

Blue Ribbon  
Ceylon Tea

# The Toronto World

R. & K. M. Llanes' Novel  
Committed to His Charge  
Geo. N. Morang & Co.,  
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TWENTY-SECOND YEAR

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## ONE-SIDED BRITISH PREFERENCE CONFERS NO BENEFIT ON CANADA

### Motion by Mr. Monk in the House Yesterday Brought Out a Decidedly Interesting Debate—The Present Preferential Tariff Detrimental to Our Manufacturers and

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—(Special.)—By an unlooked-for turn in a motion for papers in the House this afternoon attention was fixed upon the one-sided British preference, against the sharp corners of which many more frequently slouch the opening of Parliament.

Mr. Monk said many influential men were laboring in Montreal for a free interchange between Italy and Canada of the natural products of both countries. He instanced lumber as a trade which had long been carried on with Italy through France, Canada and Italy, but an article that had been sold exclusively to Italy, but all this trade had been carried on through France, Canada imports from Italy olive oil, olives, pasta and so on. Mr. Monk informed the House that Mr. Scobie, the Italian consul-general in Montreal, had opened negotiations with the Minister of Trade and Commerce, and he was of the opinion the correspondence would show that, instead of taking advantage of those negotiations, the Government had been deplorable in its attitude, and the consequence was that Canada now stands in a more unfavorable position than previously on the Italian tariff, having been taken off the special, or more favorable, tariff, and placed on the general tariff. There had been a consequent decline in trade.

Sir Richard Cartwright inquired a large portion of the correspondence in question was of a strictly informal and confidential nature. That part would not be made public. The Government was very desirous of extending the trade and commerce of Canada with the Mediterranean nations, and one of the objects of the large display made at Paris was to call the attention of the Latin nations to the natural products of Canada.

Mr. Monk: May I ask whether the Government had had notice of the fact that Canada has been placed on the general tariff of Italy and taken off what is called the special, or less unfavorable, tariff?

Sir Richard Cartwright: I think the hon. gentleman is correct, but I will make inquiry.

One Most Important Issue.

Mr. W. F. Maclean: This debate, short as it is, has brought out one most important issue in this country. The sooner the Government of this country get hold of new lines in regard to tariffs the better, and the better they will be able to deal with all questions of this kind. This new doctrine in Europe is a doctrine of tariff for tariff, reciprocity for reciprocity. Every nation of Europe today is adopting that principle by a method of maximum and minimum. The principle of a nation is able to make friendly arrangements with nations that are friendly, and put a tariff against tariff with nations whose trade relations are unfavorable. Italy and Russia, as we have lately seen, have put into good effect against the United States. The sooner Canada, too, recognizes this principle the better. Just as soon as we have a maximum and minimum tariff will be able to deal to our advantage with nations like Italy. I was taxed by the

## HAS BOTHA SURRENDERED?

### London Chronicle Has a Report to That Effect Which It Thinks Trustworthy.

#### RENCH MADE MORE CAPTURES.

##### Three Hundred Prisoners and a Lot of Supplies Have Been Gathered In.

London, Feb. 27.—The Daily Chronicle has received a report, which it believes trustworthy, that Gen. Botha has surrendered. According to earlier information, Gen. Botha was to have been received at Lord Kitchener's camp at the end of this week, but, if the foregoing report is correct, events have ripened with unexpected rapidity.

SURRENDER AT PAARBERG.

Kelly-Kenny's Despatch Threatens to Reopen Venetian Discussion.

London, Feb. 27.—The War Office selected the double anniversary of the battle of Majuba Hill and Gen. Cronjé's surrender to publish Gen. Kelly-Kenny's despatch to Lord Roberts, dealing with the events immediately preceding the surrender at Paarberg. The despatch contains a paragraph, but it threatens to reopen the discussion regarding the responsibility for the attack on the Boer lines at Paarberg, which proved so costly to the British.

## BLAIN'S BINDER TWINE MOTION WAS DISCUSSED ALL THE EVENING

### Solicitor-General Fitzpatrick Told About the Penitentiary Output Tender, Which Mr. Blain Accepted.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—(Special.)—The entire evening was spent in the House debating Mr. Blain's binder twine motion. The speeches were devoid of new matter, until Solicitor-General Fitzpatrick rose at 8:30. He said the Penitentiary binder twine could not possibly regulate prices in Canada. The output at Kingston was only 500 tons. The makers of binder twine turned out 4000 tons, and 10,000,000 pounds are imported. He quoted Sir John Thompson to the effect that the Penitentiary binder twine was sold in his time at market prices, and the present Government had sold it at a price calculated on a free labor basis, at a price which was not a fair value. The whole matter would be best dealt with before the Public Accounts Committee, whose evidence could be taken. The object of the binder twine motion was to dispose of it at reasonable prices. Since the present Government came into power the output had been sold by public tender.

