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TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR — EIGHT PAGES——WEDNESDAY MORNING AUGUST 5 1903——EIGHT PAGES — ONE CENT

Senate Reading Room
Ottawa

Sarto, Patriarch of Venice, New Pope Unanimous Choice of Sacred College

Assumes the Name of Pius X and Receives Loyal Homage of Roman Populace.

WILL BE CROWNED ON SUNDAY.

Rome, Aug. 4.—The conclave, after being in session for four days, elected Giuseppe Sarto, Patriarch of Venice, as Pope to succeed Leo XIII., and he now reigns at the Vatican and over the Catholic world as Pius X. To-night all Rome is illuminated in his honor. His election and the assumption of his holy office were marked by a striking demonstration and impressive ceremonies at the Vatican, which only ended this evening. To-morrow the new Pope, clad in all his full Pontifical robes and with all the ritualistic ceremony will receive the members of the diplomatic corps, the cardinals and the bishops, who will then offer official homage, this, notwithstanding the fact that twice to-day the cardinals and many high officials of the Vatican went thru a similar ceremony.

Coronation Aug. 9.

The date upon which the coronation of Pius X will occur has not yet been officially decided, but the impression prevails that it will take place Aug. 9. Altho the election was over at 11 o'clock this morning and was announced to the world 45 minutes later, by the appearance of the new Pope, at the window of St. Peter's, the conclave was not formally dissolved until 5.30 this afternoon. The cardinals then returned to their various apartments in Rome, with the exception of Cardinals Oreglia and Rampolla, who temporarily retain their official suites in the Vatican, and Cardinal Herrero y Espinosa, who is too ill to be moved for several days. It was to the sick cardinal that the new Pope paid his first visit after being formally proclaimed Pontiff. The cardinals will remain in Rome for to-morrow's ceremonies, and should the coronation be fixed for next Sunday, they are not likely to return to their respective homes until after that ceremony. With the exception of the Spanish Cardinal Herrero, all the others are now in fairly good health.

Election Unanimous.

The election of the Patriarch of Venice this morning was unanimous. After Monday's ballot, it was a foregone conclusion that he was the only candidate satisfactory to all to secure the necessary two-thirds. One of the cardinals said to the representative of the Associated Press that he believed Pius X would follow the broad lines of Leo's policy, altho not likely to accentuate it. This voices the general feeling here, which is one of satisfaction. The new Pontiff is a man of simple origin, and, altho not a very prominent candidate, he had been frequently mentioned as one of the many cardinals who might be taken up as a compromise. In several respects he resembles his venerable predecessor, notably in his reputation for culture and piety. Having been associated with no factions this fact alone won him much favor from foreign cardinals who were without an especial candidate. Pius X was humorously described as "a country mouse who could not possibly find his way about Rome." Venetians who know the new Pope well, say that he will soon be as much beloved as Pontiff as he was yesterday as the beloved patriarch of the poor of the Adriatic. In appearance Pius X is a very handsome man. He has a fine erect figure, despite his 68 years, his face greatly resembling that of the late Phillips Brooks. When he pronounced his first benediction to-day at St. Peter's his voice rang out with splendid resonance.

Election Proclaimed.

The election of Cardinal Sarto, once it was consummated, was proclaimed in a loud voice by the cardinals' scrutineers to the sacred college, Mgr. Merry del Val, secretary of the conclave, and Prince Chigi, marshal of the conclave, were notified thru a bell by Cardinal Oreglia. They entered the august chapel amid visible excitement, the eager faces of the conclavists and spectators being seen crowding about the door.

The friends and supporters of Sarto gathered around him complimenting him, crying "Viva" and even clapping their hands without ceremony. They appeared to be unable to contain their joy. These few moments of oblivion gave Sarto's opponents time to recover their balance and conceal their chagrin, altho the majority even among them declared themselves to be satisfied with the result, and only a few sour faces were seen.

Among the conclavists and prelates the expression of opinion was much freer, and two so lost their tempers that they had to be separated by the scandalized onlookers. There was great irritation on one side and a correspondingly great exultation on the other.

"Sarto!" Sarto!" ran from mouth to mouth, penetrating to the furthermost corner of the Vatican precincts. All rushed towards the Sistine Chapel to see the new Pontiff emerge and pay their homage and have the honor to be among the first to kiss his hand. After the election none seemed quite to know what to do, it being to all, except Cardinal Oreglia, a new ceremonial. Even he had only seen it twenty-five years ago.

New Pope Accepts.

