacturers could not exist on a 23 per cent. tariff the sooner they shut up the better. In which respect he differed from Mr. Tarte, who, speaking only a few days ago in Montreal, declared that an industrial crisis was at hand; that Canada was being made a slaughter market of by the United States, and what we wanted was a tariff that would protect our own trade and commerce. Perhaps the Minister who had charge of that crisis was not able to incorporate it in the King's speech. [Laughter.] Parliamentary government was devolving into a farce if Mr. Sifton could preach one policy in the West and Mr. Tarte another in the East. Mr. Sifton took the stand that it was better to close our industries, drive their employes to the United States to look for work, and spend thousands of dollars bringing foreigners into the country. Mr. Tarte's stand was the one the opposition favored. Which of the two Ministers would resign? For his own part he would prefer all the other Ministers to resign and leave Mr. Tarte in office to carry out his trade policy. [Laughter.]

Oh, for Sir Richard's Tongue.

As for the census, Mr. Borden only wished that Sir Richard Cartwright could get leave of absence from the government for about two hours to deal with that subject as it deserved. Judged by Sir Richard's standard of a national increase of 2 1-4 per cent., every dollar spent on immigration had been wasted, for there was nothing to show but the bare natural increase since 1896. Mr. Fisher declared that the exodus had ceased; but Mr. Mulock's St. John Gazette declared that the exodus to the United States still continued from the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. Borden spoke feelingly of the death of Hon. Mr. Dobell, of Mr. Clarke Wallace, and of Mr. Bell of Addington, referring to the late member for West York as one from whom he had always received hearty and generous support in the leadership; as a man of strong convictions, and having the courage of his convictions always; as one with whom he did not always see eye to eye, but always admired the sincerity of the opinions upon which he acted. A touching reference to the death of Lord Dufferin closed the opposition leader's speech.

Sir Wilfrid in Reply.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier accused Mr. Borden of suffering from bad dreams and loss of memory, for he had not been as fair as usual in his criticisms on the Speech from the Throne; in fact he seemed to be using the bellicose convictions of some of his fiery followers. Continuing, the Premier said that if our relations with Germany were not as good as five years ago it was because Canada wished to put an end to a treaty which shackled us in our action in bringing Canada and the Mother Country into closer trade relations. Besides, negotiations were now in progress to remove the German discrimination.

The Alaska boundary matter was not mentioned in the speech, because it was in the same position as last year, no progress having been made. The provisional line was drawn, so that in the Porcupine district mines claimed by Americans were now, provisionally, in Canadian territory. The condition was not satisfactory, but the government could not announce any change at present.

As to the fast Atlantic service, if after three years there was no such service, then the Liberals would be on the same footing as the Conservatives who started to get such a service in 1887, and didn't have it when they went out of office in 1897.

The C.O.D. Contingent.

The South African contingent was not mentioned in the speech from the throne. The reason was that he still held the same opinion as last session when, believing that the war was practically ended, he declared the Canadian government should not prevent men from enlisting in this country for service in South Africa. A third contingent could not be sent because there was no appropriation; but as there were young men who wanted to go to South Africa they were recruited under the machinery of the Militia Department.

Sir Wilfrid complimented the opposition leader upon his eloquent reference to Lord Dufferin, to whom he himself paid a glowing tribute, and thanked Mr. Borden also for his observation in regard to the late Mr. Dobell. Of Mr. Clarke Wallace, the Premier said: "He and I, as the House knows, were upon many questions at the very antipodes, but there is one thing that must be said of Mr. Wallace, and it is this, that everyone, whether he was his friend or his foe, had to recognize his masterly intellect, his rugged force, his strong commonsense and the ability which, whether he was to stand or fall, he brought to bear more and more on every question which came before the House. He never spoke without being listened to, he never spoke without having made an impression on the House."

A Dissatisfied Soul.

