Mammoth Value—Easy terms.
$950 purchases nice 7-roomed solid brick residence in West End. Stone foundation, slate roof, gas, bath, w.c., and full-sized cellar, deep lot, etc.
H. H. WILLIAMS,
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Aluminum Treble Ground Pens.
A Full Assortment.
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TWENTIETH YEAR

TEN PAGES—TUESDAY MORNING JUNE 6 1899—TEN PAGES

ONE CENT

The Senate Reading Room 8

A JOB FOR LAWYERS THE CURSE OF IT ALL

Alaskan Boundary Dispute Can't Be Settled Without Their Big Fees.

THIS THE PREMIER ADMITS

The Question is What Russia Really Handed Over to the U. S. by Purchase.

SIR CHARLES TRIES HIS HAND

But Sir Wilfrid Says Talk Won't Untangle It Till the Lawyers Get in Their Work.

Ottawa, June 5.—(Special.)—At the opening of the House this afternoon, Sir Wilfrid Laurier laid on the table protocol 63 of the Anglo-American Conference, which was published in The World this morning. After reading the portion relating to the offer to refer the Alaska boundary to arbitration, the Premier continued:

"With regard to the rest of the proposals of the United States Commissioners, I need not go into them just now, because they are purely formal, but I want to call the attention of the House at once to the difference existing between the proposition made by the British Commissioners and the proposition made by the American Commissioners.

The First Difference.

"The first difference of opinion was with regard to the composition of the tribunal. The tribunal proposed by the British Commissioners was a tribunal of three jurists of repute, one to be selected by the Judicial Commissioners of the Privy Council for Great Britain, the other to be selected by the President of the United States, and the third to be selected by the two, or, in the event of a disagreement, to be selected by a friendly power, the friendly power, however, not being named. With regard to the possible question which might arise on account of occupation, the British Commissioners proposed to follow identically the rules laid down by the Venezuelan treaty. The rules laid down by the Venezuelan treaty were in substance the following two: That adverse possession of 50 years, or the equivalent of possession, should constitute a title.

Mr. Foster: National?

The Prime Minister: A national title; that is to say, if territory were to be found, say, occupied by the United States, which, under the terms of the treaty, would rightly belong to Great Britain, possession of 50 years would constitute a title; possession of less than 50 years would simply constitute an equitable title, which was to be referred altogether to the arbitrators to determine what, in their opinion, law, justice and equity might require.

An Important Point.

Sir Charles Tupper: May I ask my hon. friend just here, as it is a very interesting point, would the adverse possession by Russia, as well as by the United States, in this case count on behalf of the United States contention?

The Prime Minister: I would suppose that, under such circumstances, the arbitrators would decide in the affirmative, but I am not here to lay down exactly what would be the interpretation. We simply thought, under the circumstances, without going minutely into the law or ethics of the case, that all the law and ethics of the case would be amply met and amply provided for by adopting the very rules which had been adopted by the two powers—Great Britain and the United States—in the case of the Venezuela difficulty.

What Americans Wanted.

The American proposals differed from this. On the first point, as to the constitution of the tribunal, while we proposed, as I said before, a tribunal of three, one arbitrator to represent Great Britain, another to represent the United States, and an umpire, the American proposal was that the tribunal should be composed of six eminent jurists, three to be appointed by the British authorities and three to be appointed by the American authorities. With regard to the rules proposed by us, according to the precedent of the Venezuela case, the Americans adopted the same rules, rule A, rule B and rule C, but with this important rider, that all towns and settlements on tidewater, settled on the authority of the United States and under the jurisdiction of the United States at the date of this treaty, should remain within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, no matter whether within British territory or not.

To this proposition the British commissioners made objection in the terms of the protocol, which the Premier read, and concluded by moving that the rules be suspended and the papers printed forthwith.

The Position of Canada Since.

Sir Charles Tupper said: "I will, in the first place, ask my right honorable friend if he is not able to carry us further. This leaves us where the commission adjourned until Aug. 2, but it would be interesting, after the discussion that has taken place and the statement given to the press in the United States—statements, in fact, I may say, semi-official—to know whether my right honorable friend is in a position to take the House into his confidence as to the fact of an agreement or arbitration having been arrived at, or, at all events, for a modus vivendi pending arbitration, or as to whether, arrangements, for an arbitration having been arrived at between the United States and Great Britain, that arrangement was prevented by the fact that the Canadian Government were not prepared to agree to the modus vivendi as proposed. I do not know whether my honorable friend is free to make any further communications, but, if so, should be glad to have them made now."