Cardinal Oreglia, as dean of the cardinal bishops, called Cardinals Nemo and Macchi, the deans respectively of the cardinal priests and cardinal deacons. They approached the newly elected Pontiff, saying in Latin, distinctly, but in a shaking voice:

"Do you accept your election according to the canonical law as Supreme Pontiff?"

The moment was one of extreme tension of feeling. There was a perceptible pause before Cardinal Sarto found and controlled his voice. Then he answered simply:

"Yes."

The cardinals thereupon removed their baldachinos so that that of Sarto was the only one remaining, thus marking him as their supreme head. The passing supremacy of the cardinals was gone, and was now concentrated in one person.

Donned the White Robes.

While Prince Chigi, the master of the conclave, was drawing up the official act of the election and acceptance of the new Pope, the latter, surrounded by his friends, disappeared into a small room near the latter, where he donned the white robes of his office. Pius X. was assisted by his conclavist, who first knelt and kissed his master's hand and thus received the first apostolic blessing given by Pius X.

When he was robed the secretary of the conclave, Monsignor Merry del Val, kneeling, offered him the papal white cap amidst breathless silence. He did not follow the precedent created by Pope Leo, who declined to give his red cap to the master of ceremonies, but with a slight smile Sarto took the white cap, placed it calmly on his head and dropped the red one lightly on the head of Monsignor Merry del Val, amidst a murmur of approval. This is taken as a certain indication that the happy recipient is soon to be raised to the cardinalate.

As the new Pontiff stepped from behind the altar, the only touch of color about him being his red and gold shoes, he really seemed the embodiment of his holy office. His face was pale and clearly softened by emotion. He paused a moment as he came before the expectant cardinals and then seated himself on the throne with a hurried movement, as tho he had suddenly grown weak. His back was to the altar and he was enthroned to receive the so-called "first obedience" of the cardinals. They came forward, one by one, some calm and some smiling, and others sober and non-committal, while others found considerable difficulty in concealing their disappointment.

All kissed his hand and foot, while he saluted each on the cheek with the kiss of peace. Then all broke into the Te Deum with such effect that scarcely an eye was dry.

Gave Papal Blessing.

Pius X. then rose and, in a voice at first tremulous, but gradually becoming full and firm, administered the Papal blessing to all the members of the Sacred College. It was received with bowed and uncovered heads.

The Fisherman's Ring not yet having been found, a new one, designed by Camerlengo Oreglia, was placed on the Pontiff's fingers as a symbol of renewed power and evidence that the Catholic Church has once more a sovereign head.

Sarto bore himself with becoming dignity, and gave no outward sign of exultation in this the supreme moment of his life.

Crowds Rushed Madly.

When the great central window of St. Peter's facing the piazza swung slowly open, signifying an election, a loud shout arose and the crowds rushed madly towards the cathedral. At the open window half a dozen Vatican attendants appeared. Suddenly they broke out a gorgeous banner bearing a cardinal's arms.

Reinforcements of troops crossed the piazza at the double, then closed their ranks and held back many who strained every nerve to get close to the window.

For a minute or so none knew to which cardinal belonged the arms so significantly displayed. Then the rumor arose that they were Sarto's, but few persons were absolutely sure of their identity.

The tension was soon relieved. Cardinal Macchi in his cardinal robes, car-

Continued on Page 2.

Pope Pius X.

Cardinal Giuseppe Sarto was born at Riese, Province of Venice, June 2, 1835. He was created Cardinal and Patriarch of Venice June 12, 1893. He is very learned in the ecclesiastical doctrines, is modest, energetic, a good administrator and organizer, a patron of the arts, and his seriousness always has been proverbial.

Early in April Pope Leo, in a conversation with Father Perosi, the Italian composer, said in speaking of Cardinal Sarto: "Hold him very dear, Perosi, as in the future he will be able to do much for you. We firmly believe he will be our successor."

He has been known for many years as one of the greatest preachers in the Church.

Cardinal Sarto belonged to the ecclesiastical congregations of bishops and regulars, sacred rites, indulgences and sacred relics. He enjoyed great popularity in his diocese. He is honored by all for his purity, for the strict uprightness of his life and for liberalities. He is a modest and agreeable man, highly cultivated, very kind hearted and still strong and robust in spite of his 68 years. He has never taken great part in the political and public life of the Church, but divided his time between study and good works. Altho most faithful to the Holy See, he was presented to the King and Queen of Italy in Venice. He was considered among the more liberal members of the Italian episcopate and sacred college. It is said that Leo XIII. sided with him on one occasion when Sarto disapproved of Rampolla's policy.

