Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

The Toronto World.

—NOW READY—
THE OCTOPUS
Geo. N. Morang & Co., Limited, Publishers, Toronto. 246

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR — EIGHT PAGES—THURSDAY MORNING MAY 9—EIGHT PAGES — ONE CENT

BANKS WILL GIVE $1500 REWARD FOR CAPTURE OF THE RAISER

Senate Reading Room
56(6) 01
SENATE PO

Police Have Absolutely No Information as to G. A. Winton or His Whereabouts—Two Colored Women Held at Pittsburg in Connection With the Robbery Expected to Talk.

$1500 REWARD.

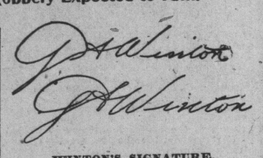
$500 for the arrest on complete identification and delivery to this Department of GEORGE ALBERT WINTON, and $1000 for the recovery of the stolen money, or 20 per cent. of any portion recovered.

On the 11th inst. a man 22 to 27 years of age, 5 ft. 6 or 7 in., 145 lbs., brown hair, probably a small brown mustache, and blue eyes, wearing a fawn colored overcoat and fedora hat, giving his name as George Albert Winton, opened savings accounts with several banks here, depositing sums ranging from $30 to $70. On Saturday, the 13th inst., he got a cheque against his account in the Imperial Bank of Canada for $10, payable to bearer, and a "receipt" cheque on the Canadian Bank of Commerce for $20, marked, and returned in about two hours with both cheques raised, and obtained from the Imperial Bank $2455, composed of twenty-four $100 Imperial Bank bills, one $50 and one $5, and from the Canadian Bank of Commerce $2000, all in $100 bills of their own issue, numbers not known.

We have absolutely no information as to who Winton is, where he came from, where he stayed while in this city, or the direction he took when leaving. The raised cheques are here reproduced, and the victimized banks have authorized the offer of the above reward for the arrest of Winton and the recovery of the money.

Warn banks and brokers' officers against the acceptance of bills described above, and communicate any information to

H. J. GRASETT, Chief Constable.
Toronto, April 30th, 1901.



WINTON'S SIGNATURE.

Pittsburg Woman Held.

Hundreds of the foregoing circulars were sent out yesterday afternoon by the clerks of the detective department to police officials in Canada and the United States, in the hope of capturing Winton by tracing the bills he had secured.

On receiving a message from Pittsburg, telling of the arrest there of the two colored women, Bertha Scales and Mamie Williams, for having one of the stolen $100 notes in their possession, Inspector Stark wired to the chief of the New York Secret Service Bureau, asking him to look up Charles Chappell, a colored gambler, from whom one of the women professed to have got the money.

Word came back that the statement of the women was false, and the Pittsburg department were asked to investigate further.

A reply was received here last night, stating that the women would be held until a complete investigation is made. It is believed by the police here that the women may be made to give more information.

Calling in the Bills.

The officials of the Imperial Bank are assisting the police materially by calling in all $100 bills, and tracing as much as possible the notes of that denomination that are received by the receiving tellers at the head office and branches.

$100 Bill a Curio.

There seems to be but little likelihood that any of the stolen bills will be presented at the American banks, for the simpe reason that, in the United States, a Canadian $100 bill is a curiosity, and would at once attract the attention of the bank officials. Everywhere on the other side there is an outrageous discount on Canadian money, and it is reasonable to suppose that Winton would cheerfully pay that and pass his ill-gotten gains thru the hands of money brokers.

Would Be More Careful.

As the robbery has had world-wide publicity, it is folly to think that a thief as smooth as he is would take any clumsy chances by cashing the proceeds of his robbery thru a bank, or allowing his accomplices to do so.

A prominent Toronto police official, in conversation, said he had trouble himself in Pittsburg in cashing a Canadian $100 bill. He had to get the city marshal there to identify him, and at the bank they charged him 5 per cent. discount.

In cases similar to the Winton affair, the police generally look for the money to turn up thru the hands of gamblers, such as race track followers or keepers of questionable resorts.

BREAK IN STOCKS PUT BULLS AND BEARS TO ROUT WHEN VALUES MELTED LIKE BUTTER IN A JULY SUN

Predicted Crash Came With Unprecedented Force and a Terrific Panic Ensued—Northern Pacific Went All to Pieces After Its Sensational Rise and Carried With It Other Issues—Speculators Lost Their Balance—Canadian Pacific Affected, But Not Seriously.

After seven months of an uninterrupted bull market, the unprecedented upward movement yesterday reached its climax. The culmination came about 2 p.m., and a terrific panic ensued. Everybody sought to realize at once, big blocks of stock being thrown upon the market. Speculators lost their heads, and values melted away like butter under a hot sun.