No Proposal for Modus Vivendi.

The Prime Minister: There is no proposal whatever. I am at liberty to say, for a modus vivendi pending the negotiation. What was proposed was the terms of an arbitration for a permanent settlement of this boundary, and these are under negotiation at this moment. I am not in a position, and regret it very much, as the negotiations are still pending, to give to the House communication of what is taking place. There have been communications in the American press imputing one thing and another to Canada, but so long as the negotiations are pending I have no authority from the Imperial Government to make any communication to the House. With regard to a modus vivendi, I may say there has been no proposal to have one, but a proposition was made to have a permanent boundary established on the Lynn Canal. For the last two years we have had a provisional boundary, accepted by the countries, on the summit of White Pass and the summit of Chilkoot Pass, and a proposal was made to us a few days ago to have a provisional boundary put up on the Dalton Trail. We have sent a proposition in accordance with that, and I believe we shall be in a position very soon to lay it before the House.

Sir Charles' View.

Sir Charles Tupper: I may say that full statement of the protocols, what they really are, as they exist between the two parties, were pretty fairly understood before, and this brings me to the conclusion that the position I took was the correct one, namely, that the statement of the difficulty or impulse at which the Commissioners had arrived with regard to the boundary question and the remission of that for diplomatic treatment between the United States and Great Britain virtually amounted to a suspension of the proceedings, and that the British Commissioners ought not to have adjourned the proceedings of the Commission, which practically were arrested until the question was disposed of. As the case was stated by the communication made to the public under the authority of my right hon. friend and the Hon. Mr. Fairbanks, the leader of the American Commission, it appeared that although this difficulty had been reached in dealing with the question of the boundary, notwithstanding that they had adjourned, after having remitted that question to their respective Governments, to the 2nd day of August, and without stating that the meeting on the 2nd day of August would only take place in case this subject in the meantime were referred to arbitration and the question practically settled by an international arbitration agreeable to both countries—I think, therefore, that the position taken by the Government on that occasion, as now explained by this protocol, and the statement with which we are now favored, brings us very much to the same conclusion, that the action taken, and I think taken very properly, by Her Majesty's Commission on this question was that until the Alaskan boundary question was absolutely removed by settlement or by arbitration being arranged for no further proceedings should take place. I merely mention that in passing, because it, to my mind, presents the position taken by Her Majesty's Commissioners on that occasion in a stronger and better light than I viewed the light on the information we had when the Commission broke up. I say that I called the attention of my right hon. friend some time ago to what I regarded as a question that might assume a good deal of importance, and that was the adoption of the Venezuela question as the one to be followed in the case of the Alaskan boundary.

At a Loss to Understand.

How the United States of America could for a single moment raise the question or any controversy upon a proposal such as the British Commissions made, that the Venezuela should be taken and adopted in the case of the Alaskan boundary, I am utterly at a loss to imagine. Because, as we all know, the Foreign Secretary and Prime Minister of Great Britain, Lord Salisbury, receded very much from the position he originally took in regard to the question, a compromise was arrived at by which Great Britain agreed not to press her claim to any territory which was shown had any adverse possession for over 50 years. This was a great concession. What I feared was that the adoption of that reference in the case of Alaska might raise a very important question. It is true that it is only about 27 years, I think, since the United States of America came in possession of Alaska, making their purchase from Russia and acquiring the rights of Russia as they were under the treaty of 1825. But the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain carries away back for over 70 years, and we remember that my right hon. friend, and also, and more especially, the minister for the interior (Mr. Sifton), notwithstanding a very strong caution from this side of the House, made a declaration on the flor of Parliament that adverse possession had ben along that coast from time immemorial. This is the term used, I think, by the Minister of the Interior, meaning that it had been in possession of Russia and afterwards of the United States, the purchaser of Russia's claims.

Of Importance to Canada.

I want to draw my right hon. friend's attention before it becomes too late, and until the matter is finally closed it is not too late, to the fact that, so far as the Venezuela boundary was concerned, it was a matter of comparative indifference to Great Britain whether this settlement or that settlement along the line in controversy should fall to one country or the other, but as it is a matter of immense importance to Canada that adverse possession should not establish a title to anything that was not included as belonging to Russia under the treaty of 1825, that treaty between Russia and Great Britain established an actual line of demarkation as well as could be established on paper.

