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TWENTY-SECOND YEAR — EIGHT PAGES—WEDNESDAY MORNING MARCH 6—EIGHT PAGES — ONE CENT

GOVERNMENT AND OPPOSITION AGREE ON RAILWAY OWNERSHIP

Senate Reading Room
566 01
SENATE PO

If Canada Would go in for Government Railways Prosper That its Progress Would Rival That of the U. States, Says an Ontario Liberal Member.

The budget debate yesterday afternoon failed to prove a popular attraction, the galleries being very sparsely occupied. Premier Ross wore an urbane smile and appeared freshened up by his little jaunt to Brantford.

Mr. W. H. Hoyle, replying for the Opposition, was surprised to hear the Hon. Mr. Stratton claim the $2,848,000, held in Ontario's name by the Dominion, as being an asset which could be drawn up, and therefore could rightfully be quoted as an ordinary asset.

The financial commission had vindicated the attitude of the Opposition that the liabilities of the province should be put in the public accounts, the result of which was to show that for some years the ordinary expenditure had exceeded the receipts, and the surpluses had been imaginary. The Globe in 1880 was alarmed at an expenditure of $2,597,000, but now regarded four millions without protest.

University Financially Starved.

The Minister of Education's utterances had been likened to those of Cicero, but Cicero's Philippics were hurled against Caesarism, while those of the Minister were in support of it. This was in connection with the Provincial University, which was admitted to be suffering from financial starvation. There was a magnificent and richly endowed university at Montreal, to which millionaires subscribed in princely style. Why did not our rich men do likewise towards Toronto University? Was it because it was under political management?

Chance to Save Something.

Mr. Hoyle pointed out that the multiplication of societies with paid officials, while politically shrewd, was extravagant, as Mr. Hobson was authority for the statement that agricultural societies and farmers' institutes could be amalgamated so as to save $20,000.

In the administration of justice the multiplication of unnecessary officials was an evil for which the Government was responsible.

Build the Government Railway.

The Government had given away $9,000,000 to private railways, and it was now dawning on them that a more enlightened policy was possible. The Premier made a suggestion in regard to a railway to the Temiscaming region. He had almost missed the opportunity. The Government talked of the great importance of the trade of that region but had almost allowed it to be diverted to the Province of Quebec. He was a half-convert himself to the policy of Government construction of railways, but the time for talk was past and it was time for the Ontario Government to be up and doing if the Temiscaming trade was to be retained.

The way in which grants of land and money by the Ontario Government had been made showed that the Ross Administration was in the hollow of the hands of corporations.

Speaking for himself alone, Mr. Hoyle considered the bonus system as applied to the beet root industry was likely to be disappointing. He regarded the bonus system as a failure, and considered the beet root industry should be established in this province by a system of co-operation. The Ross Government's idea of development was to tie a balloon to the speculator and a sawlog to the farmer.

The Government's charcoal bounty system had been a failure, except at Hamilton.

Respectfully Declined.

The Opposition believed in the independence of Parliament. The Government had undermined this principle, and had even approached a distinguished member of the Opposition with the offer of an appointment to the judiciary, which had been respectfully declined.

The past century was the age of steam; this was to be the age of electricity. It was the duty of the Government to keep the rushing water power of Ontario in the hands of the public, instead of lavishing it upon private corporations.

Who Burned the Ballot Box?

Mr. Hoyle closed by moving the following amendment:

That this House desires to express its regret that the Government has taken no steps to discover and bring to trial the person or persons who destroyed or removed from the vault in the Parliament Buildings the box containing the ballots relating to the election in the west riding in the County of Elgin, held in January, 1899; and also regrets the declaration of the Government that no steps will be taken to discover and bring to trial such person or persons.

Government Should Own Railroads.

Mr. H. J. Pettypiece, East Lambton, said he regarded the announcement of the Temiscaming Railway as most important. He would be glad to see the province go farther than the Premier suggests, altho he was not in favor of the proposal made in the Dominion Government by Mr. W. F. Maclean to buy the C.P.R. and Grand Trunk Railways for two dollars. There was little doubt but that the railways discriminated against the producers, and he thought that Ontario should own the railway to North Bay and build the Temiscaming extension and branches. He noticed that the railway commission had been hung up again for another year at Ottawa. They would be glad if the Ontario Government could take some action in the meantime to investigate the railway rates. If the people of Canada would go in for Government railways, the country would so prosper that its progress would rival that of the United States.

Preferential Trade.