A sensational continuance of the rise in Northern Pacific, common, marked the turning point. The big battle for the control of this stock, which has been going on for some days, culminated in an unparalleled "squeeze" of certain short interests. In three minutes after the opening of the exchange in the morning, this issue, which had closed on Tuesday afternoon at 143½, was rushed up by 2 and 3 and even 5 point clips to 180, a gain of nearly 40 points for the day and 75 points in three days. The issue then became erratic, sold off again to 155, rose to 170, and finally closed around 156.

It has been the rise in Northern Pacific and kindred issues that has facilitated the continued boom in the rest of the list, and when the "street" shortly after noon came to believe that the control of the road had passed from Hill to Harriman the force of the accumulated upward impetus was lost, and the reaction prophesied by The World set in. Rates for call money ran high, and a panic ensued. Losses were general in all departments, and at the close such recessions as the following were shown: C.P.R. 10 points, St. Paul 19¾, Union Pacific 16½, Rock Island 14, Brooklyn Rapid Transit 10½, New York Central 8⅝, Missouri Pacific 9, Louisville and Nashville 8, Pennsylvania 7, Texas Pacific 8½, Southern Pacific 8, United States Steel, common, 6⅝, United States Steel, preferred, 11, and other issues thruout the list from 1 to 5 points.

It is expected that there will be a heavy accumulation of selling orders over night, which will break the market further this morning, and that at least a temporary rally will occur about noon to-day.

Except for C.P.R., the Canadian stock markets were not affected by the Wall-street slump yesterday, but many Toronto people were caught in the New York panic. They had thrown reason to the winds, and were taking chances on a continuance of the wild bull movement.

MARKET DEMORALIZED.

New York, May 8.—The stock market was utterly demoralized this morning by the developments in Northern Pacific, which soared upwards of 36½ points within three minutes after the opening. What had been only sinister rumors yesterday took form in positive assertions this morning, that the Harriman interests, in retaliation for the recent attempt to secure control of the Union Pacific, had turned upon the Morgan-Hill interests and had wrested from them the control of Northern Pacific. The competitive buying which resulted caused a virtual corner in the stock, to the discomfiture and panic of a very large short interest. While shorts were bidding any prices for Northern Pacific, therefore, speculators were unloading other stocks all thru the list. By some means Northern Pacific in London this morning had been forced 10¾ points under last night's close here. The opening sale here was 2000 shares at 155, a rise of 11½ over last night's close here and of 22¼ over the morning's London price.

A NOVEL SPECTACLE.

Bear Panic and Bull Panic in Progress Side By Side.

New York, May 8.—The stock market today offered the novel spectacle of a bear panic and a bull panic in progress side by side. The bear panic in Northern Pacific was the impelling cause of the demoralized rush to sell other stocks, which was held in check for a time after the astounding opening in Northern Pacific, but which gained almost panic force in the late trading. Prices were not toppled over as a direct result of calling of loans and forced liquidation, such as often culminates in a period of over-speculation, altho there was a very general broadening of margins and added severity in the scrutiny of collateral, as was inevitable in the uneasy conditions prevailing. But it was generally evident that the holders of long stocks were holding their stocks tenaciously, and were waiting to be actually forced out. The support which came in on the opening dip helped to encourage the bulls and intimidate the bears. But the liquidation seemed so large that the bears took courage and attacked the market after midday, and secured rich returns.

The chaotic condition into which the market was thrown became alarming in the afternoon, but the determined support which came into the market and the resultant rallies, which reached as much as 8 points in one or two instances, took away the effect to a partial extent of the disorderly drop in prices, and even induced expressions from some of the more confident bulls that the health of the market was greatly improved as a result of the day's happenings.

Big Ones Gobbling Little Ones.

The apparently unlimited buying orders which appeared in U. S. Steel, preferred, when the decline had reached 12 points, and the resulting rally of 8½ points, gave some of the bull speculators the courage to claim that the day's reaction was really engineered by the powerful financial interests which have been behind the bull market thruout, with the desire to shake off weak followers, and that it was not out of proportion to the unprecedented advances which had preceded it, to the unequalled conditions which at present obtain in this country, and to the prodigious dimensions of the market and of the forces which have been at work in it. But this view of the market did not obtain countenance from sober-minded men. It came with a chilly shock to the speculative element that the country's great financial forces, which it was supposed were earnestly working in accord to secure a community of interest in the whole railroad world, were, in fact, arrayed against each other in measures of bitter retaliation and antipathy. The Burlington deal, on which such far-reaching conclusions have been based by the speculators, was seen to be in jeopardy.

Wholly Speculative.