Continued on Page 4.

BLAME THE COMMITTEE.

Hamilton Trackmen Ask That Another Committee Be Formed to Carry the Strike on.

Hamilton, June 5.—(Special.)—There is much consternation among the local trackmen of the G. T. R., who have refused to make personal applications for their positions, and will not return to work. They speak harshly of the committee for ordering them back without a word of explanation, and suggest that the committee and Organizer Lowe have been "fixed."

One trackman said he would lynch Lowe if he could lay hands on him. All the men in this district are still out and the secretary to-night sent a telegram to the Toronto union, asking that another committee be formed to carry on the strike.

Quick lunches for busy people at the Coffee Houses.

Pink of Perfection.

The dainty bride and her bridesmaids must have the prettiest and sweetest of flowers for the June wedding. If intending benedicts will leave their orders at Dunlop's, they may be sure of the very best flowers and bouquets, made in good style. Salesrooms, 5 King west, 445 Yonge-street.

Monuments and Plumbers' Marble—newest designs and perfect stock. Prices right. The Queen City Granite Co., Limited, 45 Queen St. East. 246

His Guarantors Responsible.

Local Manager Strathy of the Union Bank stated to The World yesterday that the bank would lose nothing by the alleged shortage of John Hartley Henderson, accountant of the branch at Ottawa, as Henderson's honesty had been fully guaranteed.

Gibbon's Toothache Gum affords instant relief. Price 10c. 246

Artistic photography is constituted by its delicacy of lighting and its modesty of posing. H. E. Simpson, 143 College-street.

Pember's Turkish and Vapor Baths 127 and 129 Yonge. Bath and bed, $1.00

Strawberries and whipped cream, at the St. Lawrence Coffee House.

Headache cured quickly without depressing the heart. Bingham's stimulating headache powders cure or money refunded. 12 for 25c. Bingham's Pharmacy, 100 Yonge-street. 246

Cook's Turkish Baths—204 King W.

To-Day's Program.

First camp begins at Niagara.

Decoration of Sir John A. Macdonald's monument, 2.30 p.m.

Board of Trade discusses technical education, 3 p.m.

York Pioneers, 2 p.m.

Toronto Presbytery, 10 a.m.

High School Board, 8 p.m.

Separate School Board, 8 p.m.

Annual meeting Protestant Orphans' Home, 4 p.m.

Biograph, Association Hall, 3.30 and 8 p.m.

Humane Society costume concert, Normal School Theatre and grounds, 8.15.

Quick lunches for lady shoppers at the Shaftesbury Coffee House.

G. T. R. STRIKE GETS MIXED.

Company Won't Take the Strikers Back as a Body, But All Must Apply Individually.

HAVE THE MEN BEEN BEATEN.

Roadmaster Ferguson Claims That They Have—Were the Executive Led Away?

There is still a mix-up in connection with the Grand Trunk trackmen's strike, as far as the rank and file of the men are concerned. The truth seems to be that the rank and file of the strikers have been "jollied" owing to phantom promises by outside parties being accepted by their executive at Montreal. It turned out yesterday morning that the Grand Trunk Company would not deal with the men as a union; that they took the ground that, as the men had all been discharged, in order to be reinstated they must make application individually, and that the company would select the men they wanted. The coup on Saturday night put the men—the rank and file—just where the management wanted them, apparently. The company state that they had made no conditions for their return; that the understanding was a complete surrender. It now turns out that about 500 men will not be taken back in any event. Others refused to go back without conditions. This is how it stands to-day, as far as can be gathered.

COMPANY'S CONDITIONS.

The Men Must Make a Formal Request to Be Restored to Their Places.

Montreal, June 5.—(Special.)—The fact of the matter is the company will not take back all of the men, as they declare that it would be unfair to dismiss men who had stood by the company while the others were out on strike. Yet about three-quarters of the eighteen hundred men will be taken back.

The officials state that the process of taking back will begin when the men make a formal request to be restored to their former places.

The situation of the locomotive engineers is this. The other day before adjourning the engineers presented a schedule to the company, the details of which are of course not known, and they will return for their answer on July 1.

THE STRIKE THAT FAILED.

This Montreal Despatch Says the Executive Were in Conference Last Night.