Reverting to Mr. Borden's remarks on the speech from the throne, the Premier accused the opposition leader of making the sad and lachrymose references of a dissatisfied soul, because there was no sign of bad times; his only ray of joy was in the census. He was disappointed in the census himself, but he could assure the House that there was now a movement setting in from the United States to Canada in the west and a movement of United States capital to Canada in the east. He saw before him an hon. member (meaning Mr. W. F. Maclean) who felt very much exercised over this invasion of American capital and American citizens. But for himself, he knew the result would be that these men would become Canadian citizens, and that the American capital would be used to develop this country.

There was no doubt that whoever had charge of the Canada Atlantic Railway would run it to make it pay, and, the shortest route to the seaboard being the Canadian route, it would be the one followed by the new owners. He therefore welcomed American capital, secure in the pre-eminence of our geographical position.

A Short Session.

The Premier said in conclusion that it was the intention of the government to have a short session, and in that he believed the government was consulting the wishes of members on both sides of the House.

Mr. Monk, who followed, ventured the opinion that the fulsome praises of the mover of the address had so overcome the Premier that he was oblivious to the chastity of bearingness of the speech. Criticism was necessary therefore to dispel such allusions as Sir Wilfrid's, and of the Minister of Agriculture lest he should imagine himself the greatest census-taker in the world.

The speech was silent on every important question—not a word in it upon the question of transportation, which Mr. Tarte rightly declared was the paramount question of the hour. There was abundant reference to matters which members already know all about. The visit of Marconi, and other common places of the sort, but it looked as if all really important questions were to be laid over until another session.

Government Blamed.

As to the fast Atlantic service, if the Liberals had allowed the contract made by the Conservatives to proceed we should have had a service years ago. But it would appear the Ministers were too busy scrapping among themselves to formulate any policy for the good of the country.

Mr. Campbell, he was pleased to observe, had improved in his loyalty since he began to represent the loyal county of West York. He was more loyal now than when he whitewashed the government that sent out as emergency rations for our soldiers what was merely "crumpled dog biscuits."

Mr. Monk concluded with a complaint of the wretched French translation of the speech from the throne, which he described as "a felonious assassination of the beautiful language of Moliere and Racine."

Member for East York.

Mr. W. F. Maclean, East York, resumed the debate after recess, and spoke at considerable length on the growth of trusts and combines in the United States. Mr. Maclean argued to show that the growth of trusts and the industrial unrest created thereby were largely responsible for the assassination of President McKinley. The trusts had control of the wealth, the legislatures and the machines, which manipulate the political parties.

He deprecated the sale of the Canada-Atlantic Railway to Vanderbilts, and ventured the opinion that the C.P.R. is now under the control of Americans. He believed that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and the member for West Toronto, Mr. E. B. Osler, sat on the board of directors of the C.P.R. thru the courtesy of the Hills and Morgans, and that some morning they might go to their offices to find a notification that the road is no longer theirs. The G.T.R. will follow the C.P.R., he said, and the day the railways pass to the control of the Americans, that day would the legislatures and politicians pass to their control also.

Nationalize the Railways.

Mr. Maclean roundly condemned the proposal to give the Intercolonial Railway over to the C.P.R. It would be a national calamity, he declared. The duty of Canada is to hold the vast Canadian domain and to extend the Intercolonial as far as possible. **The nationalization of the railways was the only proper solution of the transportation question.** That is the question coming out in the political issues all over the world, and he was prepared to stake his political future on that issue.

Proceeding, Mr. Maclean expressed surprise that the government had not come down with a proposal to take over the control of the telegraph systems, in connection with the Postoffice Department. Other nations have done it, and Canada could do it.

Reverting to the railway question, Mr. Maclean said that the nationalization of railways is not only desirable from a Canadian standpoint, but in the vast Imperial interests. He took comfort from the general agitation for municipal ownership of public utilities, and ventured to predict that the national ownership of railways would be the leading issue at the next federal elections.

Aiming at Annexation.

Commercial union having failed as a means of bringing about the annexation of Canada to the United States, the policy of securing control of the railways is being resorted to with that end in view, and is meeting with no opposition from the Prime Minister of the country.

