Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

The Toronto World.

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TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR — TEN PAGES—WEDNESDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 4 1903—TEN PAGES — ONE CENT

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MR. ROSS AT NEWMARKET DEFENDS NIAGARA DEAL

Power Franchises and Increase of Provincial Subsidies His New Line of Talk.

Newmarket, Feb. 3.—The Town Hall here was crowded to the doors long before the hour of 2 o'clock this afternoon, at which hour Hon. G. W. Ross, Hon Sir William Mulock and Hon. E. J. Davis were announced to address the assembled convention of the Liberals of North York. H. W. Fleury presided, and there were with him on the platform: Mayor Cane, W. C. Widdifield, Rev. Father Whitney, Erastus Jackson, C. C. Webb, Stephen Winch, W. H. Doan, T. H. Lloyd, J. Legge, Ald. Ramsden, ex-Warden Davidson, County Councillors Lundy, Hill, Quantz, Gardhouse, Rogers, Hartman, Ley and Johnston, with many other representative citizens from distant parts of the county.

Mr. Davis Nominated.

Mr. Fleury, in opening the meeting, referred to the meeting of a week ago, in which Mr. Davis had made a statement reviewing the acts which had led up to the present situation. The explanation had been satisfactory to that meeting, and it had been decided that Mr. Davis should hand in his resignation as early as possible. It then became the duty of the convention to bring out a candidate, and, having asked the assembly to dispense with the rule in the constitution that they should vote by ballot, Mayor Cane moved, and Stephen Winch seconded, the name of E. J. Davis to represent the party in the coming struggle. When the nominations were declared closed, the audience went wild with delight and gave Mr. Davis a warm reception. A little girl handed him a bouquet of roses, and, after kissing her, he said that he had not expected to receive such a kindly recognition upon the opening of his address. He scarcely knew how to appreciate the renewed confidence of the electorate. Someone had said that they had not expected to see anyone back at the convention to-day, but, as the audience could see, his prophecy had not come true. He said he need not explain why North York was to have another election. He showed a circular, which, he said, would be mailed to every elector, which dealt fully with this question.

Did Not Ask for Sympathy.

Three things he did want to say, and his excuse for saying them was that for three years his opponent had dealt in petty personalities, which were absurd and ridiculous. In his celebrated speech at Aurora, Mr. Lennox had said he didn't want to be hard on him. He had great sympathy for him. Mr. Davis said he had never asked for sympathy in any particular. He stood to fight the battles of the Liberal party, and was not asking for sympathy. Mr. Lennox had said that he signed his signature with a trembling hand; but if the audience could see that signature it would refute the statement. He was informed that the Conservative party and Providence were called upon to witness that that gentleman lied, and an improper act; but if the One of all Things were to put on a blackboard all the things done by this man he would never appear in public any more. Do you think, said the speaker, that of 80 charges, if any of them could be proven, they would not have been pressed. Further, not only would the seat have been vacant, but the party would have been disgraced. Sir, is it an honorable man that makes an agreement before a third party, and then goes out making statements of what he might have done? Mr. Davis said he wanted to be honorable, and, altho he had several charges against Mr. Lennox, he would say nothing about what might have been the result had they been pressed. He heard that Mr. Lennox was going up and down the side-lines with extracts from Mr. Davis' examination for discovery, implying that he was a perjurer. If anyone made use of such statements it would be their duty to brand them as false, bring the person who used them to him, and he would pay the expenses of both parties and give $100 to the poorhouse if he could not convince both that the statements were false. Mr. Davis recited the conversation which passed between two strangers on the train, who were overheard saying what they were going to do in North York. He would not give all the particulars, but he could assure the audience that men would be put on their track to frustrate their designs. He said this new apostle of purity was bringing in many outsiders into the riding, and it would be well to follow them up and drive them out. He looked hopefully to the result of the contest, as the government had now a majority of from 10 to 12, and the people were not anxious to thwart the progressive administration which Hon. G. W. Ross had inaugurated.

Temperance Views Well Known.