Montreal, June 5.—The Executive Committee of the Grand Trunk trackmen and Organizer Lowe held a conference to-night in regard to a large number of complaints that had been received, stating that the men would not be taken back to work. The Executive Committee having brought on the strike, and it having failed, are evidently unable to meet the men's demands.

The Grand Trunk simply agreed to take as many men back as they required, and the men will now have to await their turn, as the company does not intend to remove the men who were taken on during the strike.

A RUDE AWAKENING.

How the Men Went to Work in Toronto, Only to Go Out Again.

Thinking that their grievances had been recognized by the company, and better wages were in sight, all the trackmen in Toronto returned to their various tool houses yesterday at 7 a.m. Everything went on smoothly, and all engaged in their labor again. About 9 o'clock the sub-foremen notified the different gangs to return the tools and proceed to the yards. This was done, and then the men were told to call at the office. When they met local Roadmaster O'Dell, they were informed that the men who wanted to work on the Grand Trunk had to apply personally for employment to the foremen. One gang who called at the office was composed of six men. The man in charge told them that they could resume work, but the remainder could consider themselves discharged, as they were not wanted by the company.

They All Quit.

The men, however, to a man, would not return to work, and all repaired to their committee rooms at 26 Tecumseh-street. There a deputation, composed of Messrs. J. Low, George Acker, David Jackson, Harry O'Dell and J. McCormack, were appointed to interview the roadmaster. After the conference, which lasted only a few minutes, the men reported that that official was in ignorance of the company's present intentions.

All day long deputations lingered around the Union Station, endeavoring to see the officials. Several attempts were made to interview General Roadmaster Ferguson, but that official, although he was in his office all the time, repeatedly refused to be waited upon by the strikers. In fact, the trouble all came in trying to pass the chief clerk. He told all-comers that Mr. Ferguson would not see them, and, as a result, deputation after deputation had to walk away again.

The men will continue to meet at 26 Tecumseh-street, and talk over the trouble.

A meeting will likely be called for Thursday night at St. Andrew's Hall, when the strike situation will be the topic.

SAYS THEY ARE BEATEN.

Roadmaster Ferguson Says the Men Are Left to the Generosity of Mr. Hays.

General Roadmaster Ferguson was seen by a World reporter last night. He said: "The men have been beaten on their own grounds, and are left to the generosity of Mr. Hays. We will only engage the men who were loyal to the company and who fought fair during the strike. There were 1200 men who started in to work this morning on my division. Only about 50 of the trackmen have been refused employment, and the reason for our action is that they were receiving good wages at the time of the strike, and only went out in sympathy because they were all in the same Brotherhood. It is my opinion that the management will settle with the men at about a 10-cent raise. This is what I think, but I have received nothing officially about it."

The men, he said, in Toronto, Sarnia and London yards would not be taken back, as they were receiving from $1.25 a day up, and only went out in sympathy with the rest. There were about 12 in Toronto, he thought, that would be thus affected.

Ignores Their Union.

Supt. Jones was sure that if there had been any conditions made by the management he would have been notified officially. He was of the opinion that the trackmen had signified their own willingness to return to their work. In regard to the union, he said that the company did not take any notice of that body in any matter whatever.

See the Twenty-first Lancers and Gordon Highlanders in full motion on the Biograph.

The Biograph to-day—Association Hall—3.30 and 8.15.

ON GUARD.

But the alien crows don't seem to be very badly frightened.

DRAINAGE TENDERS WANTED

The City of Winnipeg Has $380,000 to Spend for Drainage, Redeemable in Thirty Years.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE LOCAL.

Talk of a Strike on the C. P. R. Because of a Reduction of Wages—Sad News Received.

Winnipeg, June 5.—(Special.)—The Provincial Government has decided to ask for tenders for debentures for drainage for district No. 2, amounting to $380,000. These debentures are redeemable in 30 years, and bear four per cent. interest. Tenders are to be in the hands of the Provincial Treasury by July 20. The Government will reserve the right to sell only $200,000 of the amount offered.

The local Cabinet met to-day to consider the railway situation. No announcement was forthcoming.

Nominations.

Mr. Kerr, reeve of Winchester, has been nominated by the Conservatives of South Brandon.

J. H. Ruddell has been nominated by the same party for Morden. The Conservatives are showing great activity all along the line.

Winnipeg General News.

Considerable dissatisfaction exists among the laborers on the C.P.R., and strike talk is current owing to a reduction in wages.