In other words, the broad intimation was carried by the disclosures growing out of the Northern Pacific development that the recent great buying of stocks was for the most part wholly speculative and without the supposed basis in investment purposes. Add to this the growing constrictions of the money supply, continued insatiable demands from the stock speculation, inroads upon the narrow bank surplus by taking up of the revenue surplus of the Government, a further shipment of gold to Europe to-day, and growing uneasiness among money lenders as to the stability of values of the securities which they hold as collateral, and the delicacy of the position is easily seen.

Northern Pacific's sky rocket course this morning to 180, compared with 143½ at last night's close and 132 for the London parity this morning, is almost unprecedented for short time movements in the local stock market. This stock was up to that figure and back to the opening figure of 155 within three minutes. It went as low as 145 afterwards, and as high again as 170, closing at 160.

Among the severest sufferers in the afternoon slump may be mentioned St. Paul, which fell 19¾ points, Union Pacific 17½, Rock Island 14, Missouri Pacific 15, United States Steel, preferred, 12, Delaware and Hudson 19, Amalgamated Copper 12¼, Pullman 11⅞, Illinois Central 11, Burlington 10⅞, Brooklyn Rapid Tran-

Continued on Page 8.

FARMERS' FEUD IN WHITCHURCH RESULTS IN A HARD FREE FIGHT

Buckindales Three Pummel Martin Roach, J.P., and His Hired Man Young Until Blood Flowed Freely and They Could Not Stand—Now at Law.

Stouffville, May 8.—(Special.)—Last night, before W. D. Saunders and H. Stark, J. P., an interesting case of alleged aggravated assault was tried. Josiah Buckindale, William Buckindale and Frank Buckindale, father and sons, all farmers, of the Township of Whitchurch, were charged with assailing Martin Roach, J. P., and Patrick Young, on Roach's farm, on the ninth concession. James McCullough appeared for the prosecution, and Herbert Lennox of Aurora for the defence.

The story of the alleged fray makes interesting reading. On Friday last, it is alleged, Roach and Young went to water their horses just before the dinner hour. They met the three Buckindales. Frank Buckindale is the possessor of a blacksnake whip. On this occasion, he hit Young across the face with it. William Buckindale picked up a plank, two by six, and added to Young's punishment a whack over the head, laying bare the skull with a gap in the scalp three inches long. The melee became general, and Young emerged with additional hurts—a cut lip, a split nose, three teeth knocked down his throat.

In the meantime, Martin Roach, J. P., was being kept busy. Josiah Buckindale was his sparring partner, and the two were pounding away at each other in lively style near the barn. William and Frank Buckindale, having given Young his quietus, hurried to the aid of their father, Josiah. William got there first. He put Roach out of business with a blow from a fence rail.

Such is the story.

The Magistrate's court reviewed the details, and then adjourned at 10 o'clock till to-morrow, when the Crown will be represented.

As a sidelight on this episode, it is stated that one of the Buckindales, who are tenants of Martin Roach, J. P., was arrested last November by Roach for the alleged theft of a sawlog, valued by witnesses from 25 cents to $2. This case was tried before His Honor Judge McDougall at the last December Sessions. The evidence was weak, and His Honor withdrew the case from the jury. Since then, however, the feeling between Roach and his tenants has been running high, as is evinced by the above story.

THE ALIEN LABOR LAW AMENDED AS SUGGESTED BY OPPOSITION

Mr. E. F. Clarke of Toronto West Led in the Effort to Get the Law in Such Shape as to Make it Workable Without Vexatious Delays.

Ottawa, May 8.—(Special.)—The Alien Labor Bill was taken up in committee today and important amendments made to it, in the line suggested by the Opposition. The act originally provided that prosecutions could not be taken except with the consent of the Minister of Justice. As amended, in the bill introduced by the Premier early in the session; prosecution was to be undertaken with the consent of the Attorney-General of the province, or of the judge of the Superior Court, and jurisdiction as to trial was confined to the Superior Court. Mr. E. F. Clarke and others of the Opposition protested that this was a cumbersome and unworkable process, as complainants would not go to the Superior Court, and, besides, long delay would be inevitable, as the assize sittings take place but twice a year. Mr. Clarke accordingly submitted an amendment providing for speedy trial of infractions of the Alien Labor Law before stipendiary or police magistrates. With this amendment under consideration, the bill was left in committee on April 3.

When its consideration was resumed today the Premier announced that he had accepted the principle of Mr. Clarke's amendment, but with the added safeguard that permission to proceed before a magistrate must be obtained from the Provincial Attorney-General, a Superior Court judge or County Court judge.

When the purport of this amendment had been explained by the Premier, Mr. E. F. Clarke asked why a complainant should not go direct to the police magistrate. If, he said, the workmen of Canada were to be given the full advantage of the act, it was necessary that a speedy trial should be held. It would also be justice to the employers accused of violation of the act, that they should not be subjected to vexatious delays.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that as to going direct to a police magistrate or a stipendiary magistrate to enter suit under the act, while it might work well enough in Toronto, Montreal and other large cities, it was not possible to expect that magistrates of equal competence could be obtained in smaller places. In a matter involving international considerations, it was most important that no frivolous suits should be taken.

