Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

Senate Reading Room 10July03

The Toronto World.

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TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR — EIGHT PAGES—WEDNESDAY MORNING JUNE 10 1903—EIGHT PAGES — ONE CENT

Borden's Tariff Resolution Lost by 44

More Protection Denied the Iron Industry.

Proposal Declared to Be Inopportune

Tarte With Opposition, Calvin, Robinson and McGowan With Ministry.

Ottawa, June 9.—(Special.)—R. L. Borden's resolution calling for an immediate adjustment of the duties on iron and steel, was debated in the House to-day. The government gave an equivocal reply, which, however, is not without hope to the industry in whose behalf the demand for increased protection is made. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. W. S. Fielding both argued that the resolution was ill-timed and that the present is not an opportune moment for aiding the iron and steel industry. The Minister of Finance made it fairly clear that there will be no increase in duties. If the government decided to act it would be along the line of increased bounties, the minister's words supplied some slight indication that the iron and steel industry will be assisted in this way, but not until further information has been obtained concerning the operation of the company at Sydney.

Must Give Statement.

The Premier told the House that the company in question had been asked to give the government a statement explaining its affairs and showing how far the tariff is responsible for the unsatisfactory state of affairs. The statement apparently has not yet been submitted to the government, and, according to Sir Wilfrid, no action will be taken until he and his colleagues are possessed of the fullest information.

The impression prevails that the government is not so anxious for a statement as it is to dispute any appearance of following the opposition in extending aid to the iron and steel industry. The government's policy, whatever it may be, will be announced when the resolution on ways and means is taken up by the House.

Spoke With Vigor.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke with a good deal of his old-time vigor, which went far to confirm the good news that he is rapidly recovering his health.

The feature of the debate in the House to-night was Henri Bourassa's vicious unslaughter on Hon. George Cox and James Ross. THESE MEN, BOURASSA SAID, BOOMED THE STOCK OF THE DOMINION STEEL COMPANY AT THE VERY TIME THAT THEY WERE BEGGING THE GOVERNMENT TO COME TO THE RESCUE OF THE INDUSTRY. MR. BOURASSA DENOUNCED THE CONDUCT OF MESSRS. COX AND ROSS IN VIGROUS LANGUAGE, AND AMID LONG APPLAUSE DEMANDED AN EXAMINATION OF THE BOOKS OF THE DOMINION IRON AND STEEL COMPANY. C. HEYD OF SOUTH BRANT ENUNCIATED SIMILAR VIEWS.

Decided Weeks Ago.

R. L. Borden, in moving his resolution, stated that it was introduced in pursuance of a policy decided upon several weeks previously, and was one of several resolutions that the opposition proposed to bring forward. The iron industry was a very important one to any country possessing the proper resources and material for developing it. And every country possessing these resources had either first or last given the industry such protection as had resulted in its development. Even in England the iron and steel industry had obtained a firm footing under protection long before the introduction of free trade in 1847. The iron industry was important, because it afforded the materials useful and necessary to the development of every country in the world, because of the large number of men it employed, and because it laid the foundation for many other industries.

Give It Protection.

Canada, possessing the necessary resources and raw material, should give it such protection as would enable us to utilize to the fullest possible extent those raw materials and resources. There was no reason why the industry should not be made a success. This view was borne out by J. H. Bartlette in a work published in 1885, after a thoro investigation of the practicability of carrying on the manufacture of iron successfully in this country; and the Minister of Finance, speaking in 1897 upon the tariff changes, expressed every confidence in the future of the industry; so, too, in 1899 in introducing his iron and steel bounties, Mr. Fielding had spoken with equal confidence of the development of the industry which would follow, especially in the Island of Cape Breton, where the materials and capital were assembled, among that he looked for the establishment of a large shipbuilding industry in the Maritime Provinces. These utterances showed that then, at least, the government was alive to the necessity of giving adequate protection to this important industry, and was also fully seized of the fact that Canada for an industry of this kind possessed resources such as are possessed by few other countries in the world.

Growth of Industry.

Mr. Borden went on to speak of the growth of the iron and steel industry in Great Britain, Germany and the United States. The United States showed the most marvelous development of all. In 1888 that country produced 4,595,510 tons of steel and 15,878,359 tons of pig iron in 1901, an increase of 275 per cent. Of steel it produced 1,673,534 tons in 1893, and 12,437,335 tons in 1901, an increase of over 700 per cent. This amazing development had been achieved under protection, and in the face of the iron and steel industry of Great Britain, which in 1893 led the world.

These figures showed first that there was no country in the world in which the iron and steel industry had not required protection of some sort in the first instance to give it firm ground, and, secondly, that, as in Germany and the United States, where the raw materials and resources for building up the industry exist, by giving proper protection to that industry, it can be developed to an extent that would hardly be dreamed of but for the facts just presented to the house.