On the question of temperance, he said he believed actions spoke louder than words. He had lived it, and had lived longer because of total abstinence. If everyone did as he did, there would be no need of referendums. He thought each person should decide this question for himself. Temperance was not a political question. It was a moral question. He would stand behind Premier Ross in the action that the legislature intended to take with a view to restricting the liquor evil.

Crossing the Stream.

Hon. G. W. Ross was loudly cheered on rising, and said he had been so frequently in North York of late that he thought by this time they would like a change. From what Mr. Davis had said, he feared that there would not be a discussion of principles in the coming campaign. The Liberals had principles to defend, and they must not sleep on their arms or the enemy would steal them. It had been truly said that it was not safe to swap horses when crossing a stream. Mr. Davis was an experienced legislator. They were now crossing a stream, not quite as broad as it was, and it would not be safe for North York to swap a trusty old roadster for a colt. He thought North York would trust the man it knew. The Liberal party wanted Mr. Davis elected, and he personally wanted them to double his majority.

Two new questions of political moment had come upon the horizon since he was last in Newmarket. Ontario had spent one million a year in asylums and hospitals, one million in education, half a million in the administration of justice, and then didn't catch all the rascals—daughters! Ontario in New Ontario. Ontario had taxed itself, generously. It had taxed corporations, had taxed large estates, received suc-

Continued on Page 6.

...NG GETTING BETTER NO ANXIETY AROUSED

Is Confined to His Apartments, But Not Obliged to Remain in Bed.

London, Feb. 3.—Late to-night Baron Knollys informed inquirers at Windsor Castle that the King's progress was quite satisfactory. An indication that no anxiety is felt regarding the King's condition may be found in the complete absence of a shoal of inquiries from foreign courts, which was the usual experience on the occasion of His Majesty's previous illness.

It seems that the King caught a slight cold some days ago. He wore a cumbersome overcoat while planting trees Monday, and the unbuttoning of it to facilitate digging is supposed to have given him a chill. The usual symptoms of influenza, lassitude, pains in the back and head and a slight rise in temperature followed.

The King is confined to his apartments, but is not obliged to remain in bed. Queen Alexandra continues her customary drives.

There is great disappointment and gloom at Chatsworth, where all the intended festivities except a private theatrical performance have been countermanded. Tons of fireworks have been sent away. The royal servants and baggage have gone, and the guests at Chatsworth are consoling themselves with golfing and motoring.

IS IT APPENDICITIS.

New York, Feb. 3.—The Times' London correspondent says: Having regard to the suddenness of his illness and the fact that feverish colds do not ordinarily develop with such rapidity, also the invariable practice of the court physicians and other officials to minimize royal ailments, there is a tendency to attribute the indisposition to a recrudescence of the case of appendicitis which caused the postponement of the coronation, and which came near to causing the loss of His Majesty's life last year.

It will be remembered that the appedix was not removed at that time. All that was done was the evacuation of a large abscess in that region.

It is known that sufferers from appendicitis frequently have very sudden attacks, hence the anxiety of the public is not dispelled by the reassuring statement that his indisposition in this case is only a feverish cold.

If this anxiety is not justified by the facts it is not unreasonable, considering the public recollection of the optimistic official reports constantly issued just before the startling announcement last June that the King was about to undergo a serious operation.

BECAUSE THE GIRL WAS KISSED

Animated Scene at a St. Catharines Amateur Operatic Performance.

St. Catharines, Feb. 3.—(Special.)—Because pretty, dimple-faced Laura Christine Gordon, the opera singer of New York City, was kissed during the performance of Priscilla at the local playhouse last week by Mr. Lloyd Richardson, the leading man, there was a lively row behind the stage after the last curtain came down.

The animated situation was the result of the operatic effort of local talent and the enforced agreement of the stern parents of the young ladies that all kissink scenes should be bogus. In other words, where the pretty young women were to be kissed according to the play, the young men were supposed to place their hand caressingly under their companions' chin and kiss a thumb.