Dr. Pyne said the Ontario Government was so moribund that it had delegated its

Continued on Page 2.

THE WAY CANADA IS BEING BLED TO BOLSTER UP U.S. ENTERPRISES

Grand Trunk Lines in United States Have Not Made Money and Canadian Taxpayers Have to Make Up Deficits—Warm Time in Railway Committee.

Ottawa, March 5.—(Special.)—The new phases of the transportation question were encountered in the Railway Committee today by the Grand Trunk people. Two Grand Trunk bills were under consideration, the first to ratify an agreement entered into in December last for a lease of the Saginaw Railway, which shall in future be operated by the Grand Trunk, and the second guaranteeing payment of bonds of the Grand Trunk Western Railway, in the sum of $15,000,000, under a plan of reorganization. Both bills presented the same principle to Canadian taxpayers.

Mr. W. F. Maclean got the admission from Mr. Wainwright that the Grand Trunk's roads in the United States had been operated with large yearly deficits, which, under the rearrangement, would necessarily be made up by the profits from Canadian traffic.

In regard to the second bill, there was one clause empowering the directors to apply from time to time, as required, the borrowing powers of the company, granted by the statutes now in force for specific purposes, to the general purposes of the company.

Hon. Mr. Blair pointed out that this clause would enable the company to apply its borrowing powers for some local road in Canada to the building up of the American branches. So that both bills sought to bleed the people of Canada for the benefit of the foreign branches of the system.

Mr. Maclean and Mr. Leighton McCarthy got into a vigorous altercation as to the meaning of the company's request in the first bill, but Mr. McCarthy came to see the point more clearly in connection with the second bill, and in spite of all the eloquence of the corporation lawyers and the smooth paternalism of Chairman Sutherland, the committee adjourned without reporting the second bill.

Mr. Blair insisted that the money borrowed on account on Canadian lines should be expended in Canada, and should not be used in Portland, to the destruction of the port of Montreal.

Several members of the committee, however, pointed out that the company could very easily get around the condition as proposed by Mr. Blair, and Mr. Maclean asked that the clause be killed outright.

Then Mr. Wainwright declared that Toronto merchants had thanked the company for making Portland the summer as well as the winter terminus.

This brought Mr. Kemp to his feet. He made a strong protest against the killing of the St. Lawrence route, the drawing away of one steamship company, and the attempt now being made to draw another line away from the port of Montreal.

This speech had a powerful effect on the committee, which was heightened by the argument of Mr. McCarthy, showing that the Grand Trunk people, by means of a short clause in a private bill, were putting thru omnibus powers, which sacrificed Canadian interests for the benefit of the foreign branches.

The peculiar thing about the morning's work was that the first bill was reported, while the second failed. The whole matter will of a certainty be brought up in the House again.

FIGHT IN BRITISH COMMONS OVER APPLICATION OF CLOSURE

Irish Members Refused to Go to the Division Lobby—Speaker Ordered Their Removal, Police Were Brought In and There Was a Furious Struggle.

London, March 6.—During the discussion of the education estimates in the House of Commons there was a riotous scene. After midnight Mr. Balfour applied the closure. The Nationalists shouted, "Gag, gag," and refused to leave the House when the division was taken. The chairman twice asked them to retire to the division lobby, but they shouted "Certainly not." Mr. Flavin cried: "I protest against the way all Irish votes are closured."

The chairman then intimated that he must report the matter to the Speaker. In the meantime the other members had returned from the lobbies amid some uproar, 30 or 40 Irishmen remaining in their seats.

The Speaker having returned to the House, the chairman reported the matter to him, and the Speaker asked if the Irish members still refused to obey the order, and there were cries of "Yes, yes."

The Speaker then named 16 recalcitrants and Mr. Balfour moved their suspension. This was agreed to without a division.

The Speaker ordered them to withdraw, but they refused, amid great uproar. The Speaker called upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove them. They shouted defiance. The Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms advanced and asked them to leave; still they refused. At this, a number of officers and policemen entered to enforce removal.

Mr. Eugene Cran, member for Southeast Cork, struggled desperately against the removal, and there was quite a free fight on the floor, lasting for five minutes, other Irishmen assisting him. Eventually he was carried out bodily by six policemen, amid yells and cheers.

The police then returned and carried out each of the remaining recalcitrants in the same manner, altho there was no further actual resistance. Six policemen sufficed for each, with the exception of Mr. Flavin, who is a big man, and required eight.

Many as they were being carried out waved their hands and shouted "God save Ireland!"