Altho little is known of Sarto's political tendencies, he is considered to be one likely to avoid conflicts and to continue the moderate policy of Pope Leo and Cardinal Rampolla. The officials here recall Sarto's tactful course in receiving the King and Queen of Italy at Venice, which removed much of the friction hitherto existing, and led to a warm friendship between Sarto and Queen Helena. This incident is cited as an evidence of his conciliatory disposition, and the likelihood of no material change taking place in the policy of the Vatican.

FISHERIES QUESTION.

Memo Presented to House by Hon. Raymond Prefontaine.

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—(Special.)—Hon. Raymond Prefontaine laid on the table of the House to-day a memo on the presentation of the fisheries question. It recites the events leading up to the reference of the question to the Privy Council and refers to the conference which followed the decision of that tribunal. In Ontario the memo states the fisheries were relinquished to the province as a proprietory right. This involves the issue of all fishery licenses in inland waters and the collection of all revenues therefrom, all rights of regulation being reserved. The Dominion may deem it expedient to make some further claim in regard to the waters of the great lakes which form the boundary line between two foreign countries. A final agreement will be reached as soon as possible.

BAD HAYING WEATHER.

Kingston, Aug. 4.—The frequent rains are hampering the farmers in the harvesting of their hay crop. Large quantities of hay were, however, put into the barns yesterday. To-day's storm will injure quite a bit of the crop. There are prospects, farmers state, that considerable of the hay will be mouldy, owing to the absence of good drying weather.

The New Ontario and West Indies exhibit at the fair will be lit, as last year, by Siche Gas. An entirely new system of piping with a different arrangement of lights will be put in by the Siche Co., for the purpose of illustrating by a striking object lesson the varied effects possible with this, the most modern and safest system of artificial illumination. The machine to be used to light this large building will be an exact copy of the special 200 lb. Siche now in use at Pickering College, Pickering, Ont. A fine half-tone of the machine will be sent to anyone writing 81 York-street, Toronto.

Did you ever try the top barrel

Travelers' Moonlight.

The city travelers are expecting a large crowd as usual at their annual moonlight Thursday evening next, per steamer Chippewa. This will undoubtedly be the event of the season. Do not miss it. The 48th Highlander's band and Glionna's Marsicano orchestra will accompany the excursionists.

Try the decanter at Thomas', three for a quarter

If Not, Why Not?

You should have an Accident Policy. See Walter H. Blight. Phone 2770. Medical Building, Bay and Richmond-streets. 136

ELECTROLYTIC STEEL PLANT NOW PLANNED FOR CHIPPAWA

Canadian Capitalists Secure Ruthenberg Process of Making Steel by Electricity, and Will Get a Large Block of Canadian-Niagara Power.

Niagara Falls, Aug. 4.—It was currently reported on both sides of the river to-day on good authority that Canadian capitalists had secured the Ruthenberg process of making steel by electricity, and in the near future will construct mammoth electrolytic steel plants on the Welland River at Chippawa, using a large block of Canadian Niagara power.

The projected railroad along the Welland River and the recent activity there leads to the belief that the scheme is well mapped out. If steel can be made cheaply from electricity a wonderful growth will be seen along the Niagara frontier, as an enormous amount of power will be consumed, and the nearer the plants can get to the source of power the better electrolytic steel is known to be a probability, and it is said that the Ruthenberg process is so good that strong competition can already be given to the old style process of making steel.

CUNARD SHIPS FOR WAR AGREEMENT IS ASSURED

British Government Will Loan Company Thirteen Millions at 2 3-4 Per Cent.

London, Aug. 4.—The agreement between the Admiralty, the Board of Trade, the Postmaster-General and the Cunard Steamship Company, dated July 30, is assured in a parliamentary paper this evening. Accompanying the agreement is the draft of a trust deed, securing the debenture stock on which the government's advance of $13,000,000 for building the two new steamships is made. The new mail carrying agreement substituted for payments by weight, a fixed annual payment of $340,000 during the life of the contract, which is for 20 years, dating from the first sailing of the second of the two new steamships. It provides that the mails shall be carried more speedily than at present. The company will be bound to utilize the best steamships for the mail service and the agreement stipulates for deductions from the subsidy in the event of the company failing to carry out the terms of the contract.

For War Purposes.