Mr. Aulay Morrison (Liberal, New Westminster) protested that while the amendment was an improvement upon the bill as introduced, there were many portions of British Columbia where enforcement of the act would, even under the amendment, be slow and inefficient. He mentioned the Kootenay and Atlin districts as being places far from the seat of County or Superior Courts, yet being particularly liable to invasion by alien contract labor. In those districts, too, the magistrates were entirely competent, and it appeared to him to be anomalous that a magistrate should be considered competent to try a case but not competent to have the complaint laid before him and to issue the summons.

Replying to Mr. R. L. Borden, the Solicitor-General said that the jurisdiction in Canada would be much wider than in the United States.

Mr. Borden asked would not a judge, before passing upon the application, have to hear the party against whom suit was to be brought?

Mr. Fitzpatrick said the judge would deal with such applications exactly as with applications for injunctions, writs of quo warranto, or mandamus, the judge granting his fiat, as in such other cases, or first calling upon the other side.

Mr. Clarke asked if all this did not practically mean trial of the case by the court before which the application was heard?

Mr. Fitzpatrick replied it did not, adding that it was absolutely necessary that, the jurisdiction being made wider than in the United States, there should be every precaution against vexatious prosecutions.

Mr. Clancy submitted that, as there was an appeal from the magistrate's court, that would be a sufficient guarantee to the defendant in any case.

After some further discussion the Premier stated that he would agree to Mr. Borden's suggestion, and accordinly changed the amendment to provide that applications for trial shall be heard ex parte by the judge, who shall give his decision as he considers that prima facie case has or has not been made out.

The bill then went thru committee and stands for a third reading.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:

To amend the Act respecting the Judges of Provincial Courts, and providing salaries for three new judges in Montreal.

To amend the Animal Contagious Disease Act.

To amend the Interpretation Act.

HIGH COURT JUDGES UNDERPAID TOO MANY COUNTY COURT JUDGES

An Unsatisfactory State of Affairs Pointed Out by the Member for East York—Superior Court Judges Overworked, While County Judges Have Not Enough to Do.

Ottawa, May 8.—(Special.)—While the bill respecting the judges of Provincial courts was under consideration, Mr. W. F. Maclean said: "The judges of our Superior Courts are not sufficiently paid, and we have far too many County Court judges, who do not have sufficient work to do. We have got into the habit of increasing the number of the latter when not required, and to such an extent that it would seem they were appointed solely out of regard to political exigencies. The hon. gentleman has spoken of negotiations between the Solicitor-General of the Dominion and the Attorney-General of Quebec, looking to some kind of reform that will reduce the number of County Court judges, and thus enable us to pay our Superior Court judges better. The right hon. gentleman has found a way of relieving the strain in Quebec, and I would like to see him find a way of increasing the pay of our Superior Court judges in Ontario. We could do with one-third the number of County Court judges we have to-day. With the present increased facilities of communication, a County Court judge could do the business of three counties. The question may be a difficult one to deal with, but I hope that some means will be found of improving our system and increasing the pay of the Superior Court judges."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: My hon. friend has said that the Government has found it possible to do for the judges of Quebec what it could not do for the judges of Ontario. He is altogether under a misapprehension. There is no increase in salary in this bill, but salaries are provided for three new judges.

Mr. Maclean: But you have increased the expenditure with regard to the administration of justice.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: In this we have very little discretion. Provision has been made by the Quebec Legislature for three judges. These three judges are absolutely required, and we have no discretion but to appoint them.

Mr. Maclean: Perhaps the right hon. gentleman will find some means of preventing his political friends in the different provinces from loading up the Dominion with a greater number of judges than are required. I hope that the Government will take a stand and refuse to give the money to pay them.

Mr. R. L. Borden (Halifax): There is this difficulty—that the Provincial Legislature appoints the judges and fixes the districts in which they shall act, and the Federal authority provides the salary. The only means, therefore, which the Federal authority has is to refuse to supply the money for the additional judges until some redistribution is made, and that would be an extreme course to adopt, and might result in a scandal, with respect to the administration of justice. At the same time, it is the duty of the Government to make the very strongest possible representation if the circumstances are such as have been detailed here. In my experience, it is most unusual for any judge to believe that he is overworked; yet we have judges in the Province of Quebec actually complaining that they have not enough to do. That indicates a very grave condition of affairs. If the judge has only half a dozen cases a year, he is deserving of sympathy. He has not enough to keep his mental faculties in proper running order.