Canada Can Do It.

In Canada we have the material, and the market for developing that industry and using its products. The iron and steel industry in the United States employs more men than any other, and in 1900 paid out $122,710,000 in wages, and produced $835,759,000 worth.

For the year ending 30th June, 1902, Canada imported of pig iron, scrap, cast scrap, wrought, billets and blooms, rails, rods, plates, etc, 544,548 tons, valued at $17,527,108, the total consumption of these articles being about 800,000 tons. In 1896 we imported of iron and steel and manufactures thereof $10,203,052 worth in 1902, $33,681,625, an increase of $23,478,573 in six years. Why was it with the resources we have and the bounties granted in 1899 the iron and steel industry in Canada was not in the flourishing condition that members on both sides of the house desired to see it in? He thought the reason in the first place was that we were side by side with a country like the United States, with its jealously protected home market and its control of the world's prices of iron and steel, for it was even said they controlled to-day the output of Germany.

How Far Short?

Comparing the protection offered in Canada with that given to iron and steel in the United States, it would be seen how far we fall short in that requisite to development. The United States protected itself with customs duties, one might say, absurdly higher than those with which it was sought to protect the industry in Canada to-day. The question was, are we to have a policy of protection to the iron and steel industry in Canada?

It was to answer this that he had brought in a resolution which was not one of want of confidence. He was solely anxious to obtain this protection because it was necessary in the interests of Canada as a whole.

Mr. Borden then compared the duties in the two countries, showing that while on pig iron the United States' duty was $3.75 per ton, the Canadian duty was $2.50. The United States' duty on billets and blooms, $6, the Canadian duty $2; the United States duty on wrought scrap $3.50, the Canadian $1; the United States duty on train rails $7, Canadian $7; on steam rails United States' duty $7, Canadian free at present. Many other articles were mentioned, showing that Canada levies lower duties than the United States.

Bounty of 1899.

The bounty given in 1899 was stated to be for the purpose of giving the Canadian industry some compensation for the tariff reduction made in 1897. But for his own part he did not believe that the iron and steel industry in Canada could ever be put on a solid basis, upon a permanent footing, unless we have something more than these bounties can give, unless we have actual protection in Canada, such as will assure for our producers our own markets. And our home market cannot be held unless we have a much higher protection.

It would be observed from this that in many cases 75 per cent., 50 per cent. and 25 per cent. of the protection had been taken away, and it could not be held that the bounties which would disappear in 1905 would compensate for the reduction in protection. How low was the protection compared with American protection, and was it any wonder, therefore, that the iron industry in the country was not flourishing.

Protection Reduces Price.

The duty had been removed from binder twine and from barbed wire, and partly from coal oil, yet all these articles command a higher price to-day than before. The history of the United States showed that, while 30 years ago steel rails were quoted at $112 per ton, in 1902 they were $28, pig iron, which was $48 per ton, is now $22.19, cut nails came down from $4.02 to $2.20, and so on thru the whole list. Could we not therefore trust to the competition, the enterprise and the ability of our own business men to keep prices down in Canada? No protected industry in Canada was exacting an undue price from the consumer. He saw no reason therefore why the government should not restore to the iron and steel industry the protection at least which it formerly enjoyed, if not materially increase it with advantage to the people of Canada.

"I believe," said Mr. Borden in conclusion, "that it is the duty of this government to take this matter into consideration if they have not already done so. I would have been glad had the government so desired to let this motion stand over until a later day on that ground, but as no request of the kind is made to me, I feel it my duty to proceed with my amendment. It is not made with any idea of staying the hand of the government or hampering the government, but with the profound conviction that it is necessary in the interests of Canada to-day, in the interest of the iron industry, upon which the homes and fortunes of so many of our people depend. But we should have some greater measure of protecting that industry.

Revise the Tariff.

I recognize the fact that in dealing with the duties upon iron and steel, the government would be obliged to give consideration to other industries in this country, and probably to revise our tariff in respect of many articles into which the manufacture of iron and steel enter. So far as we on this side of the House are concerned, we are not afraid of the situation. We believe that there should be such a revision of the tariff generally, and not limited to iron and steel, and, if the government in deciding to give some measure of increased protection to the iron and steel industry, finds it necessary to make some reduction on the tariff in connection with articles into which the manufacture of iron and steel enter, we on this side of the House will be glad to lend them a helping hand, and support them in the increase of protection to these industries, which we think the true interests of the country demand. The parliament of Canada could do no better work than give attention to that revision at once. The homes of 10,000 or 15,000 people may depend on the action which the government will take. A very important industry in the Province of Nova Scotia may come to a standstill. A very important industry in the west may have to cease operations. I question if hon. gentlemen in this House adequately realize what a blow it would be to the future of Canada if these industries, in which so many millions have been invested in the past few years, should come to a standstill. No one can over estimate what it would mean to this country should it now come to pass."