Those who were removed included Messrs. John Cullinan, Patrick White, Patrick McHugh, William Lundon, William Abraham, Patrick Dugan, Anthony Donelan and James Gilhooly.

The trouble arose thru Mr. Balfour closuring the whole educational estimates, without giving an opportunity to discuss the Irish votes.

At 1 o'clock the Speaker said: "The House will now resume proceedings in committee, and I trust that honorable members will now leave the House. The Irish members shouted that they would not leave. The chairman again put the vote on account, adding there being no teller or noes, that the ayes had it. Amid laughter and cheers the House adjourned.

Neither Mr. Dillon, Mr. John Redmond nor Mr. T. P. O'Connor were present, having already left the House. One or two constables were badly handled in the scuffle. The suspensions will last for one week.

Nova Scotia Has a Surplus.

Halifax, March 5.—In the House to-day Premier Murray brought down financial returns showing the revenue for the year closed Dec. 31 to have been $1,014,000, and expenditure $937,000, thus giving a surplus of $76,000. Increase due to large increase in the coal output. Since 1893 the Dominion Coal Company paid in royalties $1,089,000.

Carter Harrison Again Nominated.

Chicago, March 5.—Carter H. Harrison was placed in nomination for Mayor of Chicago for the third consecutive term by the Democratic City Convention to-day. There was no opposition to his renomination.

Manitoba Has a Surplus.

Winnipeg, March 5.—(Special.)—Treasurer Davidson delivered his budget speech today in the Legislature. He announced a surplus of $11,000.

STATE OWNERSHIP OF TELEGRAPH LINES YESTERDAY'S HEAVY TOPIC IN COMMONS

The Postmaster-General's Pacific Cable Resolution Was Brought Up as Promised and the Member for East York Took Occasion to Introduce the Broad Question of Nationalizing Land Lines as Well as Cables—He Would Have Canada Lay an Atlantic Cable and Be Independent of United States Sources of News.

Ottawa, March 5.—(Special.)—The shortcomings of the Pacific Cable scheme, thru the neglect of a nationalized telegraph service in Canada—the construction of the new cable being placed with the Eastern Extension monopoly under the title of the Telegraph Construction Company—formed the subject of a vigorous debate in the House this afternoon.

Postmaster-General Mulock, in moving the resolutions of which he had given notice, said the liability of Canada had been enlarged from a 5-18 share of £1,700,000 to the same percentage of £2,000,000. Then he continued:

Since the contract was signed on Dec. 31 last by the Imperial Government and by the other contracting parties for the construction of the cable, on the 16th of January last, the State of New South Wales made an agreement with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, a cable company of great strength financially and otherwise, that is, I think, the only cable company connecting Australasia at the present time with Europe and the commercial world. That contract, which I allude to, made two weeks after the conclusion of the contract, by the Imperial Government and the other Governments on behalf of the Pacific cable partners, grants to the Eastern Extension Cable Company certain concessions and privileges practically in competition with the Government of New South Wales in the carrying on of a telegraph business within New South Wales. They therefore are given an advantage that they did not enjoy when we entered into the arrangements for competing for Australasian cable business. I do not know, had we a veto, that we would have insisted upon the Government of New South Wales not making such a concession. Nevertheless, that concession has been made, and it seems to have some appreciable effect. I do not say to what extent, upon the financial success of the Pacific cable as a self-sustaining enterprise, and, therefore, I deem it proper to call the attention of the committee to that fact before they give their sanction to this measure. It is, of course, too late, I recognize the fact, for us to recede should we desire to do so, because the contract has been signed by the various Governments and the work of the cable, I presume, is now under construction. I do not know that the concessions granted will have a damaging effect on the financial result of the enterprise; at the same time I feel it my duty to bring the matter to the attention of the committee. I would also say that instead of the money being borrowed, as was contemplated in 1899, by the commission itself, and the various partner Governments guaranteeing their respective shares, the Imperial Government proposes to borrow the money, the various Governments undertaking to bear their proper share of that Imperial loan. That circumstance does not at all affect the liability: it is only altering the machinery. In 1899 it was thought the money would be borrowed thru the direct intervention of the commission; now it is going to be borrowed on the credit of the Imperial Government, the various colonial Governments guaranteeing the indemnity to the Imperial Government for the portions they respectively assume. These are, I think, the only material circumstances that have occurred since 1899, and, therefore, move the resolution.

At the end of section 1 it is proposed to add the following words:

"And to pay any amounts from time to time payable in respect of such guarantee out of any moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Funds of Canada."