IRISH AND S. A. MATTERS DISCUSSED BY A. J. BALFOUR

Government Leader Spoke to an Immense Audience at Royal Albert Hall—Gave Irish Nationalists No Comfort and Reaffirmed the Government's War Policy.

London, May 8.—In the absence of Lord Salisbury, Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader in the House of Commons, was the principal speaker at the annual meeting in the Royal Albert Hall of the Grand Habitation of the Primrose League. An enormous audience filled the hall.

After the singing of "God Save the King," the Duchess of Marlborough presented champion banners to the habitations which had secured the greater number of new members.

Mr. Balfour, in a long speech, traversed a wide field, and traveled well-beaten paths in his discussion of the Irish and South African questions.

New Method of Nationalists.

"Altho little was heard of Home Rule at the last election," said Mr. Balfour, "the Nationalists have now started a new method, intended to bore the country into granting Home Rule. Every animal, from man downwards, used the weapons Providence put at its disposal, and there might be some Nationalists in the House of Commons endowed by nature with the aptitude necessary to make the best use of the new method of warfare. But I cannot think they would sink so low as to employ measures which might be irritating, but which were utterly abortive in their effect on the great issues of the Empire."

As to the War.

Referring to the war, Mr. Balfour declared the hardiest pro-Boer prophets must now be convinced that the resolution of the British people was unalterable, and that the constancy and determination of the people yesterday found a most conclusive and admirable expression in the bye-election at Monmouth, the very heart of the coal district, which erroneously supposed itself to have been singled out for harsh financial treatment on account of the burdens of the war.

THAT SUBSIDY TO P. E. ISLAND OCCASIONED A LENGTHY DEBATE

Mr. Fielding Argued That $30,000 Annuity Was a Reasonable Settlement—Suggestion That Quebec Would Next Make a Raid Refuted by Mr. Tarte—The Item Passed.

Ottawa, May 8.—(Special).—To-day Mr. Fielding moved the House into committee on his resolution to grant the Province of Prince Edward Island the sum of $30,000 annually in settlement of the Island's claims against the Dominion for nonfulfilment of the terms of Confederation in the matter of efficient steam communication between the Island and the mainland. The Finance Minister said that the claim was one of long standing. It had at one time been laid at the foot of the throne, and the British Government, while not wishing to interfere, suggested that the Dominion Government should take it into consideration. He recounted the history of winter communication between the Island and mainland since 1873, when the Island entered Confederation, and said that only since 1900 was the system entirely satisfactory. The province claimed $5,000,000 for nonfulfilment of terms between these dates, but the Federal Government only allowed for the years between 1873 and 1888, since which time the service had been fairly satisfactory. The Island Government had been offered, on that basis, $30,000 a year in extinction of the claim, and had accepted.

Mr. Lefurgey asked if this sum covered more than the claim in connection with the steamship communication.

The Finance Minister replied that it covered all claims in regard to nonfulfilment of the terms of union.

Mr. Borden said he hoped all the papers in connection with the case would be laid before the House.

Mr. Fielding assented.

Dr. Sproule's Criticism.

Dr. Sproule alluded to the long series of provincial claims which the Dominion had paid since Mr. Blake once announced a "finally final settlement." He pointed out that New Brunswick had received $400,000 in connection with a railway claim and Nova Scotia had easily obtained $600,000 on account of the Eastern Extension railway claim. He feared this was only the beginning of a move towards a general readjustment of the provincial subsidies.

Sir Louis Davies declared this had nothing to do with provincial subsidies, and defended the claim as just and the settlement as equitable.

Are There Others?

Mr. W. F. Maclean asked if there were other claims by Prince Edward Island.

Sir Louis Davies replied vaguely that he was not discussing other claims.

Mr. Haggart said he had heard of this claim for many years, but never regarded it as well founded. The Federal Government was bound only to do its best to maintain efficient steam communication, and he contended it had more than fulfilled its engagement. This $30,000 a year, capitalized, represented one million dollars, or $75,000 a year up to 1888. This allowance was simply an additional provincial subsidy, and the Island would soon be after the other four millions.

The Premier submitted this was not a fair statement of the case. He did not consider the payment on additional provincial subsidy.

Dr. Sproule observed that some years ago his county had bonused a railway to the tune of $300,000 on condition of efficient service, and the first winter it was in operation it was snowed up for six weeks. Under the Premier's contention, the county would have a claim.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that such a claim would be a sound one.

"Then," said Dr. Sproule, "I would like to hand it over to the Government and have them collect it."

Protest From Commercial Travelers

Mr. E. F. Clarke read a letter which he had received from Mr. W. C. Ellis, president of the Dominion Commercial Travel-

Continued on Page 3.

MR. CHARLTON ON COMBINES

Member for North Norfolk Strongly Opposed the Manitoba Railway Deal as a Starter.