MR. BORDEN THEN MOVED HIS RESOLUTION FOR AN IMMEDIATE ADJUSTMENT OF THE DUTIES ON IRON AND STEEL.

Mr. Fielding Replies.

Mr. Fielding said that if he were disposed to enter into any protracted discussion with Mr. Borden on this subject he would perhaps be obliged to take exception to some of the statements and the conclusions which were advanced. But not to all, for there was much in Mr. Borden's speech to command his respect and admiration; for instance, his excellent quotations from the speech of the Minister of Finance. Another thing that demanded admiration and thanks was this, that whereas for years the Tories had been declaring that the Liberals had adopted the National Policy, Mr. Borden had read a long statistical statement to show that in the great iron business the Liberals had made enormous productions. Mr. Fielding regarded that statement as ample apology for the time Mr. Borden had occupied in what otherwise was an inopportune speech. It was a recantation of, if not an apology for, seven years of misunderstanding.

"I challenge the honorable gentleman," Mr. Borden interrupted, "to point to a single word of mine inconsistent with what I have just uttered."

Mr. Fielding retorted that he did not think Mr. Borden was in a better position than any other member to raise a question of inconsistency. Continuing, he said the government was not going to ask the withdrawal of the resolution, as Mr. Borden evidently expected. The honorable member had brought it forward, and he must accept the responsibility for it. But in the judgment of the government it was not timely.

Vote of Want of Confidence.

Mr. Fielding said this was the first time the government had been charged with being lacking in general sympathy to the iron industry. The charge had been that the government was doing for the iron industry what it would not do for others. Mr. Fielding continued: "When this matter came up a few days ago, I reminded my honorable friend that his resolution would be better brought up on the subject of the tariff, which was still before the house, the final stages not having been taken. I suggested that when those tariff resolutions came up that would be the most opportune time for discussion of the tariff. My honorable friend has preferred to take a different course. He has preferred to bring this matter up not in the ordinary way of tariff dis-

Continued on Page 2.

WILL PRINT EVIDENCE IN THE GAMEY INQUIRY

Legislature Puts in a Full Day and Gets Thru With Big Program.

The government will print the evidence and addresses of counsel in the Gamey investigation. Meantime typewritten copies will be furnished the opposition for debate in the House.

The county council clauses of the Municipal Amendment Act passed the Committee of the House after a long debate. County councils have the option of returning to the old system of representation by municipalities.

The timber limits granted to Cane Bros. and Chew Bros. will be investigated by the Public Accounts Committee.

Mr. Gamey made a speech protesting against the proposed extension of time to the Clergue Co. for the beginning of the construction of the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway. The Premier allowed the clause to stand in deference to Mr. Gamey's wishes.

Statute Law Amendment Act, 1903, passed the committee stage. One of its clauses enables the city of Toronto to exceed the quarter-mill appropriation for extensions of public libraries.

The legislature yesterday made good progress and a big cut was made in the size of the order paper. There remains, however, a host of important matters and there will have to be some late sessions in order to finish up by the end of the week. The Gamey report has not yet been touched; the government's railway program has not been referred to; supplies have not all been voted, and there are other questions of more or less public interest which will have to be hurried thru if they are touched at all.

Printing the Gamey Evidence.

Mr. Whitney again questioned the Premier as to the intention of the government in respect to the printing of the evidence taken in the Gamey investigation. Mr. Ross said there was some objection to it owing to the cost, but the leader of the opposition was anxious to draw out a definite announcement on the point. "Will he do it, and do it at once?" he asked.

The Attorney-General had objections to printing a mass of stuff that would never be perused. There were several copies of the evidence in existence, and the gentlemen opposite could get all the material they required from them.

Mr. Whitney declared that he had been unable to get a copy of the evidence. The Premier informed him that if he had applied to him he could have got one.

The Attorney-Geneal offered the unique argument that the judges in their report had referred to certain pages of typewritten evidence, and unless this report was reprinted the members would lose the benefit of the references of the judges.

Dr. Nesbitt characterized this as the most absurd argument he had ever heard on the question.

Mr. St. John argued that the judges were not judges in that capacity, but were merely commissioners to collect and report the evidence. The only judges were the members of this parliament and they should be furnished with the evidence. He charged that in many instances the summary of the commmissioners was incorrrect. There were many misstatements and misquotations, and the legislature would not be able to grapple with the question if they had not the evidence. Mr. St. John was about to proceed when the Premier and the Attorney-General called out simultaneously, "Question!"

"If you desire me to stop talking I will do it," remarked Mr. St. John, and he collapsed into his seat.

Those Timber Grants.