In this particular case we might any day be called upon during a recess to pay our share of the sinking fund of the Imperial loan, and, therefore, the Government of the day should have power to discharge its liability under the act without having to wait for a vote of Parliament.

Mr. Borden Wants Light.

Mr. R. L. Borden: There is also a press clipping which has been placed in my hands, the meaning of which I do not quite understand. Possibly the hon. gentleman will be able to make perfectly clear to me what it does mean, if it is authentic. In The Canadian Gazette of Feb. 22, 1901, there is this reference to the scheme:

"The Melbourne Argus says that the Victorian Government is communicating with the Governments of Queensland and New Zealand, with the view of forwarding a combined message to the Pacific Cable Board, suggesting a joint purse undertaking with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company."

Mr. Maclean Broadens the Subject.

Mr. W. F. Maclean: Mr. Speaker, I thought in connection with the motion that is now before the committee we would have had some statement from the Hon. Postmaster-General (Mr. Mulock) in regard to the general policy of the Government, in connection with the telegraph system of this country. I thought he would have come forward here to-day and made a proposal to nationalize the telegraph system of Canada, in connection with this cable scheme. It has been shown that a system of cables, even when state-owned, unless the land lines are controlled by the State will accomplish very little good, and the proof of that is instanced in the case of the Mackay-Bennett cable across the Atlantic Ocean. A company was organized with a large capital, and it succeeded in establishing a first-class cable system across the Atlantic between Great Britain and the United States; but the men interested in it found that in order to make that cable system an effective one, they had to own and control land lines, and the ally of that Mackay-Bennett cable is the Postal Telegraph System of the United States, which had to be organized and capitalized, and a great deal of money spent in connection with it. I would like to see this Pacific cable scheme go thru. I am quite prepared, and I know my constituents are quite prepared, to vote our portion of the money; but while we are doing that, I think the announcement ought to be made that, in order to realize the benefit of that cable system, we should have a nationalized telegraph system in Canada, and make one the complement of the other. A very important deliverance on that line was contained in a letter which Sir Sandford Fleming read the other day in this city, at a meeting of the British Empire League. Sir S. Fleming, after a most careful study of the question—and no man, either in the Old Land or in America, has given more consideration to this question—makes this statement:

In my open letters, which have been published in England, Canada and Australia, addressed to the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Hon. William Mulock and the Rt. Hon. Lord Hopetoun, it is pointed out that, by nationalizing our telegraph service by land and sea, the charges on messages to and from the most distant parts of the Empire can be reduced to one-eighth or one-tenth the rates at present exacted.

Now, there is a most important statement, and I wish to call the attention of this House to the fact that a gentleman who is an expert in regard to telegraphic service says that, if you nationalize the cables and nationalize the land service by telegraph, you will cut down the cost of cabling and of telegraphing to one-tenth of the rates we pay now. Just think of it. It is practically saying that if you pay 25 cents for a message now, you will get a similar message transmitted for 2½ cents. I do not know what we will come to at such a low point as that, but we will get a much better service than we have to-day, at very much less money, if the cable and telegraph lines nationalized. Sir S. Fleming has said it, and reports have been presented in the Congress of the United States, and they all go to show that to be the fact. The land lines are nationalized in Great Britain and all over Europe, and we ought to be prepared to go at least as far as they have gone, and the Hon. Postmaster-General (Mr. Mulock) ought to tell the country now that he has under consideration a proposition to nationalize the telegraph system of this country.

As to the Cost.

What will be the cost of nationalizing the telegraph system of Canada and running it in connection with the postoffice, as is the case in Great Britain and in the Australian colonies? It will cost a comparatively small amount of money, and what will be the result of it? Cheap telegraphy removes a great deal of the trouble and inconvenience that are experienced by trade by reason of distance, and other conditions of that character, and if you have a national telegraph system in connection with the postoffice you could run it cheaper than in any other way, and in every little village you will be in a position to establish a postoffice, and to pay a decent wage to a man who will conduct the postoffice, who will be an operator, and who will, if necessary, take charge of the telephone lines in that village. That will form a grand service, namely, the public will have the telephone, the telegraph and the postoffice all in one building, and combining all those services under one man, to whom you will be able to pay a good salary, and who will give

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PARIS EXPOSITION WAS COSTLY TO THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY

The $30,000 Estimate Came Up in the House Yesterday and Mr. Tarte Explained About the Visit of the French President—Total Cost Was $315,000.