All the company's steamships between Liverpool, New York, Boston, the Mediterranean ports and Havre, including the new steamships, which will have a speed of 20 to 24 knots an hour, will be at the disposal of the Admiralty for hire or purchase in the event of war. The vessels must be maintained under the British flag and managed without any undue increase in freight charges or undue preference against British subjects. The masters, officers and engineers of all the vessels must always be British subjects and the same condition applies to three-fourths of the crew.

On the Campania, Umbria and Lucania, until the new vessels have been completed, and thereafter on the new vessels, all the certificated officers, other than the engineers, and not less than half the crews must belong to the Royal Naval reserve.

Loan of Thirteen Millions.

The company is not allowed to sell any vessel whose speed is 17 knots and upwards without the consent of the government, which will include the plans for the new vessels with a view to their conversion into armed cruisers. The company must maintain the gun mountings, etc., ready for use. For these concessions the government agrees to subsidize the new vessels at $375,000 per year each. The loan of $13,000,000, which will bear interest at 2 3-4 per cent., and is to be repaid in 20 annual instalments, will rank as the first charge in the whole Cunard fleet, and will be secured by debentures. The agreement provides for a reduction in the subsidy for the new steamships in the case of their failure to attain a minimum speed of 23 1-2 knots.

The trustees for the debenture holders are Sir Francis Hopwood, on behalf of the government; Lord Inverclyde for the Cunard Company, and Lord Revelstoke, who has been elected by his colleagues. The company must issue to the government nominees such voting powers as will prevent the passage of any special resolution by the shareholders in violation of the contract.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC BILL.

Several Amendments Will Be Moved on Next Reading.

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—(Special.)—Mr. Monk gives notice that he will move in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific bill that "The branch from the main line of the Quebec section to Montreal shall be begun as soon as the company have entered upon the operation of the said line, and shall be completed to Montreal as soon as the main line is completed on the said Quebec section."

Col. Hughes will move to amend Section 12 by omitting the word "Gravenhurst."

Mr. Fowler will move to strike out Section 11, or in the alternative to amend the section by providing that in case the Grand Trunk shall acquire the whole or any part of the common stock of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, such stock shall be paid for in cash to the full par value thereof by the said Grand Trunk Railway Company.

The Annual Financial Review.

The third volume of that very complete work of reference, "The Annual Financial Review," is now ready for distribution. This year's edition is much improved and enlarged, and treats all of our Canadian listed corporations very fully. In it may be found many statements that are not easily obtainable, and complete record of prices of the various stocks and bonds for the past ten years. The subscription price is three dollars per annum, which includes any supplements which may be issued during the year. A copy of last year's Annual, which contains amongst other interesting matter the full text of the lease of the Dominion Coal Company to the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, will be included in a limited number of new subscriptions for the present year. The work is published at 22 St. John-street, Montreal.

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A Prosperous Company.

The Siche Gas Company has recently installed plants for Mr. J. J. Kenney, vice-president and manager of the Western Assurance Co.; Major Wadsworth, "Pinehill," Weston, etc. This week it is sending a shipment of machines to Assiniboia, N.W.T., and each week sees new installations in Quebec. If you require a thoroly up to date, safe light, see the Siche catalog, before purchasing. Head office, 81 York-street, Toronto.

Tents for Exhibition. The D. Pike Co., Limited, 123 King st. east. Phone 1291.

Ottawa Free Press.

The Free Press building in Ottawa is right in the heart of the city, adjoining the Russell House, and right opposite the fine City Hall. The building contains four floors and a basement. The latter is used for a press room, with the offices on the ground floor, and the Mechanical rooms above. Under a vigorous management, The Free Press is again away ahead as the great Liberal daily at the Capital. Its circulation increased by 3000 copies in a single month.

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PORT HOPE BOY DROWNED SAILING CRAFT UPSET

Fred Greenaway, Clerk in Postoffice, Meets Death in Bay of Quinte.

Belleville, Aug. 4.—A sad drowning accident occurred on the Bay of Quinte to-day, the victim being Fred Greenway, a clerk in the postoffice at Port Hope. Young Greenaway arrived at the Y. M. C. A. camp on Sunday night, coming from Port Hope with George Small. To-day he went out in a sail boat in company with two other young men. The craft capsized in a squall and Greenaway was drowned. Deceased was a son of William Greenaway, foreman in The Port Hope Guide newspaper office, and was well thought of. He was about 20 years of age.

EXPIRED IN A BUGGY.

Caledon, Aug. 4.—John Armstrong, an aged and respected farmer living on the first concession of East Caledon, expired in his buggy after a drive from Orangeville on Monday night and dropped out of the rig as his son was unhitching the horse.