E. H. Neville, O.P., the inspector, received the sad news on Sunday night of the death of his son, A. V. Neville, by drowning in the Kootenay Lake.

James Fisher, the N. P. Railway solicitor, says that from information received in the city he is led to believe that any negotiations between McKenzie & Mann and the N. P have been abandoned.

Charles W. James was killed by lightning at Killarney.

Half done is too often the measure of work that you get in dyeing and cleaning. Our success as dyers and cleaners is in the use of simple and skilled methods of dyeing everything thorough. When we clean, we clean. When we dye, we dye. The most delicate fabrics cleaned and renewed without the slightest injury. Perhaps your summer garments want dyeing or cleaning. Phone us and wagon will call. R. Parker & Co., dyers and cleaners, 787-791 Yonge street, Toronto. 'phones: 3037, 3640, 2142, 1004, 5098.

Hugh Begley's Body Found.

Midland, Ont., June 5.—The body of Hugh Begley, who was drowned in September, 1898, was found on Island Sans Soucie, Saturday, and was brought here for burial today by the City of Toronto.

Broiled steaks, served quickly, at the Coffee Houses are unexcelled.

Frank Thompson Dead.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 5.—Frank Thomson, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died at his home at Merion, near here, this evening.

The beautiful moving pictures of the Pope all this week.

Anti-Jap Act Disallowed.

Ottawa, June 5.—The Dominion Government has disallowed the anti-Japanese legislation of British Columbia.

Pember's Tukish Baths, 129 Yonge-St.

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Patent Solicitors and experts, Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto.

To Our Readers.

Subscribers leaving the city for the summer months can have The World mailed to any address at regular city rates. The World is now delivered by our own carrier boys at the Island and Kew Beach; 25 cents per month. tf

Cook's Turkish and Russian Baths. Bath and bed $1.00. 202 and 204 King W

Twenty-cent dinners served at the Coffee Houses—quick and nice.

HENDERSON WAS SLICK.

The Absconding Accountant of the Union Bank Was an Adept in Fixing Books.

Ottawa, June 5.—John H. Henderson, the absconding accountant of the Union Bank, was an adept in so manipulating accounts as to cover up his methods. Although the books have been under examination for a week, it is as yet difficult to say how Henderson managed to raise the money. Mr. Billett, the acting manager, referred the Journal to the solicitors, Messrs. Lewis & Smellie, for any information that is to be given out. The solicitors state that as yet they cannot fathom Henderson's methods.

SNAKE IN HIS STOMACH.

Charles Little of West Flamboro Was Greatly Surprised When He Coughed It Up.

Hamilton, June 5.—(Special.)—Charles Little of West Flamboro' coughed up a snake, which had been in his stomach for two years. The snake was 10 inches in length. It is supposed Little swallowed it when taking a drink at a spring.

An ideal lady's bicycle should weigh 22 pounds, have a handsome finish, be equipped with a comfortable saddle, require no attention, chain should be enclosed, so that oil cannot get on skirt, have a skirt dress guard, and the rider should have perfect control of the wheel at all times. The only bicycle which embraces all these points of advantage is the dainty little lightweight ladies Cleveland which has been placed on the market this season.

Summer Head Comforts at Dineens'.

Hats are plentiful, and there are plenty of hat stores in Toronto; but a man might visit most of them before he would find just the style of hat that looks best on his head, at the price that he would like to pay. At Dineens' he has the assortments, such as he will find nowhere else, and choice of qualities at $2, $2.50 and $3, such as he cannot get for the same money anywhere. The special $2 and $2.50 imported lightweight summer felts—both stiff and soft shells—in light shades, are qualities never shown elsewhere for less than $2.50 and $3; and at Dineens' you are always sure of the style.

Villar y Villar.

No nobler name stands in the records of the proud Castilian families than that of Villar y Villar, and when a recent possessor of that name started a big cigar factory in Cuba there was a sensation in Spain somewhat similar to what would be created in England did the Prince of Wales go into trade. G. W. Muller is selling boxes of Villar y Villars for $3—"but you must not do it for long," wrote Don A. de Villar y Villar.

Association Hall—3.30 and 8.15—the wonderful moving pictures of great personages and events.

The Cooksville Accident.

Brampton, Ont., June 5.—Nothing new has been developed in the Cooksville accident. Word has been received by Crown Attorney McFadden that the condition of the injured woman has not improved to-day, although she states she will be all right in a few days. She thinks she will be able to give evidence to-morrow before Justice of the Peace Shaver.