Mr. Maclean expressed regret that Canada had not paid the cost of the third contingent. The daughter should stand by the mother, even until the last dollar is spent. He took issue with the Premier's argument that Canada is showing its regard in a trade preference. It is a preference to put money into the pockets of the English manufacturers and workingmen, and to take it out of the pockets of Canadian manufacturers and toilers. There should be no preference, unless Canada is given an equal preference in return.

Protection the Cure.

Mr. Maclean sympathized with the contention of Mr. W. T. Stead, as expressed recently, that the empire is being Americanized, and the cure for the evil could be found in the adoption of a protective tariff. The sole salvation of the empire was a fiscal system, such as had made Canada and had made the United States to-day the greatest commercial power in the world. He hoped when Sir Wilfrid Laurier went to England he would admit himself to be a protectionist; that he was in favor of bounties on production, subsidies to steamers, and such a system of protection as would offset the commercial invasions of outside nations. Free traders in England had long been deluded with the doctrine that the free trade policy was founded on the brotherhood of man; in point of fact, it was founded on a struggle for existence. The law that governs nations is the law of enlightened selfishness.

A Policy for Premier.

Nothing would so quickly alter favorably the attitude of the United States to the empire as preference to Canadian farmers in the British markets. That was the policy the Premier was bound to lay before the conference in England next summer. For Sir Wilfrid had admitted that was the policy which had made this country prosperous.

Bourassa Has the Floor.

Mr. Bourassa, who moved the adjournment of the debate, gave notice that on Monday he would offer the following amendment to the address: **"That the time has come when a railway policy should be framed by which the people of this country could expect some return for the enormous sacrifices they have made in order to further the development of their avenues of trade, and especially to prevent our railway system from falling under the control of foreign railway corporations."**

The speaker then announced receipt of the certificate of the return of George Riley as member for Victoria, B.C., and the House adjourned at 9.15 p.m.

NATIONALIZE THE RAILWAYS.

In the House of Commons yesterday, the control of Canada's railways by foreign corporations came up in two ways.

The member for East York, in a speech meaty with the doctrine of the nationalization of railways, stated that he believed the C.P.R. was practically owned by the Morgans and the Hills, even as the Canada Atlantic was by the Vanderbilts. The G.T.R. would be the next to go. This railway absorption was the newest United States mode of annexation.

Henri Bourassa presented the following amendment to the address: That the time has come when a railway policy should be framed by which the people of this country could expect some return for the enormous sacrifices they have made in order to further the development of their avenues of trade and especially to prevent our railway system from falling under the control of foreign railway corporations.

Sir Wilfrid Gives Reasons for Omissions Complained Of by the Opposition.

MEMBER FOR EAST YORK SPEAKS

Sees in Protection the Cure for Americanization of the World.

MANAGER OF THE ROYAL EDWARD.

Robert T. Clark, the new manager of the Royal Edward Hotel, comes from Chicago, but he is an old Torontonian. His father was a resident of Toronto for some time, having been a teacher in the Old Grammar School, and afterwards a Presbyterian clergyman.

In Chicago Mr. Clark made a record for himself as head of the famous Kinsley restaurants. He was also proprietor of the Wellington Hotel in the Windy City, and leaves the well-known Union League Club of that city to come to Toronto.

Did you ever try the top barrel?

MEETS MARCH 6.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 14.—The New Brunswick Legislature will meet on March 6th for the despatch of business.

Turkish Bath and Bed—129 Yonge St.

SCANDAL IN ELECTIONS SUBJECT TO ENQUIRY

Preliminary Hearing in London—Adjourned Till Last of Next Week—Ample Evidence of Ballot Stuffing in Montreal—West Durham Man Accused of Voting Twice.

London, Feb. 14.—The enquiry into the Mayoralty election scandal began before Judge Edward Elliott at the court house this forenoon. Three witnesses were called, City Clerk Kingston, Harry Merritt, janitor of the City Hall, and M. A. Talbot, by whom the ballots used in the last municipal election were printed. Mr. Kingston was called by Mr. Meredith.