Miss Gordon came over from New York to participate. She and Mr. Richardson were in leading roles. The rehearsal went off smoothly, the young men carrying out their parts of the painful agreement.

But the ension of gazing into dreamy eyes night after night was too much for mortal. The evening of the first performance the house was crowded. The pretty girl in white and blue was passing thru the love scene, where the passionate lover, to the strains of low music and dim lights, takes her in his arms and tells her of his ardent flame. She exposed her mouth as usual for the fake kiss.

Mr. Richardson reached over and kissed the bewitching lips so hard that the osculatory effort was distinctly visible and audible to all present. Since the agreement under which the local talent was secured was generally known, a sensation followed. When the curtain came down there were tears and protests in one of the wings and words of hot denunciation from the young woman.

But the gentleman was forgiven before the next scene and the opera was a success. Miss Gordon's voice was very fine, and proved a distinct feature of the performance. St. Catharines is her native town.

Here's a Veritable Hit.

A beautiful, soft, white, fragrant delicacy is Sozodont—the standard Tooth Powder.

CIVIL WAR IN HONDURAS.

Panama, Feb. 3.—A cablegram received this morning from Honduras announces that civil war has broken out in that country. Gen. Sierra, the retiring President, has refused to give up the Presidential post to the President-elect, Senor Bonilla.

Did you ever try the top barrel?

TWO HORRIBLE CONFESSIONS

That Every Citizen of Canada Should Read—The Past and Present Editors of The Globe Competing in a Strange Way.

The two most remarkable political confessions ever made in Canadian history were made in The News of Monday and in The Globe of Tuesday, one by the late editor of The Globe, J. S. Willison, the other by the new editor, Rev. J. A. Macdonald. The World deals with The Globe's confession in an editorial on another page; we may take up the Willison one to-morrow. A good many Reformers will be surprised at the revelations made in these confessions. Mr. Willison has long been burning to tell what he knew about the inside workings of government at Ottawa and at Toronto and he has started in with a vengeance. But let the public read them for themselves. We have taken the liberty of black-typing portions of them. We believe every word of these confessions is true. The "plain people" had better get on their thinking caps:

CORPORATION TACTICS.

From The News, Toronto, Feb. 2, 1903, "an independent journal devoted to politics . . " edited by J. S. Willison, late managing editor of The Toronto Globe, and for ten years the chief organist of the Liberal party.

Certain fixed principles adhere to governments with unconquerable tenacity. They are not political axioms, accepted by the whole community—basic facts such as the separation of church and state, which no man can question if he would face the electorate. They are very far from being beloved by the general public—it is administrations which are loyal to them, not the people who vote for the administrations. Individual politicians denounce them from time to time. Whole political parties occasionally declare their opposition. Yet these same principles are imbedded in our administrative practice. Party succeeds party in power, cabinets fall and cabinets are formed, and these fixed principles are not violated. They may be unpopular, but they are invincible.

* * *

Monopolist and franchise-holding corporations, large financial institutions, whose success depends on the use of certain natural resources, and other capitalistic enterprises **are undeniably unpopular with the public, and unquestionably on good terms with every government in the country.** They are denounced with freedom **and are given what they want. The Liberal party long prided itself on its championship of the plain people; the Ontario government is handling the Niagara power question in the interests of the capitalists, who wish to be the middlemen to take toll of the public. The Liberal party boasts itself the founder of municipal institutions in Ontario; the Ontario legislature refused to allow Toronto to protect itself from excessive charges for electrical energy, and the Ontario government gave the permission refused the city to the representatives of two Toronto monopolies.** It would be difficult for a capitalist actively associated with corporations to find an Ontario constituency which would elect him. It would be still more difficult for 60 per cent of the electors of Ontario to prevent a group of capitalists from getting a charter upon which they had set their desire. **It is a fixed principle that a Canadian government will be friendly to capitalists and corporations.**

The reason for this primarily is that **the capitalists know how to manage governments and the parties which back the governments** or may back future governments. It is a curious art, it has been developed to a high pitch of efficiency, and it is practised with superb skill.