The Solicitor-General immediately admitted to Mr. Monk that in 1898 the tenders were invited by private circular.

Mr. Northrop: How many circulars were sent out?

Mr. Fitzpatrick: At least a dozen.

Mr. Northrop referred to a farmer who had bought his binder twine cheaper from a private company than from the Government.

Mr. Sherrett (North Middlesex) said his return to Parliament was the protest of the Ontario farmers against the binder twine motion.

Frank Oliver offered an amendment that the output of the Penitentiary be sold at a price calculated on a free labor basis, at a price which was not a fair value, year after year up to the first of July, and after July 1 by public tender after advertisement in the newspapers.

Mr. Blain accepted the amendment, and it passed the House unanimously.

The Government side asked to have the vote recorded, and the members were called in.

The House adjourned at 12:10.

## FOR INSPECTION OF FRUIT TENDERS FOR PUBLIC CONTRACTS SHOULD BE GIVEN PUBLICITY

### Hon. Sydney Fisher's Bill Providing for the Marking of Packages is Again to the Front

Conservative Policy in That Matter Affirmed in the House Yesterday—The Premier Resisted a Motion in That Line and It Was Duly Voted Down.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—(Special.)—The Conservative party in the House today laid down a solid policy in respect to public contracts, viz.: That tenders should be advertised, to be opened on a certain day, and should then be opened in public, as is done in the City of Toronto and all over the continent. Government tenders in Canada do not usually call for warships, new types of guns or fortifications, the secrets of which have to be kept from an enemy.

The Government did not like the way the argument took against them and only referred that they were doing as the Conservatives had done when in office.

Col. Prior Made a Motion.

Col. Prior moved for copies of all applications and plans issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries when called for tenders for the construction of two Government vessels in British Columbia; also copies of all tenders received for construction of same, together with a statement showing the amount of the deposits made by the several tenderers, etc., names of the successful tenderers, and all correspondence and papers connected with the same.

Sir Louis Davies replied that there would be no objection to bringing down the papers as the proper time. But one of the tenderers had withdrawn, and the contract had not been signed. It would not, therefore, be in the public interest to bring down the papers till the contract had been signed.

Debate Sprang Up at Once.

A debate developed immediately, to which Mr. Clarke Wallace imparted general publicity by declaring that conditions for all public works should have the widest publicity. This would be the best way of securing honest administration.

Mr. Monk supported the same view.

## MAN THINKS HE HAS SMALLPOX AND IS NOW AT LARGE IN THE CITY

### Went to the City Hall Early Last Night to Find Medical Health Officer—Says He Slept in House of Industry on Previous Night.

There is a man who is satisfied by his smug, moving around in Toronto. He went to the City Hall last night in an endeavor to find the Medical Health Officer, Dr. Sheard, to be put some place where contagion might be prevented. The hall contained the office of the man who was, but the man was persistent, and knocked at the James-street door.

His knock was answered, and when he stated his mission he found he was unwelcome.

The patient seemed to be hard-up and pleaded to see the Medical Health Officer, but was told that he could not do so until the morning. He remarked that he was a resident of Toronto for years, and had not been near the infected Salubry District. According to his own statement he spent the previous night at the House of Industry.

He went away.

His room was doubtless preferable to his company in the opinion of the man who spoke to him at the door, and no strenuous protests were made against him taking his smug into the wide world and circulating it liberally to anyone that wanted it, and possibly to some others who do not look upon it as a pressing need.

If the man really has the dread disease he is a sore menace to the public and some of the authorities will doubtless try to locate him and put him in his place.

What a Physician Says.

"What should be done," is a prominent physician last night, "is to prevent people from leaving the districts where the disease has broken out until after they have been quarantined for fourteen days, which is the time it takes for smallpox to fully develop. If this is not done Toronto will be placed in a very serious position, because no outside places have any accommodation and many imagine that this city has, and consequently they will come here to be treated."

They Sent Them Here.