City Clerk's Testimony.

The City Clerk stated that the ballots used in the late municipal election had been printed by A. Talbot & Co. A total of 10,500 Mayoralty ballots were ordered. He counted them in packages of 25, and received all he had ordered. Witness said that he had not ordered nor received any others from Mr. Talbot. The order for the ballots was produced. The ballots for Mayor were distributed in the different ballot boxes the witnesses said, according to schedule. From the time of receiving until distribution the ballots remained in his custody in his office. When placed in boxes the latter were locked, with keys attached, and remained in his office all day. The boxes were given to the deputy returning officers on Saturday. The witness furnished to each deputy the oath of office prescribed.

Two Boxes Left.

The ballot boxes were received personally from each deputy returning officer after the election, with the exception of two, on the night of the election. The deputy stated that the boxes had been left over night at the police station. Since the return of the boxes they had been in a room in the City Hall undisturbed, with the exception of the box from sub-division 11 of the First Ward, which was opened under the order of the court. The boxes had been brought from the room in the City Hall to the court house under subpoena of the court. The poll boxes and voters' lists were in separate packages, and were produced. Besides he had a form prepared by himself of the condition and state of each poll, from which he made his official returns.

Statements From Deputies.

Statements from all the deputy returning officers were required of the state of each poll, signed by the deputy. In addition a statement of the ballots received was required, which the witness had no doubt would be found in the boxes. The deputies were furnished with these forms by witness. **The bundle containing the poll books and voters' lists and deputies' oaths from Mr. Young's subdivision, the witness stated, was found lying on the City Clerk's table on the morning following the election. The bundle from Mr. Kennedy's sub-division was received personally.**

Did Not Count Them.

Cross-examined by Mr. McEvoy, witness stated that a boy delivered the ballots to the City Clerk. He did not count each pad to see if they were correct. He did not know of an instance where they had not been correct. The packages remained on his desk, tied in business, not sealed, and when opened were apparently in the same condition as when received. They were wrapped in paper and tied. The witness stated that it would be almost impossible to molest them. All the ballot boxes were taken away on Saturday afternoon, with the exception of one, which remained over night. Access could be made to this office by five distinct keys.

To Mr. Meredith the witness stated that during his absence for lunch on Saturday his clerk, B. Smith, was present in the office. The witness stated

Continued on Page 3.

THREE CLAIMING VICTORY

Lisgar Overrun With Candidates, Members of Parliament and Their Retinue.

HUMORS OF WESTERN CAMPAIGNING

Toombs Says Sifton Will Get the Conservative Nomination in Brandon—Richardson's Ruse.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 14.—A Baldur despatch in The Tribune to-night says: Baldur has always been loyal to Richardson, and the mighty cheer which went up from the vast audience last night as he entered the hall showed as nothing else could the grip which he and the cause he represents have upon the people.

"There is victory in that cheer, boys," said Richardson, having given his acknowledgement of the reception As he mounted the platform several little girls came forward waving flags and gleefully showing their welcome.

The members of the local government who are traveling all over the constituency are finding that they cannot fizz on the Conservative vote or whip it into line. It will be cast almost solidly for Richardson.

Toombs creates laughter by pointing out at each meeting that Sifton is now a good Conservative, and that he will be tendered the Conservative nomination for Brandon. He says Richardson's ruse should have gone over to the Conservative party last year, and then all would have been well. Both Sifton and Toombs denounced Mr. W. F. Maclean, M.P., and Toombs is particularly hard on ex-Mayor Andrews.

Sifton continues denouncing government ownership, and last night made the following statement: **"If the government of Canada got all the railroads for nothing and undertook to run them under any system that could be devised, it would take all the revenue of Canada to make up the deficits."** He made a number of other equally absurd statements.