* * *

To some extent the peculiar condition of our party system is responsible. Once there was a time when vital issues really depended upon the success of one party or the other, and in those days men were intensely interested in the fortunes of the two great parties. That time has gone; the questions then before the public have been settled. New problems have arisen, but neither party has grappled with them. An uneasy consciousness is abroad that this is the case, and that the party strife is hollow. It is recognized that neither party will seriously interfere with the material development of the country; occasionally one party or the other happens to possess stronger administrative talent than its opponent. The result is a combination of apathy on the part of the mass of the people and unwholesome interest on the part of the camp followers of partyism, who tend to monopolize the organization work once done by men unselfishly interested in the success of their cause. The field is left clear for a practical, tho unavowed, and perhaps only half-conscious, alliance of rich men to forward their own interests.

* * *

It is unnecessary to regard rich men as intriguers and deliberate enemies of the public. If a constitutional question were presented to our people, such as presented itself in the thirties and forties, we would find them taking their full share of the work on one side or the other. But the routine administrative work which public life at present offers has few attractions for men who have ample means; still less does wrangling over the details of that administration attract them; and they turn to their business interests. It so happens that the development of the economic situation has brought us to the point where the largest opportunities of gain are to be found in organized effort based on a use of certain natural resources hitherto untouched and unappreciaated. Without premeditation, it has come about that the greater number of our domestic issues centre in the question whether these natural resources shall be exploited for individual or for the general benefit.

* * *

The feature of the capitalistic management of our political parties which makes it so particularly subtle is that the capitalists remain in the parties. They have always had party affiliations; they keep them up; and it is quite possible that many men, either altogether failing to realize that their interests are opposed to the public good, or persuading themselves that this is not the case, are to some extent unconscious of the effect produced on the party by their membership. They are rich men, and their parties need money more than ever before, for the paid political heeler is replacing the old volunteer worker. **The man who pays the piper calls the tune,** and even if this were not a period of combination and organization in the commercial and financial world, our rich men would acquire increasing influence in the inner councils of the parties because of the increasing dependence on their purses for the funds needed to pay workers and carry elections in an apathetic community.

* * *

But the application of scientific treatment to natural resources has brought about a sudden reorganization of our industrial and financial life. Our rich men are constantly forming great corporations. The day of serious political prejudices is past, and soon it is discovered that practically every corporation has Grit and Tory directors; whichever party is in, the corporation has friends at court. Perhaps the combination at first occurred accidentally; we may guess that to-day it is deliberately planned. **Both political parties grow hungrier and hungrier for money; that comes from rich "party" men; and these men are directors of corporations.**

* * *

Once that stage has been reached, later developments come swiftly and inevitably. Both parties derive their campaign funds from the capitalists—often from the same capitalists. Both parties are bound hand and foot to the interests which pay their bills. The principle soon is applied with full consciousness and with deadly skill. Does a corporation need legal representation before, say, a parliamentary committee? How often do we find several eminent counsel engaged, drawn from both parties. **A committee meeting of a Canadian legislature, when legislation in which some corporation is interested is up for discussion, presents a curious study. One or two members of a government which drew its last election fund in part, at least, from the corporation; a number of members of the dominant party, most of whom used portions of that fund in their elections; a number of members of the opposition, whose campaign fund on the same occasion was possibly replenished from the same purse; a lawyer or two retained by the corporation who are active supporters and close friends of the government; perhaps another lawyer or two retained by the same corporation, who are deep in the counsels of the opposition. What chance has the political parties deserve little sympathy in the evil case in which they find themselves, for they have been blind to the fact that their grip upon the situation has been slipping away, and that they have ceased to be taken seriously by the people. But it is unfortunate for the general public, for the unorganized mass of the community, whose interests every politician in the country on every possible occasion pledges himself to observe.**

NIAGARA POWER.

From The Toronto Globe, Feb. 3, 1903, lately edited by J. S. Willison, now edited by Rev. J. A. Macdonald, who preaches that all public men should have "sun-clear" characters.