Col. Matheson moved the resolution of which he gave notice on Monday:

"That the grant of timber limits on islands in the Georgian Bay to Cane Brothers and the grant of timber limits in the township of Capreol to Chew Brothers be referred to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts for investigation, and that Thomas Chew, George Chew, Manly Chew, Edwin, or Edward Leatherby, of Midland, be summoned to appear before the said committee on Wednesday, with all books and papers relating to the said limits, including the books of the former firm of Chew Brothers elating to the limits in the township of Capreol."

The colonel was about to make a

Continued on Page 4.

Palms.

What a difference between the usual palms and what we are now offering. This week we will sell at half-price choice plants in variety from 50c each. College Flower Shop, 445 Yonge-street, 'phone N1192. ed

Corrugating Iron Roofing and Siding. A. B. Ormsby & Co., cor. Queen and George Sts. Ring Main 1725

St. Leon Mineral Water is nature's most efficient purifier. Few realize its value when taken into the human system for cleansing purposes.

Metal Ceilings and Roofing. A. B. Ormsby & Co., cor. Queen and George Sts

If Not, Why Not?

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

EDWARDS & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, 26 Wellington St. East. Geo. Edwards F. C. A., A. H. Edwards.

St. Leon Mineral Water is a natural and safe cathartic; one glass hot before breakfast; all druggists.

Smoke Alive Bollard's famous mixture, cool and sweet. New store, 128 Yonge Street.

TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

"Secret Service," Grand Opera House, 2 and 8.

Open-air performances, University Residence lawn, "As You Like It" 4 p.m., "3Comedy of Errors" 8 p.m.

Vaudeville, Hanlan's Point, 8.

Vaudeville, Munro Park, 8.

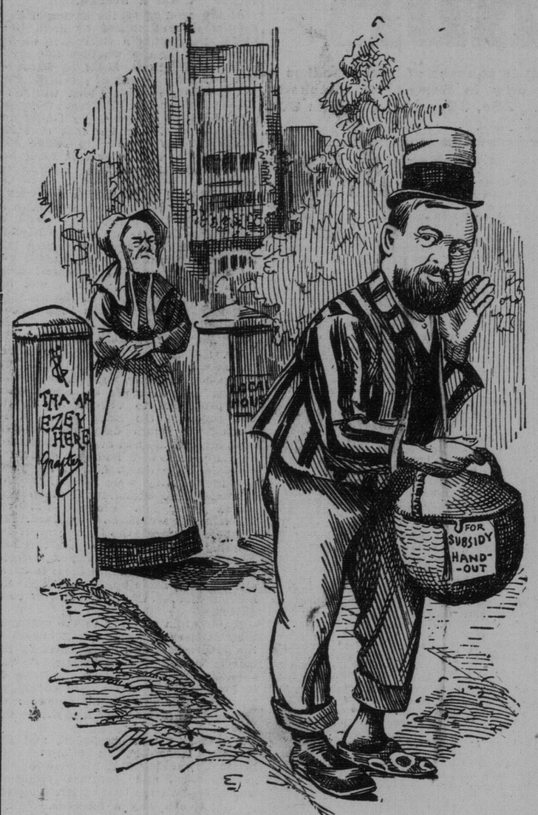
Canadian Electrical Association Convention, King Edward, 10 a.m.

Daughters of the Empire, garden party, "Glen Edyth."

Toronto Association of Baptist Churches, Olivet Church, 2 p.m.

Anglican Synod, St. James' Sunday School, 10 a.m.

"EASY" FOR THE CORPORATION BROTHERHOOD.



HUNGRY HAYS (about to apply for another hand-out at Local House): She's a fine generous old lady. I knows it by de hobo-sign on de gate post.

TARTE WANTS A CHANGE MORAL OF STOCK SLUMP

Public Confidence Needs to Be Restored by a Firm and Judicious Policy.

Montreal, June 9.—"There were a few politicians from Ontario and the Lower Provinces who, when Mr. Mackenzie came to power, imposed their views upon the Liberals of Quebec. They ruined the Liberal party of that day, as others are about to ruin the Liberal party of the present time."

The above is one of the strong paragraphs of an article from Hon. Mr. Tarte, which appears this evening in LaPatrie, headed, "Financial Ruin."

"The French-Canadians," begins the ex-Minister, "have been badly hurt by the financial disasters of the last few months, in Montreal, Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, Sorel, Arthabaska, and several other towns and villages where thousands of our compatriots have lost very considerable fortunes. Several values whose fall have been so unexpected were considered as sure and remunerative investments. The fall in one stock leads to another, and this is why the break-up has been so general."

"We, in fact, see dark days ahead if people persist in shutting their eyes to the clearest evidence, and if public confidence be not restored by a firm and judicious policy, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain do not hesitate to change their opinions in the face of a new condition of things. These are only the powerless people without brains who adhere to their opinions, irrespective of what takes place. As a matter of fact, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who entered public life as a protectionist, has only to return to the policy he then championed.