Ottawa, March 5.—(Special.)—In the House in Committee of Supply to-day a sum of $30,000 was asked to close up the accounts of the Paris Exposition, making the expenses $315,000 in all. Mr. Tarte got $6000, and this item led on to a general discussion of Mr. Tarte's position. The Minister of Public Works said the Canadians who had visited the exhibition said it was not worthy of Canada, and the next time the country should work independently of the Imperial authorities.

Mr. Borden asked how it was there was no competent supervision over the Canadian building.

Recess followed, and on resuming after dinner Mr. Tarte said as to the visit of the President of France to the Canadian section: "One morning I read in the Paris newspapers that the President was going to visit the exhibits of the foreign colonies. I had not been notified, altho I had been directly accredited to the French authorities. I made preparations to receive Mr. Loubet by our main door, but I found that the British understrappers had arranged for President Loubet to come in by a small door. He would simply go into our kitchen and see the stove exhibit. I felt it was my duty to Canada not to allow British understrappers to slight us in that way. Both French and English Canadians who were present sided with me. A band of music had been engaged. There were 300 or 400 Canadians of all creeds and races to receive Mr. Loubet, and Mr. Crozier, chief of the protocol, was informed of the incident. As soon as he learned such a trick had been attempted on the President he changed all the arrangements on the spot, and the President came into our exhibition by our main door. An explanation was given a couple of days afterwards to the English newspaper men who were in Paris, and they all congratulated me on the stand I took. "As has already been said," Mr. Tarte added, "the building was not what it should have been, and we were obliged to spend some money in decorating it. But when we had covered our shame with drapery and other decorations, it looked very presentable. [Laughter.]

"If the commissioners who had been in Paris before Col. Jekyll's arrival were on the floor of this Parliament, without any distinction of origin or creed, they would tell stories that would induce the press on both sides to make up their minds that when Canada again took part in an exhibition anywhere we should go on our own hook."

Mr. Tarte took the position that an exhibition was a matter of business, not of foreign policy. In many lines Canada was a competitor of the Mother Country. In proportion to space occupied, Canada should have had 12 out of 60 judges, but was only given 4. He protested, with the result that better terms were obtained. He would urge the House to take the stand that in matters of business it should be a case of Canada first.

Mr. Hackett brought up the case of Pineault, who was elected to oppose the local Liberal Government of Prince Edward Island, but was purchased by the promise of a commissionership to the Paris Exposition. But he was wanted in the Legislature to save the Government from defeat, and so didn't go to Paris.

Both Mr. Tarte and Mr. Fisher denied they had had anything to do with Pineault.

Mr. Fisher told the committee that Ca-

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THE CENSUS HEADQUARTERS.

Mr. Tarte Proposes to Spend Money on Improvements and Pay a Fat Rent as Well.

Ottawa, March 5.—(Special.)—Half an hour's discussion took place in Committee of Supply to-day on the renting of the Seybold Building, on the corner of Sparks and O'Connor-streets, for the census work. The Minister of Public Works proposed to spend $10,000 for improvements and pay a yearly rent of $3500 for the next three years. This building was sold a few years ago for $20,000.

Mr. Bennett compared the transaction to the renting of the Nagle Building, which would sell for $6000, at $1800 a year, the Government spending $5000 for improvements. Mr. Bennett said it was the desire of the Minister of Public Works to put up a new building in Ottawa and the present plan had been forced upon him by his colleagues.

Mr. Tarte admitted that in the near future a new building would have to be considered.

The item was passed by a standing vote of 90 to 50.

Shea's Buffalo House Closed.

Buffalo, March 5.—Shea's Vaudeville Theatre was closed here to-night by a strike of the actors' organization, known as the "White Rats." The theatre will be closed for the remainder of the week.

Boers Occupy Pearston.

Cradock, Cape Colony, March 4.—The Boers have occupied Pearston, on the great Riet River.

TO CURE THE GRIP IN TWO DAYS.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause

PROVIDING FOR HIS FAMILY.

The King Requests Parliament to See That Royalty is Honorably Supported.

London, March 5.—In the House of Commons to-day the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, read a message from the King asking Parliament to make suitable provision for the honorable support and maintenance of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, the Duchess of Fife, the Princesses Victoria and Charles of Denmark, and the Queen, in the event of her surviving him, and the Duchess of York in the event of her surviving her husband.

Cook's Turkish Baths, 204 King W.

B.R.Case, patents procured, Temple Bldg

Mr. Fitzhugh Changing Again.