At former meetings, Sifton, who closes, has been making remarkable statements, many of which were not in accord with facts. Richardson warned the audience about this, and said he would sit in front, where the audience could see him and whenever Sifton departed from the truth would shake his head, and the crowd would know the Minister was romancing. The scheme worked like a charm, and Richardson only had to shake his head once or twice, much to the enjoyment of the crowd and the chagrin of Sifton.

A few of the speakers in the field to-night are: Sifton, Richardson, Stewart, Toombs, Roblin, Rogers, J. Campbell, A. C. Frazer, ex-Mayor Andrews, ex-Mayor MacDonald, A. Norris, N. Boyd, M.P.; J. D. Cameron, Greenway, W. H. Hastings, J. J. Golden, O. Talbot, M.P.; T. O. Davis, M.P.; Joseph Bourke, V. Winkler, M.P., and a host of residents of the riding. All three candidates claim a victory.

South Parkdale.

Seven thousand dollars buys the most complete residence in this favorite section; just finished; contains twelve handsomely decorated rooms, four and reception hall on ground floor, finished in quarterfut oak, with oak floors, tiled bathroom, Daisy hot water heating, electric light, expensive overmantels, gas grates, verandahs; plans and photos at office. See further list in real estate column, third page. H. H. Williams, 10 Victoria-street.

Ping-Pong—Come and play "Ping-Pong," the latest English novelty in games—15 tables. Victoria Billiard Parlor, 41 Queen St. East. 46

Chas. M. Henderson & Co. Sales.

Attention is called to the list of coming auction sales under the management of Mr. Charles M. Henderson & Co., the popular auctioneers. Parties requiring their services would do well to give early notice to secure dates.

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

St. George-St. Residence for $4000.

To effect an immediate sale, $4000 will be accepted for a 12-roomed solid brick residence on this popular street. Apply to J. L. Troy, 52 Adelaide E. 6

MANHATTAN AT CAPETOWN.

Lord Minto Receives a Cablegram Announcing Her Arrival.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—His Excellency the Governor-General received a cablegram to-night, announcing the arrival of the Manhattan at Cape Town with the first division of the Canadian Mounted Rifles on board.

HOUSE ADOPTS BALFOUR'S RULE.

Requires That Suspended Members Shall Apologize to Commons.

London, Feb. 14.—The House of Commons, under closure, by a vote of 213 to 168, to-night adopted that one of Mr. Balfour's new rules of procedure to which there had been the most opposition. This new rule requires that a suspended member shall apologize to the House.

EAST HASTINGS CONSERVATIVES.

Tweed, Feb. 14.—The Conservative Association of East Hastings met here to-day. There was a large attendance. President P. R. Daley occupied the chair. Officers elected were: Hon. president, P. R. Daley; John Stokes, vice-president; W. J. Maltry, secretary-treasurer. Addresses were delivered by A. A. Richardson, local candidate; W. B. Northrup, M.P., and W. C. Mickle.

A Toronto Young Lady in the West.

Miss Nellie Brynes of Toronto, a pupil of Madame Alice Waltz, 417 Church-street, has been singing in Hamilton and Guelph during this week, and has met with a fine reception in both cities. Miss Brynes is an artist of no ordinary ability. She is the possessor of a fine contralto voice, which she uses with great expression and taste, and she certainly has a bright future in store for her. The Guelph Herald in speaking of her reception says that "she was enthusiastically encored at every appearance." Miss Brynes also sang in a concert in Hamilton in the Grand Opera House given in aid of the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, in which she gave a solo from Gounod, which was received with great applause. Miss Brynes has been highly complimented by her numerous friends upon her debut as a vocalist.

Thomas' English Chop House—music from 5 to 7.30 p.m.

The Coronation Procession.

The London, Eng., offices of The Toronto World are situate at 145 Fleet-street, E.C., and are on the direct route to be taken by King Edward's coronation procession. Mr. F. W. Large, our English representative, writes that he is willing to rent the windows to any Canadian family who may wish to view the procession. Applications should be made at once either to The World Office, Toronto, or to Mr. Large, representative of The Toronto World, 145 Fleet-street, E.C., London, England.