It is evident that the city must make a good fight if its rights and the rights of other Ontario municipalities are to be preserved. That the members of the legislature who refused the city's application a year ago are anxious to explain and apologize for their course is a hopeful sign, giving promise of better results from concerted action when the House again assembles. This is not Toronto's fight alone; it is the fight of all the municipalities, even those not within reach of the Niagara cataract as a source of electric energy. One of the apologies offered is that the bill of last year tended to put this city in a favorable position as compared with other cities and towns. There was no intention on the part of Toronto to obtain any such advantage, and if that had been the real objection, as some members of the committee assert, the bill could easily have been modified so as to safeguard all the interests likely to be affected. The same can be said of the other excuses which have been put forwad. **The real influence that resulted in the defeat of the bill was exerted by investors promoting and interested in private corporations desiring to come between the city and the electric power it required. In fact, the committee was asked openly to defeat the city's bill because some gentlemen intended to organize a company and apply for the franchise the city was seeking. To find a parallel for such a piece of assurance we must cite the action of the committee in acceding to the request.**

Both parties were to blame in the matter, so it will be necessary for all the municipalities interested to take concerted action in bringing pressure to bear on their representatives. It is to be regretted that the legislature has put itself in a position antagonistic to the municipalities, but it is a situation for which the local bodies are in no way responsible. **The only thing for the municipalities to do is to bring pressure on their representatives.** The fight will be in the Municipal Committee, and it will be necessary to watch carefully not only for those who vote against the bill, but for those who help to defeat it by absenting themselves.

Interest in the matter is not confined to the Niagara peninsula. Water power is accessible in many other parts of the province, and the struggle will be in every case between private and public interests. Last year private interests triumphed in the case of Toronto's application, and a similar result during the coming session will mean the successful entering of private companies between every municipality and its best source of power. The coal which every municipality needs for heat, light and motive power is likely to grow dearer from year to year. Water power by electric transmission will become more and more important, and the industrial development of every locality will become more and more dependent on it. Every city and town that finds its power supply in private hands will be handicapped in the race. **This is a question of development, and it is of vastly more importance than anything that can be done at the present time in our newly-opened territory.** It is incumbent on the legislature to build up old as well as new Ontario, or at least to keep out of the way and let old Ontario take full advantage of its position. Inventions in electric power transmission have given a new value to every important waterfall in the province, and our industries cannot hold their own if the benefits are absorbed by enfranchised corporations. In the light of past experience the idea of securing cheap services by preventing the amalgamation of companies need not be considered. It is absolutely necessary that the municipalities control their own power supplies.

GOOD REASON FOR MISTRUST.

JIMMIE CONMEE (who is assisting Monopolist at the milking): I don't want to alarm you, boss, but I don't quite like the looks of the man with the pitchfork.

ANOTHER NEWS SERVICE WITHOUT YANKEE TAINT

Begins Business Jan. 1, 1904, and Will Specially Serve Canadian Newspapers.

Montreal, Que., Feb. 3.—An International News Agency, with headquarters in Brussels, sending British and Continental news to Canada, that has not been especially prepared for American readers, will be one of the enterprises of the year. This will, no doubt, be good news for all the newspaper proprietors in the Dominion, who have, for years, had to contend against the Americanization of a great deal of the news coming to this country from British and Continental centres.

Some time ago, Mr. Neils Gron, a Dane, took up this matter of an international news agency, and, after crossing the Atlantic several times, and consulting capitalists, newspaper men and business men, generally, in the several countries interested, he has now reached a stage where he is able to announce that the first batch of news from the new bureau will be sent out from the Belgian capital the night of Dec. 31, 1903. The capital of the new venture is £1,000,000, the Dominion of Canada becoming responsible for £40,000, or $200,000 Canadian money.

Mr. Gron has visited the newspaper centres of Canada, and has received especial encouragement in Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa. In fact, it is understood that the amount allotted to Canada has been largely underwritten. The meeting held in the Bank of Montreal in the interest of the project was attended by several directors of that institution and other leading citizens, who listened to Mr. Gron's proposals with interest.