DIED ON DAUGHTER'S WEDDING DAY.

Woodstock, Aug. 4.—Mrs. Wedgery, wife of Edwin Wedgery, an employe of the Whitelaw foundry, died under particularly sad circumstances at her home on Bay-street last evening. For the past year she had suffered from an illness which told upon her health. This malady recently developed into heart trouble, as a result of which her death occurred. Mrs. Wedgery's daughter was married at noon yesterday, and during the reception at the house Mrs. Wedgery was in excellent spirits.

FELL FROM HAY RACK.

Lucan, Aug. 4.—Thomas Bennett, sr., a well to do farmer living on the Roman line, Biddulph, aged 70 years, fell from the rack of a hay wagon on Monday evening, striking heavily on his left shoulder without any apparent serious injury. During the night his condition became alarming, and he died at an early hour Tuesday morning. He leaves a widow and seven grown up sons.

DIED FROM A FALL.

Wattrloo, Aug 4.—A well-known Waterloo Countyite and a familiar figure of the town in the person of Mr. Anthony Dauer died here Saturday from the effects of a fall. He fell three feet from the Market Hotel steps on to the cement walk, fracturing his skull, causing death in a few hours. He was 78 years of age and had been living retired for a number of years at the above hotel.

DIED FROM A FALL.

London, Aug. 4.—Miss Elizabeth Hill, who sustained a severe fall on Richmond-street the other day by being frightened by a dog, died at Victoria Hospital from the effects of the mishap. Deceased was a resident of the city for thirty years, having come here from Glasgow, Scotland.

HARVESTERS ARE NEEDED AS MANY AS LAST YEAR

Work for 18,000 in Wheat Fields of West and First Party Leaves Aug. 17.

Montreal, Aug. 4.—(Special.)—"The stories to the effect that no harvesters will be required in Manitoba this year from the outside are without foundation, and are being sent out by interested parties," was the statement made to-day by Mr. Robert Kerr, passenger traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He said that 18,000 had gone up to Manitoba last year, and that just as many would be required this season. The first batch left last year the 20th of August, but this year the start will be made three days earlier.

TORONTO AND HAMILTON BILL.

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—(Special.)—It has been arranged that the Toronto & Hamilton Railway bill will be considered by the Railway Committee a week from Thursday.

TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

I. A. A. A. concert, club house at Island, 8.30 p.m.
Arrival uniformed I. O. F. from Detroit, 7 p.m.
General Committee Conservative demonstration, Queen's, 8 p.m.
Central India Missions, Knox Church, 9.30 a.m.
Vaudeville, Hanlan's Point, 3 and 8.
Vaudeville, Munro Park, 3 and 8.
Q.O.R. band concert, Bellwoods Park, 8.

BIRTHS.

SELWYN—At 64 Madison-avenue, on Aug. 4, to Major and Mrs. C. H. Selwyn, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BATHGATE—NESBITT—At 214 Soraurenavenue, July 30, 1903, by the Rev. D. C. Hossack, William Bathgate to Minnie Nesbitt, both of Toronto.

FOX—MOORE—At the Church of Angels Guardian, Orillia, July 28th, by Rev. Thos. Roach, William H. Fox of Toronto to Helen Agatha Moore, daughter of Christopher Moore, Esq., Orillia.

DEATHS.

ELSON—At Langstaff, on Monday, Aug. 3, Hannah Jane, wife of Allen B. E. Elson, aged 55 years.
Funeral Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 1.30, to Thornhill Cemetery.

FERGUSON—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1903, at his late residence, 404 Manning-avenue, W. H. Ferguson, aged 61 years.
Funeral on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 2.30 p.m., from above address to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

HURST—At Grace Hospital, on Aug. 4, Ida May, beloved and only daughter of William and Sadie Hurst.
Funeral Thursday, Aug. 6, at 2.30 p.m., to Prospect Cemetery.

NICHOLS—On Monday, Aug. 3, at 117 Concord-avenue, Wilfrid, youngest son of A. B. and Annie Nichols, aged 7 years.
Funeral Wednesday at 2.30 p.m.

ROWLATT—On Aug. 3, 1903, Frank Alfred, infant son of Frank and Lena Rowlatt, aged 2 weeks and 3 days.
Funeral private.

Benefits of Rural Mail Delivery in U.S. Seventeen Thousand Separate Routes

What It Costs Uncle Sam to Give Farmers a Free Delivery Service.