THEN TOOK UP GENERAL QUESTION.

Time for Parliament to Look After the Interests of the People as Against Speculators.

Ottawa, May 8.—(Special.)—The hour for private bills this evening was taken up in discussing the Manitoba Railway Bill. Mr. Charlton opposed it strenuously. It was not even, he said, in the interests of Manitoba, altho the members who voted for it the other evening seemed to think it only concerned that province. It was a bill of supreme importance, and one which called for an expression of opinion on the part of the Government, and he regretted its silence. He considered the proposed legislation a piece of folly. He believed the interests of Manitoba had been betrayed, and when the province became bankrupt it would come to Parliament for assistance. The constitutionality of the question should first be tested.

Then Mr. Charlton went on to deal with the trend of gigantic corporations to fleece the public, instancing the railway and other trusts in the United States and Canada, compared to which the depredations of the Algerian pirates were but petty larceny. He said the system in Canada for debauching public men was more dangerous than in the United States. It was time, Mr. Charlton thought, for Parliament to look somewhat after the people; the speculators would look after themselves. It should look to the welfare of the people, who were not around to offer members passes or congratulations or anything of that sort.

Calls of "Time's up" closed Mr. Charlton off, and the debate was resumed on the Prince Edward Island grant.

Turkish Baths at Pember's, 75c.

Called to Halifax.

Halifax, May 8.—At a meeting of Fort Massey Presbyterian Congregation, held this evening, it was decided to extend a call to Rev. W. J. McMillan of Lindsay, Ont.

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

TORONTO TO MELBOURNE.

Mayor Howland last night sent the following cable to the Mayor of Melbourne, Australia, on the eve of the opening of the first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia:

Mayor and Council of Toronto offer congratulations to Mayor and Corporation of City of Melbourne on the inauguration of the Commonwealth of Australia, and beg the Mayor will convey to the Premier of the Commonwealth the rejoicing of our citizens over the formation of another new nation within the Empire.

ANOTHER BIG STEEL PLANT

Statement Made at Halifax That Nova Scotia Steel Company Has Bonded all Its Property

AT EXCEEDINGLY LARGE FIGURE

Outcome of the Deal Will Be the Erection of a Large Plant at North Sydney.

Halifax, May 8.—It was reported here tonight on reliable authority that at their meeting in Truro last Monday the Nova Scotia Steel Company bonded all their property to an English and American syndicate for 14 days, dating from May 6, for an exceedingly large figure. The deal includes the iron and steel works at New Glasgow and Trenton, the coal mines and works at Sydney Mines and elsewhere, the iron mines at Bell Island, Newfoundland, the Limestone and Dolomite deposits in Cape Breton, and all their privileges and franchises.

There is the greatest excitement amongst those already in the secret. The outcome of the deal will undoubtedly be the erection of iron and steel works at North Sydney, rivalling in extent those on the other side of the harbor. The price is not yet known here.

AN HONEST MAN'S CONFESSION.

Why may I not confess,
And bravely cease to sham?
Why not admit that I
Give thanks to God on high
For being as I am?

Why flaunt a modesty
Before the world, and then,
When none may hear or see,
Praise God for making me
The most sublime of men?

Who is there here below
That I would be, to-day,
With all his failings?—Ho!
Let all the nations know
A sham is flung away.

TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

Presbyterian Women's Foreign Mission Society, Knox Church, third day.

Church of England Woman's Auxiliary, St. James' Cathedral School, second day.

Royal Grenadiers parade, Armouries, 8 p.m.

St. Andrew's Society, Queen's Hotel, 8 p.m.

Meeting re Dominion Day celebration, Queen's Hotel, 8 p.m.

Rose-avenue School, Prof. Coleman, on geology of Toronto, 8 p.m.

Gladstone-avenue School, unveiling of the late Sergt.-Major McGregor's portrait, 2.30 p.m.

Pavilion, pupils of Miss Sternberg recital, 8 p.m.

Guild Hall, Y.W.C.G. annual meeting, 8 p.m.

Grand Opera House, "Princess Chic," 8 p.m.

Toronto Opera House, Mantell, in "A Secret Warrant," 2 and 8 p.m.

Princess Theatre, "Wicked London," 2 and 8 p.m.

Shea's Theatre, vaudeville, 2 and 8 p.m.

112 YEARS OF AGE.

Census Enumerators Make a Discovery of the Oldest Man in Ontario.

Barrie, May 8.—Isaiah McMaster, one of the census enumerators, came across a very old man in Angus, while on his rounds. His name is William McKibbon, and he claims to have been born in Ireland on July 12, 1788. Mr. McKibbon, the feeble, is able to get up at the usual time in the morning and kindle a fire. He emigrated to Canada when 35 years of age, and followed farming and horsetrading in his younger days. He has a fair education, but is very deaf. When Mr. McMaster took down his statement, the old man looked over his shoulder and scanned the paper curiously. Mr. McMaster was a little in doubt as to his age, but the neighbors believe that he is quite as old as he states. A number of farmers in the vicinity have known him for 50 years, and say that they have never noticed any change in him.