If you'd have a dozen of ale, finest ever brewed. Tel. Main 13 9. 6136

Mr. Nicholls' Gift to Ridley.

Frederic Nicholls has presented to Ridley College a combined hall and hockey rink, which is to cost at least $3000. This generous gift is the outcome of his interest in the new building erected for the junior department, and the acquisition of 70 acres of land for playing-grounds. These new enterprises at Ridley are largely the result of Mr. Nicholls' counsel, energy and financial help. He is also interested in the new wing to be at once erected to provide further accommodation in the already crowded junior school.

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

TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

J. F. Waters Lectures on "Byron," Trinity College, 3 p.m.

Provost Macklem lectures on "Reminiscences of Cambridge" at Varsity, 3 p.m.

Antigone at Massey Hall, 2 and 8 p.m.

Stenographers meet, 118 West King-street, 3 p.m.

Driving Club, Queen's Park, 3 p.m.

Canadian Institute meeting, 8 p.m.

Hockey at Victoria Rink, Imperial vs. Bank of Commerce, 2 p.m.

Hockey at Mutual-street Rink, St. George's vs. Wellingtons, 8 p.m.

San Toy, Princess, 2 and 8 p.m.

Eugenie Blair, "Peg Woffington," 2 and 8 p.m., Grand Opera House.

Man's Enemy, Toronto Opera House, 2 and 8 p.m.

Vaudeville at Shea's 2 and 8 p.m

Burlesque, Star, 2 and 8 p.m.

RAILWAY RATES CUT DOWN

Dominion Government and the White Pass Company Come to an Agreement.

FORMER'S SCHEDULE IS ACCEPTABLE

Canada Retains the Right to Reduce or Cancel the Tolls Altogether.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—Some time ago the attention of the Minister of Railways was directed to the exorbitant rates charged on the White Pass Railway between Skaguay and White Horse. The matter has been a subject of discussion between Mr. Blair and his department and the officers of the White Pass Railway for some time past. The Canadian government fixed a tariff which was about $18 per ton for fifth-class goods between Skaguay and White Horse, but the company refused to accept this. There was also a proviso in the proposed arrangement that the company would not charge on the American end of the road between White Pass and Skaguay to make up for any reduction that was to be made on the Canadian end of the road from White Pass to White Horse.

In other words, the Dominion government wanted to secure a thru rate from Skaguay to White Horse. The company would not come to terms and the president of the road, S. H. Graves, was sent for to England. He was in the city for the past two days, and left last night for New York.

The result of the negotiations has been that the tariff which was prepared by Mr. Tiffin, the traffic manager of the government railways, has been accepted by the company, with a few slight modifications. It contains a change to the effect that when the Governor-in-Council finds that the railway company will raise the tariff on the government end of that road, then the government will have power to re-

Continued on Page 3.

FRIENDSHIP OF AMERICANS.

Chamberlain Says England Desires to Keep and Enjoy It.

London, Feb. 14.—Last night, replying to a toast to himself and wife at the luncheon which took place in the Mansion House, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"My wife is of two nationalities, but as those are the two which it is the chief object of our diplomacy to keep in agreement and affectionate accord I hope you will think that my wife's position is no disadvantage."

Referring to the colonial support of the South African war, Mr. Chamberlain observed that it would have special effect in the United States, "whose friendship we desire, of all others, to keep and enjoy."

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

What is Clubb's Dollar Mixture?

Clubb's Dollar Mixture is a blending of selected high-grade tobaccos. It smokes cool, and will positively not burn the tongue. It's a gentleman's smoke, and is already accepted as the only perfect tobacco. The quality cannot be improved. 1-lb. tin, $1; 1-2-lb. tin, 50c; 1-4-lb. package, 25c. Sample package of 10c. A. Clubb & Son, 49 West King-street.

Soft Coal Difficulty Overcome.