"If the formidable disasters of the last few months are not a sufficient lesson, we really do not know what is wanted to open the eyes of those who appear determined to close them to the light of public reason and common sense."

KILLED BY AN ENGINE.

Pickering, June 9.—Malcolm Thompson of Collins Bay, aged about 19 years, was killed near the station of the G. T. R. here to-day about noon. He was resting close by the side of the track and rose up suddenly and stepped by accident or stumbled right in front of a passing engine. His body was terribly mangled. Coroner Bateman after examination of the case decided an inquest was not necessary.

FROM UNNATURAL CAUSES.

Dutton, June 9.—The coroner's inquest into the death of the infant child of Adelia Smith of Aldborough Township, returned the following verdict: "That the infant child of Adelia Smith came to its death from unnatural causes, unknown to the jury."

Did you ever try the top barrel

Strong Boy Wanted.

Did you ever notice that sign, "Strong boy wanted"? It about sizes up the situation as far as this generation is concerned. You may be clever or sharp, have a good education, but if you do not possess strength you can't "get the job." One way to get strong—take exercise. One exercise—bicycling. One bicycle—the Massey-Harris cushion frame.

SHORTS ARE OPERATING IN LOCAL STOCK MARKET

Have Made Several Successful Sallies and Are on Lookout for Other Opportunities.

The local stock market showed no signs of rallying yesterday, and in fact lower prices were made, for many issues than at any previous time since the slump. There is an aggressive bear party in the field, of which the son of one of the local brokers is a leader. They are confining their efforts mainly to Twin City, C.P.R. and Richelieu, and have found these ventures very successful. The situation is rendered more acute by a reported rupture between Rudolph Forget and James Ross of Montreal. These two magnates are said to be gunning for each other's stocks, and Montreal Railway, Montreal Power and Richelieu felt the pinch yesterday.

Raid on General Electric.

It was reported around town that a raid was to be made on General Electric. This company is not making the success of the Canada Foundry works that it anticipated it is said, and it was thought that a drop in the stock could be easily engineered. One who went to a broker to sell the stock short was refused the trade, and many feel inclined to give the broker credit for refusing to attempt to break prices up further. The insiders are evidently posted as to the manoeuvres of the bears, and are not making a quotation for purchasers just at present. Unless, therefore, some ordinary trader should happen along with a bid sufficiently inducing to attract the shorts, there is therefore little danger of making a quotation to force out long stock.

What the Game is.

Toronto Railway was brought down almost three points yesterday to 91 3-4, as against 97 bid on Saturday. Northern Navigation sold down 6 1-2 from Saturday to 123 1-2. St. Paul lost 8 points and Twin City 3 points during the same time. The game played by the local clique of shorts is to make a quotation on an outside exchange if the stock is so listed, and to cover here at the expense of the sale made on the sister exchange.

WOMEN'S RECORD BROKEN.

New Milford, Conn., June 9.—In the annual field day sports at Ingleside school to-day, Miss Eleanor Zimmerman of East Grange, N.J., broke the record of women's schools in the fifty yard dash, her time being 6 3-4 seconds. The best previous record, 7 seconds, was held by Vassar.

Cigars—Razzatta, clear Havana, equals any imported cigar, 3 for 25c, my own manufacture. Alive Bollard.

FIRE RECORD.

At 1.30 box 172; fire in hay shed at western Cattle Market; cause, supposed to be spark from chimney; damage to building, $700; to hay, $200.

At 9.05, still arm, to No. 2; fire in debris at Cattle Market hay shed; no damage.

MANITOULIN NOT CONTENT.

The following telegram received at the Parliament Buildings last night speaks for itself:

Gore Bay, via Little Current, June 9.

To R. R. Gamey, M. L. A.,
Provincial Building, Toronto.

Manitoulin does not accept Commission's finding. Your friends will never waver until they see corruption punished. Rather have you without patronage than Government record with patronage.

GORE BAY SUPPORTERS.

Complete Rout of Joseph Chamberlain

Liberals and Unionists Vie With Each Other

In Declaring Adherence to Free Trade

MILITIA UNDER CANVAS SOME MINUS BAGGAGE

Several Companies Under Strength Because 50 Cents a Day Does Not Draw Men.

Niagara-on-the-Lake, June 9.—(From our man at camp.)—The weather yesterday was perfect. The regiments continued to arrive from early morn till dark. By 8 o'clock all were under canvas, the last to arrive being the 35th Simcoe Foresters, and C. and D. Companies of the G.G.B.G., which came over by the Corona. A light shower fell during the afternoon, but caused no inconvenience.

The camp consists of the second division, comprising 3rd and 4th Brigades and the Cavalry Brigade. To the personnel of the staff as already announced, is added Major D. E. Carpenter, R.C.R., who is made D.A.A.C. in place of Major Gunther, who is D.A. Q.M.G. Lieut.-Col. J. V. Graveley is paymaster. Major C. M. Nelles, R.C.D., is brigade major in the Cavalry Brigade. Lieut.-Col. J. Galloway, assistant adjutant-general, arrived by the 7.30 boat.