Montreal, March 5.—(Special.)—Reports from St. Alban's, Vermont, say that Mr. E. H. Fitzhugh, vice-president and general manager of the Central Vermont, has resigned to accept an important position with another railway. It is believed he will be succeeded by an official at present in the service of the Grand Trunk.

If you drink Scotch whiskey, drink the very best. It is called "Clan Mackenzie" and is sold by all dealers. d7

London and Paris Cut Apart.

London, March 5.—Communication with Paris is interrupted by a gale.

Perfection Smoking Mixture, only kind that smokes cool. Try it. Alive Bollard.

Turkish Baths at Pember's, 75c.

RATHER HARD ON WOLSELEY

He Had His Defenders Among the Lords, But the Men in Power Went Against Him.

THE ARMY IS UNDER PARLIAMENT

And the Commander-in-Chief Must Be Governed by the Secretary for War.

London, March 5.—In anticipation of further interesting disclosures, the House of Lords was crowded to-day when the debate on the War Office administration was resumed. The Duke of Cornwall and York and many peeresses were present.

The Earl of Northbrook (Liberal) took up the defence of Lord Wolseley. He deprecated Lord Lansdowne's personal attack on the former commander-in-chief yesterday, and the disclosure of a confidential communication to Lord Salisbury.

Both Lord Rosebery and Lord Salisbury participated in the debate, which was wound up by Lord Wolseley asking the House to reserve judgment regarding the fections cast on him, as later he probably would refer again to the allegations.

The Duke of Devonshire (President of the Council), defended the War Office system.

Lord Rosebery described Lord Wolseley's speech as a public-spirited effort to call attention to some of the defects he had found in the practical working of the army administration. He suggested a secret Parliamentary inquiry into the deficiencies of the War Office.

Lord Salisbury said the disciplinists had not realized that the army was under Parliament, and that the Minister who controlled the army did it as one responsible to Parliament, and represented all the authority with which Parliament invested him. The commander-in-chief must be subordinate to the Secretary for War. The system had worked well in the past, and must be made to work well in the future.

MEMORIAL TO THE QUEEN

Will Take the Form of a Monument With a Statue of the Deceased Sovereign.

London, March 5.—The memorial to Queen Victoria, suggested by the committee of Ministers and former Ministers, and approved by King Edward, is to be a monument, the most prominent feature of which will be a statue of the Queen to be erected near Westminster Abbey or Buckingham Palace.

MASSEY-HARRIS GOT THE BULK.

Large Rebate to Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements.

Ottawa, March 5.—(Special.)—A return table by the Minister of Customs to-day shows that from 1896 to 1900, inclusive, the Government has paid out $245,149 in rebate of duties to manufacturers of agricultural implements for export. Of this sum the Massey-Harris Company received $221,380.

The Pay of Colonial Troops.

Ottawa, March 5.—(Special.)—In the House to-day, on the motion to go into supply, Col. Hughes read a question put in the Imperial Parliament, which made it apparent that all colonial troops engaged in the South African war were supposed to be paid at the rate of five shillings a day. There was dissatisfaction in Canada because some of the men had been paid at this rate and some had not.

Recruiting Stopped.

London, March 5.—The War Office has issued orders stopping the recruiting of Yeomanry on the ground that the Government already has as many men as required.

BIG COMPANY FORMED IN TORONTO TO GET THE DRESSED MEAT TRADE

Capital is One Million Dollars, and Messrs. William Harris & Sons and the William Davies Company Have Launched the Harris Abattoir Company on a Firm Basis.

A company with a capital of a million dollars has been formed in Toronto to deal in dressed meats in the markets of Canada and Great Britain.

For several years past American firms have been successfully shipping dressed meats to the British markets, and scarcely a day has passed by that evidence of this has not been seen in Toronto in the large shipments from Armour, Swift and other American firms. Small trial shipments of dressed beef have been made from time to time by individual Canadians, but not on a large scale.

Up to the present the bulk of the beef exported to the British markets has been sent on foot, and out of the many that have been engaged in this trade there are few that have made money, many having lost what little they had.

The price of meats on the English markets to a large extent is ruled by the large and ever-increasing dressed meat trade from South America, Australia and the United States.

Yesterday some of the Toronto shippers received intelligence of having lost from $5 to $13 per head on their latest shipments of cattle.

A prominent wholesale dealer from Liverpool, England, informed The World that the present slump in prices was due to the heavy receipts of dressed beef and mutton from the above-named countries.