There is a certain amount of satisfaction in knowing that if you cannot add to your present stock of coal you can greatly reduce its consumption by having your boilers and steam pipes covered by the Eureka Mineral Wool and Asbestos Co., 136 Bay-street. All lost heat is lost fuel. The saving will surprise you.

Perfection Smoking Mixture very cool. Alive Bollard.

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Well furnished thruout. Situate in business centre. Every convenience. Steam heating and electric light. Commodious sample rooms. The "New Murray" is exactly suitable for commercial travelers. Every attention paid to their comfort. Commercial men who have patronized the "New Murray" express satisfaction with the house and its appointments. S. Barnett, Caterer Senate, Ottawa, and Dufferin Cafe, Niagara Falls, Prop.

Russian and Turkish Baths, 129 Yonge

Rare Quality Flowers

are always kept on hand in large quantities—roses, violets, carnations, and all the favorite spring flowers. See them displayed at Dunlop's, 6 King West and 445 Yonge-street, Toronto.

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

To Commercial Travelers.

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

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

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

MARRIAGES.

MARSH—CHAMBERS—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, Isabel, eldest daughter of James Chambers of Elora, to Leonard Marsh of Toronto.

SIMSON—BAYNES-REED—At St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, on Jan. 4, 1902, by Rev. J. H. France, M. A., Lieutenant Geoffrey Basil Spicer Simson, R. N., H. M. S. Waterwitch, third son of the late Mr. Frederick John Simson, to Amy Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Baynes-Reed of Victoria, B. C.

DEATHS.

EARSMAN—At his son's residence, 229 Sumach-street, Toronto, on Friday, Feb. 14, 1902, Alexander Earsman, in his 69th year.

Funeral Monday, at 2.30 p.m. Friends please accept this intimation.

Montreal papers please copy.

GATES—At his residence, lot No. 1, Scarboro, on Feb. 13, 1902, Jonathan Gates, aged 75 years.

Funeral on Monday, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock to Washington Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

STIRLING—At St. Catharines, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1902, Duncan Howard, second son of Duncan Stirling, 592 Markham-street, Toronto, in his 30th year.

Funeral private, from his father's residence, on Saturday, Feb. 15, at 2.30 o'clock, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

TYNDALE—At her home, 136 Milton-street, Montreal, on Tuesday, Feb. 11th, in her 42nd year, Miss Mary Elizabeth Tyndale, for seventeen years assistant with Dr. Latimer Pickering, in Toronto. 467

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

All the late winter fashions are now in—and perhaps you've noticed that there is nothing so popular as the black felt Alpines with Panama brims. They're the whole thing on Broadway, and their popularity has spread over this continent. The Dineen Company are sole Canadian agents for Dunlap of New York, and Heath of London, Eng. Their prices start at any price you care to pay—quality always considered right up to $5 for Alpines and Derby hats, and $8 for silks. Store open until 10 o'clock Saturday night.

FAIR AND COLD.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Feb. 14.—8 p.m.—Fair, moderately cold weather prevails thruout the Dominion except in British Columbia, where it is mild and rainy. The general outlook is favorable for somewhat milder weather in Ontario, and very little change in the other provinces.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 40—46; Kamloops, 26—34; Calgary, 6—14; Edmonton, 20—28; Prince Albert, zero—18; Winnipeg, 6—26; Port Arthur, 2 below—24; Parry Sound, 2 below—28; Toronto, 8—24; Ottawa, 12—28; Montreal, 8—26; Quebec, 10—30; Halifax, 18—30.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Moderate to fresh northwesterly and northeasterly winds; fair and moderately cold.

Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Fresh westerly and northerly winds; fair and moderately cold.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf.—Fresh westerly and northerly winds; fair and moderately cold.

If you'd have a bottle or gallon of old whiskey. J. S. Giles, Cor Church and Carlton. 6136

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Feb. 14	At.	From.
Germanic	New York	Liverpool
Mongolian	New York	Glasgow
Anchoria	Glasgow	New York
Westernland	Liverpool	Philadelphia
Bohemian	Liverpool	New York
Dominion	Liverpool