GENERAL BRISTOW INTERVIEWED

Washington, D.C., Aug. 4.—(From a World staff correspondent.)—When will Canada be ready to inaugurate the rural free delivery service in connection with her postal department? Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, the head of the rural service of the United States, talked entertainingly on this query Sunday with The World correspondent. He is considered the best authority on this topic in North America. He has studied conditions in the States and Canada for years with this subject always in view. He thinks Canada is sure to try the experiment within the next year, and declares that for the Dominion to keep pace with the other improvements in her public service rural free delivery is inevitable for much of the British territory to the north in the near future.

General Bristow is the centre of all eyes in the states just now, as he is the chief prosecutor of the ring of postal officials who have been plundering the postal department.

General Bristow Talks.

"It occurs to me that Canada can install the rural free delivery system just as profitably and as economically as the states," he observed. "The march of events tends in this direction. The Canadians are too progressive to dispute the commercial advantages of the scheme. It is of course with the Dominion a financial problem. With another transcontinental road projected, with millions of government aid, this favor to the rural population there will not be long denied.

"But it is a considerable charge on government revenue. We have now some 17,000 separate rural delivery route. Each route serves not less than 100 families, and as many as 500. The average is 150 families. No route is opened that will not reach at least 100 families. This distance is 25 miles in the broken country and 30 in prairie sections. The expense is about $12,000,000 annually. The expense of each route is in the nature of a contribution from the public revenues, for I don't think the income of any route will exceed one-third of the salary of any carrier.

Benefit is Mutual.

"The great benefit, however, is mutual. It is not confined to the rural residents, but is reflected in the increased prosperity of the adjacent towns. The first benefit I observed was that which enabled the farmer to get his daily paper a few hours after publication. The daily papers increased their circulation enormously.

"In countries like Canada, where the average farmer is a manufacturer of farm products, the daily quotations of the daily papers are almost indispensable to successful farming. Thus he can take advantage instantly of a favorable market. This applies to selling as well as buying. This idea has grown so on rural free delivery routes that I have heard the merchants of the cross-roads establishments assert that the stores of the larger towns were driving them out of business. The housewife sees in the morning paper a sale of this or that article in the larger towns, and with the rural telephone at once calls up and orders c.o.d. what she wants and gets it before night. I take it that the development of the system means the certain destruction of the smaller country dealers. This is the farmers' gain, as it merely removes another middle man with whom they must share the profits. It is the evolution of the idea of quick barter and exchange.

Profit to Whole Country.

"I propose to issue within the next three months a publication from this department covering the experience of many years, and show the public how we are spending these millions, and how the profit accrues to the whole country, and not merely to the farmer. The rural district is the first to feel the benefit, but my experience reveals many sources of substantial profit.

"No, from my knowledge I can't see why Canada can't secure splendid results from the rural free delivery system. The farmer is entitled to this consideration, as he does so much for the substantial prosperity of the country. When the farmer is prosperous it is reflected thruout the whole country."

G. C. Porter.

BRITISH NEWS SERVICE FOR CANADIAN PAPERS

Government Will Give $15,000 a Year for First Three Years on Certain Conditions.

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—(Special.)—The government's proposals for assisting the establishment of an independent Canadian cable news service from London is contained in the following resolution, which the Finance Minister will move in the House on Thursday:

"The Governor-in-Council may authorize the payment of the following sums in the respective fiscal years mentioned, for the purpose of assisting in establishing and maintaining an independent and efficient service of telegraphic news from Great Britain for publication in the Canadian press."

In the fiscal year of 1903-4, a sum not exceeding $15,000, or at the rate of $15,000 per annum for any period less than a year; for the fiscal years 1904-5 and 1905-6, $15,000 a year; for 1906-7, $10,000, and for 1907-8, not over $5000.

The said sums may be paid at such time and in such manner as the Minister of Finance may determine, to any association or committee representing the proprietors of such newspapers as may associate themselves for the purpose of establishing and maintaining such service.

Provided, however, that no payment shall be made under the authority of this act until the Minister of Finance shall have satisfied himself that the benefits of the service are open on fair and reasonable terms to all newspapers published in Canada, and that not less than one-half of the cost of establishing and maintaining such service is paid by the proprietors of the newspapers participating in the benefit thereof.

WANTED FOR EXECUTION.

Demand on Foreign Ministers for Staff of Shanghai Paper.

Pekin, Aug. 4.—The Chinese government has addressed a note directly to the Foreign Ministers requesting the extradition of the editor and staff of The Supao, the Reform organ at Shanghai, who are charged with seditious writings, thus reinforcing the demand of the Shanghai officials upon the consuls. The demands state that the prisoners are wanted for execution.