It appears that the City of Brussels was selected as headquarters of the agency because the promoters wished to occupy neutral ground, as far as the great nations of Europe are concerned. It is the intention of the company to have Canada represented at headquarters by a gentleman thoroly conversant with the requirements of all the publishing centres of the Dominion, and he will be the censor of Canadian news.

There will, likewise, be an opportunity for this country to get leading Canadian events before the newspaper readers of the Old World.

HOW ENGLAND LOSES TRADE.

Liverpool Shipowners Condemn Laws—Favor Imperial Control.

Liverpool, Feb. 3.—The Shipowners' Association here to-day adopted a report strongly condemning the antiquated shipping laws, which are said to be gradually forcing the carrying trade of the world into the hands of foreigners. The report demands Imperial control of the mercantile marine and the lighthouse service, instead of the present colonial regulation, and also holds that foreign vessels within the jurisdiction of the British courts should be held answerable for claims in which British subjects are interested.

SANDERSON'S MOUNTAIN DEW SCOTCH. Never is off in flavor.

Take Lunch at Clancey's.

Have you ever tried an English mutton chop fresh from the "grill?" You can get one in perfect form at "Clancey's." Blea's orchestra from 12 until 2 daily.

Try the Decanter at Thomas'.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN—HARDING—At Guelph, on Jan. 28th, 1903, Alice Gertrude Allen to Alfred E. Harding of Toronto.

HUBBARD—PLATTS—On Feb. 2nd, 1903, Dunbar Hubbard to Olive Bessie Platts, daughter of Robert P. Platts, 511 Sherbourne-street, both of Toronto.

DEATHS.

GRAHAM—Fell asleep in Jesus, at 356 Queen-street east, on Tuesday, Feb. 3rd, 1903, Reta Alberta Graham, the only and beloved daughter of Albert and Minnie Graham, aged 3 years 4 months 23 days.

Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 4th, at 4 o'clock.

LAMOUNTAINE—On Feb. 2nd, 1903, Bella Lamountaine, beloved wife of Frank Lamountaine, in her 71st year.

Funeral at 8.30 Thursday morning. Friends and acquaintances please accept this notice.

STOCK—Dorothy J. Harrison, beloved wife of D. Bert Stock, entered into rest on Feb. 2nd, 1903, at her late residence, 19 Brighton-avenue.

Funeral to Necropolis Wednesday, at 2.30 p.m.

SMITH—Suddenly, at the residence of his son, 12 Langley-avenue, Samuel Smith, in his 87th year.

Funeral from the above address on Thursday, Feb. 5th, at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

WOODS—On Feb. 2nd, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Webster, Jane Woods, relict of George C. Woods and mother of the late Edward Leonard, aged 74 years.

Funeral from 210 Lippincott-street, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock. Friends please accept this intimation.

Winnipeg papers please copy.

TARTE AIDS OPPOSITION IN QUEBEC BY-ELECTIONS

Emphasizes the Fact That Canada Should Treat U.S. as the U.S. Treats Us.

Montreal, Feb. 3.—It is reported that Hon. Mr. Tarte will support the opposition candidates in Terrebonne and Two Mountains. In this connection the ex-Minister writes in La Patrie as follows: "The interests of the adjoining counties to Montreal are intimately connected with the future development of the metropolis. If Montreal increases in population and riches the products of our farms will find a market at remunerative prices. We do not know upon what ground the contests in Terrebonne and Two Mountains will be fought out, but we do know, for instance, what the principal subjects of discussion should be.

Tariff for Tariff.

"We import from the United States enormous quantities of beef, pork and industrial products. A higher tariff and a fiscal policy that would respond to that of the United States would give to our farmers and manufacturers untold advantages. We ask all those who do not wish to close their ears to reason and their eyes to the light, why we should not raise the Canadian tariffs in a manner so as to keep for ourselves what we give to our neighbors, who resolutely close their markets to our products. We are sure of being the echo of public opinion in asking the government if, on the eve of the session, it would not be right to enlighten us on the policy they intend to adopt on the question of tariff, and in what sense? We, as a matter of course, do not expect that the cabinet will give us the details of its fiscal policy, but they can inform us if we are to have a revision of the tariff, and in what sense.