Dr. Sheard is a capable officer of the city and will take the most precautionary measures to prevent an epidemic. He is having the officials of country towns as so careless and send suspected cases to Toronto where they think there is ample accommodation, no matter who becomes exposed to the disease upon the suspect's journey.

In the Toronto Infirmary Hospital today there are three well-defined cases of smallpox, and another patient who is there on suspicion. There should be still another patient, but the name of the man who called at the City Hall is correct.

## SMITH CURTIS, M.L.A., ADVOCATE OF GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

### Manitoba Elections of 1899 Were Won on That Issue, He Says, and Not on Such a Deal as That Recently Made—Proposes a Plebiscite.

Winnipeg, Feb. 27.—(Special.)—In Government circles today it is felt that Premier Roblin's speeches before the Board of Trade made a very favorable impression. Electors met at McGregor last night and denounced the railway deal.

The discussion on the railway bill in the Legislature may take place tomorrow.

Mr. Smith Curtis, M.L.A., of British Columbia, who has large interests in Manitoba, says on the railway deal: "The election of December, 1899, were not won on any such railway deal as this. The issue, if any, that was won was Government ownership, and one that the Conservative Government would not have conceded."

Some Advance Notices.

Little in advance regarding the new caper in Manitoba. Next Monday the first large contingent of the bill to be introduced in the House of Commons. The popular hat for Broadway will be killed to the square and denuded. It's something new, being small towards the top and wider towards the bottom. It's lower in the crown. Remember, British Columbia and Health's sole Canadian agent.

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## SHARPE IS GUILTY OF MURDER, WILFUL AND PREMEDITATED

### That is the Verdict Returned by the Coroner's Jury at Havelock in Connection With the Killing of William Hull at the House of Mr. Davis.

Havelock, Ont., Feb. 27.—The adjourned inquest in connection with the murder of William Hull was held this afternoon. Dr. J. Holdcroft, who made the post-mortem examination of the body, reported that he had found a bullet hole in the upper right breast. The bullet had passed through the right lung, severed a large artery near the heart, passed through the left lung, and was found under the skin back of the shoulder blade. Death had been instantaneous as a result.

Robert Newell and George Dwyer, the men who drove Sharpe to Davis' house on the night of the murder, were sworn and examined. Their evidence agreed, and was to the effect that they drove Sharpe to Davis' house on Wednesday evening. He told them he wanted to see the man who had been shot, and they drove to the house and drove to the barn, where Davis was.

The jury retired for a few minutes and brought in their verdict. Sharpe was found guilty of the murder, wilful and premeditated.

## THIRTY LIVES LOST

### British Steamer Chamols Ran Into an Unknown Steamer Off the Coast of Newfoundland, and Thirty Lives Were Lost.

London, Feb. 27.—Early yesterday morning the British steamer Chamols, calling near Newry Lighthouse, three miles east of Yarmouth, with a steamer whose name has not yet been ascertained in London, collided with an unknown steamer, and a boat which had put off from her was swamped. A few of her crew scrambled on board the Chamols.

Four of the crew of the Chamols, while searching for the unknown steamer, lost their lives. They reached the lighthouse from which they were rescued.

The Chamols has not yet been heard from and it is feared that she may have foundered, which would make a total probably of thirty lives lost.

## FRENCHMEN PUT ON THE SCREWS ENGLISHMEN HAD TO GET DOWN

### Employs of the French Cable Company on the Island of St. Pierre Forced to Swear Allegiance to the Tricolor or Vacate Their Positions.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 27.—(Special.)—The lonely island of St. Pierre-Miquelon, the scene of so many conflicts between the English and French, and today the nursing ground of the French navy, furnishes a sensational story of the arbitrary conduct of the French officials. On St. Pierre all must be French, and a short time ago two Englishmen were forced to swear allegiance to the French Government.

The English operators in the employ of the French Cable Company at St. Pierre-Miquelon had been notified that they must take the oath of allegiance to the French republic, or otherwise leave the company's employ.

Only three men in the employ of the company were affected by the notice. The order was issued by the head office of the cable in France, and there was no alternative for the men, but to swear allegiance to the republic or leave the rocky land. They were given 30 days to decide on what they would do.

The operators were greatly surprised when they received the notice, and at first they demurred about accepting the proposition. Finally two of them decided that they would become citizens of St. Pierre, and they accordingly took the oath and retained their positions with the company.

An operator named Lisy and his company were the ones who remained, and his time of service with the company had nearly expired. He, however, refused to take the oath, and consequently, he vacated his position.