CROPS IN MANITOBA.

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—(Special.)—In committee on the bill to amend the Manitoba Grain Act, Mr. Sifton said that the indications are for a good crop in the Territories and part of Manitoba, with the rest of Manitoba not so good, and the average hardly up to the yield of the past two years. Since last year there had been an enormous increase in the elevator accommodation.

HAYS OFF FOR ENGLAND TO ORGANIZE G.T.P.R.

Will Accept the Presidency, Senator Cox and James Ross Having Declined.

Montreal, Aug. 4.—(Special.)—General Manager Hays of the Grand Trunk has left for England to organize the Grand Trunk Pacific. Hon. Geo. A. Cox today notified Mr. Hays that he would not be able to accept the presidency of the Grand Trunk Pacific Company. Senator Cox stated that owing to his numerous duties he would not be able to take any active part in the management of the new company. At the request of the Grand Trunk Railway interests the Senator has accepted a place on the directorate.

Mr. James Ross, president of the Dominion Iron and Steel and Dominion Coal Companies, who was also invited to join the directorate, has announced that owing to his desire to give his undivided attention to the coal company he would not be able to go on the board of the new company.

Owing to the desire of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the old Grand Trunk Company should be behind the new project, Mr. C. M. Hays will now accept the presidency.

WILL REPLY IN WRITING.

Premier Listens to Plea of Manitoba Catholics.

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—(Special.)—The interview to-day between the representatives of the separate school supporters of Winnipeg, Messrs. Russell and Deegan, and the Prime Minister and Minister of Justice lasted for over an hour. In that time the entire subject of the grievances of the Roman Catholic minority in regard to education was threshed out, the delegates receiving a most sympathetic hearing.

Sir Wilfrid deferred giving his answer until Thursday, when he will deliver his reply to the minority's memorial in writing. After the interview the delegates called upon Mgr. Sbaretti, the Papal delegate, and discussed with him the subject of their mission to Ottawa. Mr. Deegan left to-night for Toronto. Mr. Russell will remain to receive the government's reply.

SENATOR COX DECLINES.

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—(Special.)—It is announced to-night that Hon. Geo. A. Cox has declined the presidency of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. A gentleman who is well informed concerning this enterprise states that while Senator Cox may not become president of the company, he does the largest single interest of any of its promoters.

MR. BLAKE HAS RESIGNED.

London, Aug. 4.—(Telegram cable.)—It is officially announced that the Hon. Edward Blake has resigned his appointment as chief Canadian counsel on the Alaskan Boundary Commission.

BOUNTIES FOR STEEL INDUSTRY RESOLUTION PASSES COMMONS

Subject Furnishes Material for Energetic Attack on Government Policy, Mr. Tarte Being Specially Active in Demand for Adequate Protection for the Industry.

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—(Special.)—The iron and steel bounties, which are before the House in the form of a resolution, were energetically debated today.

Mr. Fielding said it was proposed to suspend for a year the operation of the sliding scale on steel and iron. The bounty this year, instead of being reduced from 90 to 75 per cent., will remain at 90 per cent., the same as last year. Last year the bounties paid amounted to $1,098,359. He admitted that in the future the bounties might be reduced and the duties increased.

Higher Duties Needed.

Mr. Borden congratulated the Finance Minister upon his reawakening on this matter, and also the Prime Minister, and Sir Richard Cartwright, both doughty free traders, who had left the chamber when Mr. Fielding was speaking, upon coming to a realization of the necessity of protection, for bounties were the very height of protection. Mr. Borden said he did not believe the industry could ever be put on a firm basis until the duties were so revised as to give the home market to the Canadian producers. Local competition would keep prices down so that the people would eventually get their goods as cheaply at home as they could buy them abroad.

The trade returns showed that out of a total consumption of 800,000 tons of iron and steel, 544,500 tons were imported, a great proportion of which should surely be produced at home. He believed that revision of the tariff should take place at once.

He trusted that the government would consider this was only a makeshift, that they would soon have to act or they wouldn't get the chance at all. Make such a revision of the tariff as would give to Canadian manufacturers the home market.

"Once more," said Mr. Tarte, "we are not doing the right thing. The government have acted, true, but they have only come to the relief of a Canadian when they could not help themselves. Public opinion has again compelled my hon. friends on the treasury benches to do what they declared they intended not to do. But again that thing is not the right thing. It is a piece meal, a retail policy."

Fixed by Steel Trust.