Mr. William Harris, who is well known thruout the Dominion, had the business acumen to see what the result must be, and that Canada to be successful must also send her quota of dressed meat to the English markets. With this end in view he some three years past erected an abattoir at the Cattle Market, equipped with one of the best cold storage plants, with all modern improvements, at a cost of not less than $120,000. This building has a capacity for slaughtering 200 cattle and 500 sheep per day.

It now looks as the Mr. Harris' efforts were about to be successful. He has formed a company with $1,000,000 capital for the purpose of dealing in dressed meats in the Dominion, as well as the English markets.

The company is composed of William Harris and his two sons and members of the William Davies Company of this city. It will be known as the Harris Abattoir Company. Application has been made for the charter.

TWO MONSTER BATTLESHIPS AND AN ARMORED CRUISER LAUNCHED

British Naval Strength Immensely Augmented Since the Accession of King Edward—A Fourth Warship Was Ready, But the Weather Was Too Stormy at Portsmouth.

London, March 5.—Arrangements had been made for the simultaneous launching to-day of four new warships, the Montagu, first-class battleship of 14,000 tons; the Albemarle, first-class battleship of 14,000 tons; the Drake, armored cruiser of 14,000 tons, and the Kent, armored cruiser of 9800 tons, at the four principal ports of the United Kingdom, but owing to the unfavorable weather at Portsmouth, the launching of the Kent had to be postponed.

The three other vessels aggregate a displacement of about 42,000 tons, which makes a total of 92,000 tons added to the navy afloat since the accession of King Edward.

The Montagu was launched at Devonport, the Albemarle at Chatham and the Drake at Pembroke.

MACHINE MAN IN THE HOUSE

That Was the Allegation of Mr. Bennett of East Simcoe When He Saw James G. Jardine.

DID JARDINE POST MR. FISHER?

A Little Excitement in the Commons During the Late Hours of Last Evening.

Ottawa, March 5.—(Special.)—An exciting scene occurred in the House about 11.30 this evening. Hon. Sydney Fisher was defending the position of James G. Jardine at the Paris Exposition, when Mr. Bennett of East Simcoe asked if Jardine was the same person who was attached to the Ontario machine.

Mr. Fisher replied that he did not know, but he had been told that Mr. Jardine had met Mr. Bennett on the platform, and had taken the charge out of him.

Jardine was sitting beside one of the Ministers' desks on the floor of the House, whispering to Mr. Flint.

Mr. Bennett rose and called attention to Jardine's presence. He said he had no doubt the statement made by Mr. Fisher had been communicated by Jardine, but it was both deliberately false and maliciously untrue. He then denounced Jardine as a member of the machine. Several members connected him with "Cap." Sullivan.

Chairman Macdonald tried to rule the turn which matters had taken out of order, but the Opposition was too strong.

Mr. Clancy denounced the importation of Jardine into the House to prompt Ministers, as the most unseemly spectacle that had ever been witnessed in the Canadian Parliament.

The House adjourned at 12.30 a.m.

As Clean as a Blacksmith.

The grimy blacksmith as he stands at his forge dripping with perspiration from every pore, is cleaner in the true sense of the word than is my lady as she steps from her perfumed bath. This is the opinion expressed by one of England's most famous physicians. Would you like to be as clean and as healthy as a blacksmith? If so, use a Niagara Vapor Bath Cabinet, made by Jones & Co., 37 Yonge-street, recommended by nearly 100 Toronto doctors. Write, call or telephone for printed matter, in which you will find their names and opinions.

Valuable Pictures—Mr. C. J. Way, R. C. A., who has achieved European renown and made himself the foremost of Canadian Landscape Painters, has commissioned Messrs. C. J. Townsend & Co. to arrange for sale his valuable collection of water colors painted in Switzerland, Italy, Sicily, Capri, England, Wales, the Rockies and the St. Lawrence, on Thursday, 21st March. This will be the most important sale held for years. On view March 18th. ed7

Flowers That Bloom in the Spring. Violets, daffodils, tulips and all the dainty spring flowers. Prices so reasonable that all may enjoy some. Dunlop, 5 King west, and 445 Yonge-street.

Cook's Turkish & steam baths, 204 King w., cures colds, coughs and rheumatism

10c Manuel Garcia for 5c. Alive Bollard

Cure a Cold in a Few Hours. Dr. Evans' Laxative Grip Capsules; no buzzing, no griping; money refunded if they fail. 25c. Bingham's Pharmacy. 135

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

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

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents. E. W. Grove's signature is on each bottle. 135

BIRTHS.