Many Under Strength.

The camp is supposed to consist of all the officers, non-coms. and 21 men from each company, but in reality almost every regiment is somewhat under strength. The small pay is assigned as the reason by the officers. Men, good men, will not leave good jobs to come over here and be knocked about for 50c a day. Besides, this, the 17th, 35th and 20th Regiments had only six days' notice and of course the officers were under a disadvantage in getting their men together.

The opinion is freely expressed by the officers that the pay must be materially increased to draw good men. The rations, however, are somewhat improved, butter, bacon, peas, beans and jam added to the menu will make camp life pleasanter than did the former beef, potatoes, cheese, bread and skill ydiet.

Great Line of Horses.

The cavalry, however, are nearly full strength, and P. V. O. Major W. B. Hall has said that the horses are the best that he has ever seen in camp. He prides himself especially on the 2nd Dragoons.

The duty of playing at reveille, retreat and tatoo devolves on the band of the 44th Regiment, the only band in camp. The feeling is that much of the charm of camp life is lost by the absence of the music when on the march.

Troop No. 4 A.M.C. have had their hands full already. Before they were on the grounds they had several cases. One chap from the 36th had a nasty scalp wound, another man had his hand badly bitten by his horse, another trooper had his steed stumble and roll on him, and a fourth, one trooper Jones of D. Squadron, 2nd Dragoons, is in the hospital with a badly sprained leg. Every accommodation is provided, however, and speedy recovery is assured for all.

A great kick, not the less sturdy because of long standing, is coming from the rural corps who detrained at Toronto and crossed the lake. Some companies of the 12th, 36th and 35th, particularly the latter, are almost destitute of baggage and camp effects. Arriving on the last boat they were without cooking utensils and other furniture. The officers had either to stand up or squat on the bare ground, while a rubber blanket and one of wool formed their only bed and covering. They had not even oil overcoats. This, notwithstanding that their luggage was loaded on trucks ready to be run on board their boats, had it not been forbidden. Six companies of the 36th have no cooking utensils nor baggage, tho they were on the grounds shortly after 2 p.m.

G.O.C. on Monday.

This morning will be devoted to squad drill and musketry detail, and the afternoon will see practice in shelter trench work, the pick ax and shovel being much in evidence.

It has been definitely announced that Lord Dundonald, G.O.C., will arrive from London on Monday.

CAMP AT LONDON.

London, June 9.—The annual camp of instructing for the London military district commenced to-day in Carling's Heights. Some of the companies of the rural regiments were late in getting in owing to train arrangements, but all the troops were under canvas by 6 p.m. Drill begins to-morrow morning at 8.30. Two instructors from the Royal Canadian Dragoons, Toronto, have reported for duty. They will act as instructors to the First Hussars. Lord Dundonald and staff are expected here in a couple of days.

FIVE HORSES KILLED.

Enterprise, June 9.—Train No. 5, Bay of Quinte Railway, running from Tweed to Deseronto, was ditched here this morning by running into a spread frog in a switch. The 11th and 16th Field Batteries were on this train, with guns and horses, etc., en route for camp at Deseronto. Seven flat cars left the track, smashing the guns badly. Six horse cars were also ditched, killing five horses. The baggage car coaches did not leave the track and no one was injured.

Cigars Violeta, fine mild Havana, 5 for 20c. Best cigar, try it, my own manufacture. Alive Bollard.

CLARK AFTER WRIGHT.

Washington, June 9.—Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, is likely to be succeeded in that office by E. E. Clark, chief of the Order of Railway Conductors. Mr. Wright is to retire from the office he now holds at the beginning of next year.

Offices to let—first flat, fine locations. 126 Yonge Street. Alive Bollard.

DIED IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, June 9.—James H. Peck, one of the firm of Peck, Benny Co., died here to-day. He leaves a widow and one brother, and was very wealthy.

BARCELONA HAS A STRIKE.

Barcelona, Spain, June 9.—The coal handlers at the landing stages have struck, and as a result the shipping here is temporarily paralyzed. &

OWNERSHIP OF THE KING EDWARD

Two Companies Interested in the Control of Palace Hotel.

The draft prospectus of the King Edward Hotel Co. issued recently shows that there are two companies interested in that proposition. The Toronto Hotel Company, which runs the house, has leased it for five years at an annual rental of $35,000. Its capital stock is one million dollars.

The King Edward Hotel Co. controls the majority of the stock of the Toronto Hotel Co., owns second mortgage bonds to the extent of $650,000, and owns the furniture and supplies of the hotel to the value of $350,000, and has the lease for five years at $35,000 a year. It also has the rentals of the shops in the hotel building, owns the barber shop, the news and cigar stands, and the bar.