Miss Darche Temporarily Insane.

London, June 5.—The coroner's jury which has been investigating the death of Miss Louise Darche, the Canadian nurse who shot herself at the Hotel Metropole, this city, on May 31 last, returned a verdict today adjudging her temporarily insane at the time.

Gen. Ezeta is Dangerously Ill.

Oakland, Cal., June 5.—General Carlos Ezeta, ex-President of Salvador, lies dangerously ill at his home here, and grave doubts are entertained as to his recovery. He is suffering from congestion of the lungs.

Try Glencairn cigars—5c straight.

A Pretty Big Shortage.

Glasgow, June 5.—At a meeting to-day of the creditors of Nielson Bros., the important firm in the iron and steel trade, whose failure was announced May 26, showed the liabilities to be $750,000 and the assets $110,000.

MONTREAL BANK PROSPERS

The Old Reliable Institution Has Done an Excellent Business During the Past Year.

INCREASES REPORTED ALL ROUND.

Shrewd Managers Have Gathered in Profitable Business in New York and London.

Montreal, June 5.—(Special.)—The annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal took place here to-day, Hon. Senator Drummond occupying the chair. Before the report was adopted Mr. E. S. Clouston, the general manager, said that "the only important change in our liabilities is the large increase in deposits, amounting to about $5,800,000, which arises from no special deposits, but appears to be a general increase in all classes. The increase in deposits in all the banks for the same period amounts to $32,000,000, so we appear to have received our fair share of them. We have, as you will notice, during the last year, taken advantage of the high prices ruling for bonds in the United States, and realized about half our holdings, the proceeds being at present employed in short loans in the London and New York markets.

"The only very unfavorable feature in sight is the excessive increase in call loans of $9,690,000, most of which, I am afraid, is occasioned largely by speculative operations, some of them of dubious value. This condition will probably correct itself some day, and may occasion individual losses to speculators, but should not affect the general prosperity. We are not singular in our present fortunate position, as there appears to be a universal wave of prosperity sweeping over most of the countries of the world, and in England, the United States and on the continent, manufacturers are taxed to the utmost to meet the demands of commerce."

Senator Drummond then addressed the shareholders. He said that the present condition of the Bank of Montreal was eminently satisfactory. He then went on to review the present trade conditions in Canada, speaking of the healthy condition of the lumber business, and how that product was from ten to fifteen per cent. higher than it was last year at this time. The trade of the port of Montreal had increased and the showing in the grain trade was particularly good.

For 1899 Cleveland bicycles are absolutely alone in modern improvements; and their many new ideas, especially the new ball and roller bearing, mark an era in cycle construction.

MARRIAGES.

McGEOUGH—McRAE—On June 5, at St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Beaverton, by the Rev. Father Cantillon, Mary Catharine, youngest daughter of the late Capt. William McRae of Cedar Beach, lake shore, to James Edwin McGeough of Toronto, formerly of Lindsay.

Orillia and Lindsay papers please copy.

LAWSON—BURKHOLDER—At the residence of the bride's father, Stouffville, on Saturday, June 3, by the Rev. C. H. Hainer, A. H. Lawson of Toronto, to Lillie May, daughter of S. Burkholder, Esq.

DEATHS.

GILL—At Toronto General Hospital, on Monday, June 5, Thomas John Gill, aged 56 years.

Funeral from his late residence, seventh house north of C.P.R. track, Delaware-avenue, Dovercourt, on Wednesday, June 7, at 3 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

Montreal papers please copy.

JOHNSTON—At 105 Church-street, suddenly, on Monday, June 5, Maxwell Johnston.

Funeral from the above address on Wednesday, 7th inst., to St. James' Cemetery.

TOBIAS—On the 4th inst., at Hamilton, Adeline M., relict of the late Edmund M. Tobias of London, Eng., in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral Tuesday, 6th inst., 2.30 p.m., from her son's residence.

The Biograph is an entertainment and a liberal education.

BRITAIN'S HONORS TO LORD KITCHENER

The Crushing of Mahdism Was Due to the Genius of the General.

REMARKS OF MR. BALFOUR

In Introducing the Vote for $150,000 for the Sirdar in the House of Commons.

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN

Supported the Motion, While Expressing Regret at the Treatment of the Mahdists.