PRITCHARD—On March 1, 1901, at 11 Hayden-street, to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Pritchard, a son.

DEATHS.

HALLETT—At Orono, Ont., on Monday, March 4, 1901, Catharine Dunsford, wife of James Hallett, and mother of J. G. Hallett, private banker, Woodbridge, and James H. Hallett, druggist, Toronto, aged 75 years.

JOHNSTON—At New York Hospital, New York, on Sunday, March 3, 1901, Alexander J. Johnston, aged 53 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 156 Rose-avenue, Toronto, on Wednesday, March 6, at 2 o'clock.

Turkish Baths at Pember's, 75c.

OLD MAN INSTANTLY KILLED.

Mr. Wannamaker Was Going to the Northwest, But Met His Death at Perth, Ont.

Perth, Ont., March 5.—An elderly man named Wannamaker was struck and killed by a thru freight this morning about 7 o'clock in the C.P.R. yards here. It appears he was on his way to the Northwest and traveling on a freight, which had his stock and household effects. His train took a siding to allow a fast thru freight to pass, and it is supposed Wannamaker got out of the caboose to go and see about his stock, and, being deaf, did not hear the fast freight. Wannamaker was walking near the main line, and was struck on the head by the framework of the engine, killing him instantly. A peculiarly sad feature of the case is that his wife and family were on board this evening's express from Central Ontario Junction, and were to join him at Carleton Junction. They came from Eldorado.

A SPLENDID SHOWING.

Municipal Ownership of Lighting Plant in Winnipeg a Grand Success.

Winnipeg, March 5.—(Special.)—Municipal ownership has gained another victory, and the wisdom of public ownership and operation of public utilities has again been demonstrated. On Feb. 17, 1900, Winnipeg inaugurated a municipal system of electric street lighting, and also the lighting of all civic buildings by the same power. The result has proved more satisfactory than its most ardent advocates predicted. According to a report presented by Commissioner Stuart, the cost of the city per light per night has been less than 19½ cents. The year preceding the cost was 45 cents per light per night. In addition to the enormous reduction in the cost, from 45 cents to 19½ cents per light per night, the light furnished has been very greatly improved.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

The Liberals of South Huron met at Hensall yesterday and chose Mr. Fred Hess, president of the Reform Association, as their candidate for the coming Ontario election.

And Without Advertising.

It is just a question these days of how far advertising goes to establish an article. We have in mind the great American favorite in hats—the Dunlap. This was not exclusively advertised, yet it is safe to say the sales of no other company in the world equal those of Dunlap's. Not only this, but the Dunlap hat moulds the fashion of the continent. The high quality and finish, combined with uniqueness of style, have forever established this hat in the good graces of the American and Canadian people. The Dineen Company is sole agent for Canada for the Dunlap hats, and the new spring fashions are now on exhibition in their showrooms.

Decidedly Cold.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, March 5.—(8 p.m.)—The weather has become decidedly colder in Ontario and Quebec, and considerably colder weather is indicated for the Maritime Provinces. In the Northwest Territories the cold wave has moderated and the indications are now favorable for more moderate temperature in Ontario after Wednesday.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 38—48; Qu'Appelle, 12 below—6; Winnipeg, 22 below—zero; Port Arthur, 24 below—4 below; Parry Sound, 12 below—14; Toronto, 6—18; Ottawa, 10—18; Montreal, 14—26; Quebec, 18—34; Halifax, 32—46.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Fresh to strong westerly winds; fair and decidedly cold; Thursday a little higher temperature.

Ottawa Valley and Upper and Lower St. Lawrence—Fresh to strong westerly winds; fair and decidedly cold.

Gulf—Fresh to strong westerly winds; clearing and considerably colder.

Maritime—Fresh to strong northwesterly to westerly winds; clearing and considerably colder.

Lake Superior—Fair and decidedly cold to-day; a little higher temperature on Thursday.

Manitoba—Fair and becoming milder.

The remainder of the Oak Hall winter stock is marked at "Take me quick prices."

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

March 5.	At.	From.
Peruvian	Glasgow	Portland
Empress India	Victoria, B.C.	Hong Kong
Buenos Ayrean	Philadelphia	Glasgow
Sardinian	Glasgow	New York
Servia	Liverpool	New York
Tunisian	Liverpool	Portland
Oldenberg	Bremen	New York
Werra	Gibraltar	New York
Furnessia	Moville	New York