It takes the rental of $35,000 a year and the annuities subscribed for by Toronto people amounting to about $350,000 to pay the interest on the first mortgage bonds of $1,800,000 at 4 per cent. The mortgage bonds are issued by the Toronto Hotel Co., which is the original company and which built the House.

LOST ABOUT $350,000.

A. E. Wallace Ruined by the A. E. Ames & Co. Failure.

St. Thomas, June 9.—A. E. Wallace, president of the Atlas Loan Co., writes a letter to the shareholders in which he says: "It is with heartfelt regret that I ask your indulgence with me in connection with the Atlas Loan Company affairs until I have had an opportunity of ascertaining as nearly as possible our standing. It shall be my aim to try and arrange its affairs in such a manner as to minimize the loss to everyone. When I tell you that I had $162,100 in the capital account of the A. E. Ames Company in Toronto and $50,000 of cash in stock in the Atlas Loan Company, together with a cash deposit between both of $125,000 or $337,000 in all, and in addition to this all the moneys of relatives very close to me, you can realize the confidence I had in the soundness of both."

He winds up by saying that he has only his health, now to depend on, but he hopes to pay everyone in full.

CIRCUS CRUSH TROLLEY ACCIDENT

Rear-End Collision Causes Severe Injury to Two Passengers.

A street car collision, with serious results, occurred on College-street last night about 10.30, when the crowds were returning from the circus. A roadmaster was stationed at Markham-street looking after the traffic and holding the cars until the way was clear to Bathurst. Something of a jam occurred in consequence, and when the coupling dropped out between a College and Yonge car and its trailer, No. 445, the following car, a Carlton and College, No. 25, crashed into the trailer with great force, disabling both cars and causing injuries of unknown severity to a number of people.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Maxwell of 362 Huron-street were sitting in the rear seat of the trailer and were thrown forward and then back with great violence.

Mr. Maxwell escaped with a few slight bruises, but his wife suffered a great deal. She was carried into Dr. Clouse's office, and attended by Drs. Riordan and Clouse, and afterwards taken home in a carriage. Dr. Clouse stated that she had suffered severe bruises, and was internally injured, but he was unable to say what the result might be. He accompanied her home, along with Mr. Maxwell and Inspector Greene.

Another victim was William D. Hodgson of 7 Northview-terrace, who had a severely injured leg and was driven home in a cab.

Inspector Greene of the Street Railway Company was on the ground almost immediately, and had carriages for all the injured, who were taken to their homes. It was impossible to ascertain the exact extent of the accident, as the crowd was so great and the victims hurried away so quickly.

SENTIMENT DIFFERS.

New York, June 9.—Sentiment in Wall-street is rather mixed, and while members of brokerage houses differ as to the future movement of the market, they generally think that danger of a further severe decline has been minimized by the fact that every commission house is sold out, that is, it is carrying such small lines of stocks that even a panic would not hurt it seriously. They say if an yone is hurt it will be the individual who has been plunging. John W. Gates is coming home from Europe, and there is some curiosity as to how he will define his position on the market. Some make him out a rampant bull, others are equally positive he is a bear.

Try the decanter at Thomas', three for a quarter.

IROQUOIS BYLAW CARRIES.

Iroquois, June 9.—A bylaw for the issue of debentures to the amount of $1800 to provide for the completion of the waterworks and electic light systems was carried here to-day, the vote being 54 to 38.

Nothing but the finest goods at Thomas

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Harold Boon, the young son of C. W. Boon, commercial traveler, was drowned at Grimsby on Monday night. His body was found in the lake yesterday. With his mother, he went to Grimsby about two weeks ago. The family residence is at 15 Mackenzie-crescent, Toronto.

Try Carnahan's Iced Specials.

MARRIAGES.

HUGHES—FALCONBRIDGE—On June 9, 1903, at St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, by the Very Rev. Vicar General McCann, Vincent James Hughes, son of the late B. B. Hughes, Esq., of Toronto, to Evelyn Mary, second daughter of the Hon. W. G. Falconbridge, Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

CASSELS—FALCONBRIDGE—On June 9, 1903, at St. John's Grove, Toronto, by the Rev. J. M. Cruise, Robert Cassels, son of the late James McNab Cassels, Esq., to Aemilia, third daughter of the Hon. W. G. Falconbridge, Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—At her residence, 24 Earl-street, Toronto, on Monday, the 8th June, 1903, Emily Victoria Campbell, aged 61 years.

Funeral private on Wednesday, the 10th, at 4 p.m.

Koenigin Louise	New York	Bremen	
Vaderland	Antwerp	New York	
Pennsylvania	Plymouth	New York	
Belgravia	Hamburg	New York	
Bluecher	Hamburg	New York	

Colonial Secretary's Preferential Tariff Program Snowed Under.