STREET RAILWAY AMALGAMATION.

Aemilius Jarvis & Co. Purchase the St. Catharines & Thorold Street Railway for the N., St. C. & T. Company.

Messrs. Aemilius Jarvis & Co. have purchased the Port Dalhousie, St. Catharines and Thorold Electric Street Railway from Dawson & Symmes of St. Catharines, the intention being to consolidate it with the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Electric Railway, of which Mr. Jarvis is a large stockholder. The road is five miles in length and runs from St. Catharines to Thorold along the old Welland Canal. It was the first electric street railway constructed in Canada. The purchase price was $90,000.

The railway will be put in first-class condition, with improved road-bed and new rolling stock. It runs almost parallel with the new Niagara, St. Catharines & Thorold Railway and the tracks will be connected at James-street, St. Catharines, and Front-street, Thorold.

Monuments.

The McIntosh Granite & Marble Company, Limited, 1119 and 1121 Yonge-street Tel. 4249. Terminal Yonge-street car route 146

DEATHS.

DOYLE—At 77 Anne-street, Toronto, May 8, 1901, Marie Teresa, daughter of Bernard J. and Julia M. Doyle, aged 10 years.

Funeral Saturday at 9 o'clock.

DEW—In Toronto, on Wednesday, May 8, John Radcliff Dew, eldest son of the late George Coster and Marion F. Dew, in the 20th year of his age.

Funeral from 359 Yonge-street on Friday at 3 p.m.

JOHNSTON—On Wednesday, May 8, 1901, at Davisville, Mary Thompson, widow of the late John Johnston, aged 81 years.

Funeral notice later.

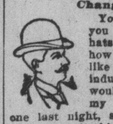
JOHNSTONE—At 199 Carlton-street, on Wednesday, 8th May, William Johnstone (late of Hamilton), in his 84th year.

Funeral private, to Hamilton.

WILL TALK TO-DAY.

Ottawa, May 8.—(Special.)—Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario, is in the city. The statement that he is present to protect Ontario's interest in connection with the Manitoba railway deal is done to which Mr. Ross does not give the sanction of his assent. That he is here on provincial business, however, is admitted, and Mr. Ross will probably make a statement in regard to it to-morrow.

Changed at Last.



You remember my telling you what horrible looking hats he used to wear, and how much better I would like him if he could only be induced to buy a hat that would suit him? Well, to my surprise he wore a new one last night, such a lovely shape, and the color suits him so well. I complimented him upon his selection, and took the opportunity to look inside, and there was the name of the firm I wanted him to go to, Dineens, corner Yonge and Temperance-streets. I knew if he went there they would suit him, as they have oh, such an enormous stock, and they carry all the latest styles.

Cooler and Unsettled.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, May 8.—(8 p.m.)—The warm weather continues in Ontario and Western Quebec, and there has been a small rise in temperature in Manitoba and the Maritime Provinces. Local thunderstorms have occurred in Ontario, but the weather generally in the Dominion has been fine.

Minimum and maximum temperatures—Victoria, 44—52; Calgary, 24—56; Edmonton, 42—54; Qu'Appelle, 44—62; Winnipeg, 28—62; Port Arthur, 30—48; Parry Sound, 46—52; Toronto, 50—72; Ottawa, 48—80; Montreal, 50—78; Quebec, 44—62; Halifax, 40—62.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Cooler and unsettled; local rains.

Upper St. Lawrence and Ottawa Valley—Unsettled, with local thunderstorms.

Lower St. Lawrence—Strong northeasterly winds; fair to cloudy, and cool.

Gulf—Easterly winds; fair and cool.

Maritime—Southerly and southeasterly winds; fair and warm, except near the coast, where foggy.

Lake Superior—Light, variable winds; fine and moderately warm.

Manitoba—Fair and warmer.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

May 8.	At.	From.
Rosarian	Cape Race	London
Nomadic	Liverpool	New York
Servia	New York	Liverpool
Majestic	New York	Liverpool
H. H. Meier	New York	Bremen
Peruvian	Boston	Glasgow
Patricia	Plymouth	New York
Anchoria	Glasgow	New York
Dominion	Liverpool	Portland
Karamania	Genoa	New York
Waesland	Queenstown	Philadelphia
Teutonic	Queenstown	New York
Statendam	Rotterdam	New York

Cough and Hoarseness After Grip.

Brumell's Cough Drops has no equal for that night cough. 25c, Bingham's Pharmacy, opposite Shea's. 246

A. E. Plummer & Co., financial agent, 16 King Street West.

STRIKES ACROSS THE LINE.