Mr. Tarte then quoted a letter from a prominent dealer in Canada, showing that the prices for wire were fixed by the United States steel trust to such an extent that prices which wire was to be sold in Canada could be had in Cleveland months in advance, while even the small quantity produced in Canada had to be sold as American wire. "This," said Mr. Tarte, "is a fine policy, surely."

He declared that there would be no large investments under this system of bounties, which he stigmatized as a hand-to-mouth Yankee policy.

Mr. Ross of Victoria said that what they wanted at Sydney was a good manager, a Scotchman.

Seymour Gourlay described as one of the basest betrayals the country had known, the government's action in allowing the markets of the iron manufacturers to be stolen and then proposing a bonus. He looked upon the bonus as a dribble, and as such he accepted it without thanks.

Mr. Tarte came back at Mr. Fielding with some figures that simply staggered the Minister of Finance. The latter had argued that protection meant high prices. Mr. Tarte mentioned three classes of wire that are not manufactured in Canada, and which are on the free list. Those wirese are sold in the United States by American manufacturers at lower prices than they are sold by the same firms in Canada.

Duties Create Combine.

Mr. Fielding pointed out that wire being protected by duties of from 50 to 70 per cent. in the United States, trusts and combines are naturally created on those lines.

"The honorable Minister of Finance knows history," said Mr. Tarte, "and he must know that there are more monopolies and combines in free-trade countries than in countries that have a high tariff. When a free-trader is put to the wall he will say anything," added Mr. Tarte, amid loud opposition applause.

A. E. Kemp made a vigorous speech in favor of a more staple and decided tariff policy. The manufacturers of Canada, he said, are just as truly in the power of the American trust as the British sugar refiners were at the mercy of the bounty-fed countries. No men could be more tyrannical than the American trusts. Mr. Kemp said the government was uncertain on the fiscal question.

Bounties Preferable.

Hon. Mr. Paterson defended the bounties, which he said meant the manufacture of articles which hitherto have not been manufactured in Canada. The Steel Company was about to spend a million and a half on new machinery. The bounties were preferable to a duty for the reason that material which enters into the manufacture of steel products would not be subject to a duty.

Frank Oliver declared that the bounties had not built up the iron industry in this country. Large sums had been paid out in this way, and the result was to build up the iron industries of other countries.

Product of Canadian Ores.

Mr. Bennett suggested that as Canadian vessels on the lakes were shut out of the ore carrying trade bounties should only be given on the product of Canadian ores.

The Finance Minister said the increased bounties would enable the Dominion Iron and Steel Company to go on with their operations. As to the establishment at Sault Ste. Marie he had no information.

The resolutions then carried. The bill founded on them was read a first time.

GRAND TRUNK EARNINGS.

Montreal, Aug. 4.—(Special.)—The Grand Trunk Railway System earnings, July 22 to 31, were: 1903, $1,026,534; 1902, $848,523; increase, $178,011.

Straw Alpines.

The wide brim, low crown, Alpine hat, made of plain or knotted straw, is a great favorite this year with stylish dressers and just the proper thing for the dog days. Dineen Company have recently received some of the latest fashions in these goods.

LITTLE HIGHER TEMPERATURE

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Aug. 4.—(8 p.m.)—Since last night rain has fallen over the lake region and east as far as Montreal, and heavy rains in many locations. Rain has also been general in Manitoba, as well as in Northern Alberta and over Saskatchewan.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 54—66; Calgary, 36—64; Qu'Appelle, 46—66; Winnipeg, 54—74; Port Arthur, 54—64; Parry Sound, 56—72; Toronto, 61—71; Ottawa, 54—62; Montreal, 54—68; Quebec, 50—74; Halifax, 44—74.

Forecasts.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Moderate to fresh variable winds; generally fair, with stationary or a little higher temperature; a few scattered showers or thunderstorms during the night or on Thursday.

Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Variable winds; a few scattered showers, but generally fair; stationary or a little higher temperature.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Moderate winds; showers.

Maritime—Moderate to fresh winds, mostly easterly, becoming showery.

Lake Superior—Moderate to fresh winds; a few local showers or thunderstorms, but generally fair.

Manitoba—A few scattered showers, but for the most part fair; stationary or slightly higher temperature.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Aug. 4.	At.	From.
Monch. Com.	Father Point	Manchester
Hanseat	Father Point	Newcastle
Statendam	New York	Rotterdam
Kronprinz W.	New York	Bremen
Lahn		Genoa
Rembrandt	Boston	Genoa
Friesland	Queenstown	Philadelphia
Oceanic	Queenstown	New York

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