London, June 9.—The rumored resignation of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain is the most startling development of the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Ritchie, to abolish the corn tax, the debate on which kept the House of Commons to-day packed and spell-bound until midnight.

Even if Premier Balfour persuades Mr. Chamberlain to remain in the cabinet, the Colonial Secretary's preferential tariff program is hopelessly snowed under, and his influence as a political power in Great Britain temporarily eclipsed.

All the members of the government who contributed to to-day's debate vigorously declared themselves as free traders, and frankly opposed Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. Except for Mr. Chaplin not a voice on either side of the House was raised in effective support of Mr. Chamberlain's campaign.

Former members of cabinets and private members, irrespective of party, protested against any tinkering with Great Britain's fiscal policy. The Unionists vied with the Liberals in declaring themselves out and out free traders. All that was lacking in the complete route of the protectionist cabinet Minister was Mr. Balfour's official pronouncement, as Premier, and on behalf of the government, that the cabinet as a whole refused to adopt Mr. Chamberlain's views. Both the pronouncement and the Premier were absent from the debate, because, according to report, Mr. Balfour was spending the evening endeavoring to persuade the Colonial Secretary to remain in the cabinet, notwithstanding his differences with his colleagues.

The debate was adjourned at midnight, when, amidst a sensation, Chancellor of the Exchequer Ritchie, said he hoped Mr. Balfour would be able to give the House on Wednesday a definite statement on behalf of the entire cabinet, tho he could not promise it.

Balfour May Resign.

Upon the resumption of the debate, Mr. Chaplin's amendment to the budget bill, which is the cause of this sensational political crisis, will be taken up. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has modified his position, probably as the result of to-day's proceedings, and will demand the right of the Liberals to know the Premier's attitude towards free trade before they support him in the repeal of the corn tax. Mr. Balfour will reply and Mr. Chamberlain is also expected to speak. There are many members who believe to-night that Premier Balfour will resign and that a dissolution of the House is involved, but these rumors lack confirmation, the best opinion being that a solution of the crisis will be arrived at by Mr. Chamberlain's resignation or by an open declaration that he is willing to drop for the present his preferential tariff proposals.

Until midnight the fright, if such an undefended struggle could be so described, raged around Mr. Chamberlain. "Oil and vitrol" is the only adequate description of Sir Michael Hicks Beach's speech, which started the revolt. Amid intense silence this famous Tory ex-minister extolled the Colonial Secretary's virtues and damned his program. "Black Michael," as he is frequently called, was never seen to better advantage. The ministers sat with troubled faces, Mr. Balfour looking especially dejected. Mr. Chamberlain, deserting in his usual place, paler even than usual, stretched himself nonchalantly at the end of the treasury bench. Thruout the afternoon he never exchanged a word with his colleagues. After Mr. Ritchie had renounced the Colonial Secretary's ideas, Mr. Chamberlain stalked out of the chamber without even a nod to Mr. Balfour.

Attack on Protection.

After the dinner recess came another sensation when the Hon. Arthur Elliot, the financial secretary to the treasury, made a bitter attack on protectionists and prefential tariffs. He declared that the financial policy of the government was clearly exhibited by its decision to revoke the corn tax, which savored of protection.

"I am sure," he said, "that the more the people enquire into the subject the more they will find it is essential to the prosperity of the country that this country should remain a cheap coun-

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The Month of Weddings.

June is the month of weddings. Nearly every day some friend, some acquaintance, joins the society of benedicts, and there are presents, house parties, congratulations, and last, but not least, silk hats. Now, the hat question is important, because a hat "oft proclaims the man." Good silk hats don't cost any more than the other kind, and Dineens are the good ones. Dineen is sole Canadian agent for Dunlap, and Heath, the largest silk hatters in the world.

SHOWERS AND COOLER.

Meterological Office, Toronto, June 9.—(8 p.m.)—The weather has been fair and warm to-day in Ontario and Western Quebec, with just a few scattered showers, while in Manitoba and the Maritime Provinces it has been cloudy and showery. A cool wave now approaching from the Northwest is likely to bring a decided change to cooler conditions in Ontario, while on the other hand high temperature will probably cause heavy floods in British Columbia.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 54—70; Calgary, 34—66; Prince Albert, 36—62; Qu'Appelle, 38—54; Winnipeg, 54—60; Parry Sound, 54—72; Toronto, 56—79; Ottawa, 62—82; Montreal, 62—80; Quebec, 52—62; Halifax, 48—56.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Fresh to strong northwesterly and northerly winds, showers and becoming much cooler.

Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Fresh to strong northwesterly and northerly winds; showery and becoming much cooler.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Cool, cloudy and showery.

Maritime Provinces—Southeasterly and southerly winds; cloudy and foggy, with showers.

Lake Superior—Strong northwesterly winds; cool, with showers