Reading Iron Company Trouble Developed Suddenly—Albany Cars Still Tied Up.

Reading, Pa., May 8.—The strike among the employes of the Reading Iron Company's tube mill spread with such rapidity that the entire plant was closed at midnight. About 1600 men are now out, and it is possible that if the trouble is not amicably adjusted within a day or two the 1200 men employed at the Iney-street and Ninth-street mills, Keystone furnaces, Scott works and others will be called out.

No Change at Albany.

Albany, N.Y., May 8.—At midnight there was absolutely no change in the strike situation. Never in the experience of labor men in this nation has a more orderly strike been conducted.

"THERE IS ROOM FOR US."

H. M. Whitney of Sydney Coal and Steel Companies Denies Rumors re Absorption.

Halifax, May 8.—Henry M. Whitney arrived in Sydney to-night and in an interview on Sydney's future he said: "The population of Sydney will matrially increase, as other industries which want cheap iron and steel are bound to find their way to Sydney sooner or later." He denied that the Morgan syndicate was negotiating for the purchase of the Dominion Coal Co. or the Dominion Iron and Steel Company. He said he was well satisfied with the progress made in the construction of the iron and steel works. When told of the report of the bonding of the Nova Scotia Steel Company's property, Mr. Whitney replied: "There is room for us." William Van Horne, James Ross and other directors are expected to reach Sydney late to-night.

RECIPROCITY OF TARIFF.

Chicago, May 8.—"If the great trusts in this country encroach on European markets, to the detriment of European manufacturers, I predict a combination of the commercial countries of Europe to raise tariffs on American goods to almost prohibitive figures." So spoke Jules Sigfried Frances, Minister of Industry, Commerce and the Colonies, in the Cabinet of Ribot, in 1892 and 1893, who is at present in this city. "There is but one logical solution of the present situation," continued Mr. Sigfried, "and that is the signing of a fair and equitable reciprocity treaty between the different nations."

LIGHTNING HITS A SCHOOL

Twelve Pupils More or Less Injured, Two of Them Probably Fatally.

BOTH UNCONSCIOUS AND PARALYZED.

Hair Burned and Shoes Torn From Their Feet—Teacher Alone Escaped.

Stanstead Junction, Que., May 8.—Lightning struck the Bullock Schoolhouse, situated about five miles from Beebe Plain, Que., at noon to-day. About a dozen pupils were in the building, and all were more or less injured, two probably fatally. Miss Mary Reynolds and Miss Simmons, who were sitting together, had their hair burned and their shoes torn from their feet. They are still unconscious and paralyzed in their lower limbs. The teacher fortunately was out to dinner and escaped. Mrs. Reynolds, the mother of one of the girls, was in delicate health and is almost prostrate.

QUICK FIRE AT OTTAWA.

Five Persons Were Injured and Fourteen Houses Wholly or Partially Destroyed.

Ottawa, May 9, 2 a.m.—(Special.)—A fire broke out at midnight in one of the most congested districts of Lower Town. The fire started in a carriage shop in Clarence-street, owned by one D'Amour, and, the surrounding buildings being of wood, half a dozen houses (three of them being boarding houses) were in flames before the fire brigade arrived. In all, 14 houses were partially or wholly destroyed, including Roy & Sevigny's hotel, on Murray-street. Five persons were injured by suffocation or by jumping from upper windows to escape the flames. One, a man named Tourgeon, was rescued by Chief Provost while hanging to a window surrounded by flames and screaming for help. He was pretty badly burned, and the Chief had his hands blistered in effecting his rescue. The four others were less seriously hurt. All were taken to the Water-street Hospital.

As the dwellings were mostly of the poorer kind, the loss will probably not exceed $30,000.

"Gibbons' Toothache Gum prepared by J. A. Gibbons & Co., Toronto." Price 10c.

NO MINERS' STRIKE IN ENGLAND.

Convention in London Yesterday Decided Against a Stoppage of Work.

London, May 8. (5.15 p.m.)—The miners have decided against a stoppage of work.

If the owners should attempt to reduce wages in any district, another conference will be called to reconsider the question.

NAVIGATION MEN.

Robert Raynor, Baggage Master, Steamer Chippewa.

An Ideal Smoke.

Our Osgoode Cigar marks a distinct improvement in cigar making. Perfection attained at last, the flavor of the pure Vuelta; without sting or bitterness, delicious all the way through. Smoke the Osgoode, and enjoy ten-cent value for 5 cents straight. Box of hundred, $4.50, prepaid anywhere in Canada, on receipt of price.

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

"Clan Mackenzie" Whiskey, the finest in the world, the best Scotch whiskey distilled, for sale by all dealers. George Mc