## WAS MOXHAM ONLY AN AUCTIONEER AT RECENT STEEL TALK HERE?

### Suspicion is Entertained in Ottawa That He Was Playing to the Gods, Morgan & Co.—Conflicting Reports re Steel Gobble Do Not Relieve Concern Felt.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—(Special.)—The conflicting reports about the gobbling up of the Sydney iron and steel industries by the Morgan syndicate do not relieve the concern felt in Ottawa. Opinion is divided, but generally inclined to believe that the disposition is to believe that the leaders of the Dominion Steel and Iron Company are not so honest as they seem. The effect upon public opinion in England as well as here has been premature disclosure. Something might even happen to the bounties.

There is also a suspicion entertained that Morgan Moxham, who made his glowing speech in Toronto the other day, was only talking to the Morgan syndicate as an auctioneer would talk to a greedy and prospective bidder.

## NOT ASKING ANY ASSISTANCE.

### Sir William Van Horne Says His Cuban Railways Are Being Built With Company's Own Money.

Montreal, Feb. 27.—(Special.)—In reply to the statement in the New York papers that Sir William Van Horne and his colleagues had asked President McKinley to call on such a session of Congress, the president of the company said: "The Cuba company is a commercial and development company, and has nothing to do with politics, either in Cuba or in the States. It is building a railway with its own money and without Government assistance of any kind. It is proceeding on the assumption that Cuba will have either a good Cuban government or a United States government in some form. It has the assistance to ask at Washington, not from the Cubans, beyond some small matters of routine. It has no special privilege in Cuba nor is it seeking any. The company has purchased the Pompano Mining and Transportation Company, also the railway from Santiago to San Luis, and

## DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

### More Men Than They Need Recruits for the Baden-Powell Police Are Offering Themselves in Large Numbers.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—(Special.)—The closing scene on the House this morning when the decision on the bill for the establishment of diamond cut diamonds. The Government backed clean out of its position by an amendment in which it was agreed that the bill should be referred to a committee to report on the matter. The Government's position was that the bill should be referred to a committee to report on the matter.

## FAMILY QUARREL AND DEATH.

### John Hemmerling, a Car Starter in Cleveland, Shot Dead By His Wife.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 27.—As the result of a family quarrel, John Hemmerling, 45 years old, car starter in the employ of the Cleveland City Railway Company, was shot and killed by his wife yesterday evening at their home. Hemmerling was committed. Mrs. Hemmerling is in jail.

## REBELLION IN TRIPOLI.

### Tripoli, Feb. 27.—A rebellion has broken out against the Sultan of Tripoli (son of the Great Desert), owing to the new excise duties. Ahmed, son of the late Sultan, has been proclaimed King.

## DEATHS.

JOHNSON—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 27, 1901, at 22 Bloor-street, Toronto, Cecil Widder, youngest and dearly-loved daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Arthur John Johnson, aged 4 years and 9 months.

LAURENT—At General Hospital, on Tuesday, Feb. 26, James Laurent, the beloved husband of Sarah Laurent, 840 Front-street, West, residence, 840 Manning-avenue, Thursday (postponed) 2 p.m.) to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

## STRIKE OF LAKE ENGINEERS.

### Because of Failure to Agree on the Question of Help, 1800 Men Were Called Out.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 27.—As a result of the refusal of the Lake Carriers' Association to grant the demands of the marine engineers for additional help for engineers on steamers, the national president, George Usher, this evening declared a strike in force, affecting about 1800 engineers on the Great Lakes. The action was precipitated by a letter received by Mr. Usher today from James Corrigan, chairman of the Executive Council of the Lake Carriers' Association, in response to an inquiry asking that all the vessels of the association be allowed to take in reference to the engineers' demands.

## A BULLET IN HIS NECK.

### Mining Engineer in London Hospital, Who Was Shot By Mexican Bandits.

London, Ont., Feb. 27.—P.C. Fran Baines, one of the latest additions to the police force, has been dismissed for conduct unbecomingly. He was dismissed for conduct unbecomingly.

## NOTICE SENT FROM OTTAWA.

### Ottawa, Feb. 27.—A notice that there are more applicants for positions in the South African police force than there are men required.

## McGILL STUDENT DEAD.

Montreal, Feb. 27.—W. H. Curry, a McGill medical student, died today, at the McGill Hospital. A few days ago Royal Victoria Hospital. He today at the McGill Hospital. He today at the McGill Hospital.

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