London, June 5.—Mr. Balfour, in introducing the vote of $150,000 for Lord Kitchener in the House of Commons, said the fact that the power of Mahdism was crushed was due to the genius of the man they desired to honor and reward. The Government leader expressed the hope that those who objected to the policy of the Soudan advance would not think that was a reason for resisting the vote, as such a course would be introducing politics into military matters.

He then dwelt with admiration on the way the Sirdar had surmounted difficulties and organized victories by "his unswerving and almost superhuman industry." He deserved a signal mark of gratitude and honor and he (Mr. Balfour) believed that in proposing the vote he was only carrying out the wishes of the House and the country.

Opposition Leader Supports.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Opposition leader, cordially supported the motion, while expressing regret at the treatment of the Mahdi's body, which he regarded as an error of taste and judgment.

Mr. Balfour did not refer to the incident of the Mahdi's head, excepting indirectly, when he said he conceived that there was only one question before the House, namely, military merit. In connection with his reference to mixing politics in military matters, Mr. Balfour declared that those who wished to withhold from a successful general a merited reward because he had carried out a policy of which they disapproved were virtually telling him and his soldiers who had faced death that they would have not only to obey orders, but to know those orders they were obeying. Mr. Balfour added that the country whose army concerned itself with politics was on the verge of military despotism.

Mr. Morley Opposes.

Mr. John Morley, the former Liberal Chief Secretary for Ireland, opposed the vote on the ground of the treatment of the Mahdi's head, to which Mr. Balfour replied that he did not believe the element of vengeance had influenced General Kitchener in the smallest degree, pointing out that he had treated the Mahdi's family with the utmost consideration. The removal of the body, he also said, had been public, as publicity was an essential part of the policy dictating the act. It was the first duty of the man responsible for the safety of the men and officers left in charge of Omdurman to root out the fanatical superstition which had been the strength of Mahdism for years. Mr. Balfour admitted, however, that perhaps the re-interment of the remains might have been conducted in a better manner.

Lord Kitchener, General Lord Roberts of Kandahar and the Duke of Marlborough were in the gallery of the House of Commons during the debate.

Kitchener Called on Balfour.

London, June 5.—Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, Sirdar of the Egyptian forces, arrived here to-day, and called upon Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons, with whom the General had a long interview. Mr. Balfour to-day will make a full explanation in the House of Commons of the reason for destroying the tomb of the Mahdi at Omdurman and the disposal of his remains.

Don't miss the Biograph and the wonderful moving pictures.

Many Happy Returns.

Many happy returns of the day. Duncan M. Macdonald, born at "Oaklands," June 6, 1873.

Smoke Manhattan cigar, 10c. Try it.

Very Warm, With Thunderstorms.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, June 5.—(8 p.m.)—The pressure distribution is rather complicated to-night, the chart showing four distinct low areas over different parts of Canada and the northern portion of the United States. In Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and also in Eastern Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, the weather is cool and showery, whilst in Ontario and Western Quebec it is very warm and thundershowers have been reported from many places.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 38—62; Kamloops, 44—60; Calgary, 36—54; Prince Albert, 42—64; Qu'Appelle, 38—62; Winnipeg, 44—72; Port Arthur, 46—58; Toronto, 56—87; Ottawa, 54—82; Montreal, 58—85; Quebec, 54—84; Halifax, 46—58.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Fresh southwesterly winds; mostly fair and continued very warm, with thunderstorms in some localities.

Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Fresh southwesterly winds; mostly fair and continued very warm, with thunderstorms in some localities.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Cloudy and cool, with local showers.

Maritime—Warmer; mostly fair; local showers.

Lake Superior—Warm and unsettled, with local showers or thunderstorms.

Manitoba—Continued cool; unsettled and showery.

If you're hot and want cool clothes, you can get them at Oak Hall, 115 King-street east, for very little prices.

Armeda Ceylon Tea has the flavor.

Steamship Movements.

June 5.	At.	From.
City Worcester	Cardiff	Halifax
Longbrig Holme	Dundee	Montreal
Torr Head	Belfast	Montreal
Tongariro	Liverpool	Montreal
Pinemore	Liverpool	Montreal
Salacia	Glasgow	Montreal
Manila	New York	Naples
Friesland	New York	Antwerp
Germanic	Liverpool	Belfast
Umbria	Liverpool	New York
Koeningen Luise	Bremen	New York
Aller	Gibraltar	New York
Anchoria	New York	Glasgow

POOR COPY