Raids on Treasury.

"We ask that they protect our farmers, our manufacturers, and our working classes. Are we not, indeed, right in our request? Several railway companies, the Grand Trunk, the trans-Canada and Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann are at the doors of the Privy Council with demands for money which will reach, perhaps, $40,000,000 or $50,000,000. The provincial governments, thru their first Ministers, have made application for amounts that will, if accorded, equal an increase of the public debt by $75,000,000 or $80,000,000. These, indeed are questions of supreme importance.

"The most eloquent appeals to party spirit do not put much money in the public treasury, and they are too often destined to prevent a discussion of the real questions of public interest. Big words and abuse are the favorite arms of those who have nothing serious to offer the electorate. La Patrie, therefore, advises the electors of Terrebonne and Two Mountains to exact a reasonable and intelligent discussion of those subjects to which we have just called their attention."

SUBSIDY FOR MARCONI.

Dominion Government to Help the New Invention Along.

Montreal, Feb. 3.—It is stated here to-day that the Dominion government will subsidize the Marconi Company, and that the latter will as soon as spring opens begin the construction of a number of stations on the Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf with a view to assist shipping.

The Two Dollar Derby Hat.

It is possible to get a good Derby hat for two dollars—a stiff felt hat with all the best marks of fashion and quality to back it up. The Dineen Company have on sale twenty cases of these—all red hot from the big manufacturers, and popular on Fifth-avenue, New York. If you need a new hat, see them, they're worth twice the money. Ask for the "Dineen Special."

CLEARING AND COLDER.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Feb. 3.—(8 p.m.)—A severe storm has developed over the Southwestern States, and is now moving rapidly towards the Great Lakes. The weather has been moderately cold to-day in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, and comparatively mild in Ontario, while in Manitoba it has been decidedly cold, but moderating.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 36—42; Kamloops, 8—28; Calgary, 14—32; Prince Albert, 10 below—14; Qu'Appelle, 8 below—18; Winnipeg, 22 below—4; Port Arthur, 14 below—8; Parry Sound, 18—26; Toronto, 27—37; Ottawa, 20—28; Montreal, 18—34; Halifax, 22—26.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Strong winds, shifting to north and west; snow or rain at first, then clearing and colder.

Upper St. Lawrence and Ottawa Valley—Easterly gales, with sleet or snow; clearing and colder by night.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Easterly gales, with snow.

Maritime—Increasing easterly winds; sleet or rain by night.

Lake Superior—Fine and cold.

Manitoba—Fine and cold.

Six o'clock dinner at New Carlton Hotel

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Feb. 3.	At.	From.
Saxony	New York	Liverpool
Parisian	St. John	Liverpool
Siberian	Halifax	Liverpool
Hesperia	Naples	New York

NOTHING SHORT OF A SCANDAL

Mr. Willison's Opinion of Mr. Ross' Power Deal.

News, Feb. 3: When the ministers came to negotiate with Mr. Mackenzie and his associate, they should have called in the Mayor and the Board of Control, and the officers of the Board of Trade and Manufacturers' Association, and, if determined to grant the franchise, have consulted with these men as to the exact conditions which now prevail and the best safeguards that could be adopted for the protection of the public interest. With no desire to use strong language, and no wish to misjudge ministers, it must be said that it was nothing short of a scandal to settle such a great and momentous business behind the backs of the people who must be most affected by the bargain into which they have entered.

Special Discounts—We are the only Canadian manufacturers of cold pressed nuts, square and hexagon, finished and semi-finished. Special discounts to the trade. Canada Foundry Company, Limited, 14-16 King St. East.

SIR WILLIAM THINKS SO, TOO.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—Herr Kraotke, Minister of Posts, informed the Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day that automobiles have turned out to be failures in connection with the mail service.

Pipes—Brier, silver mounted, 34c each worth 1.00—Alive Bollard, 128 Yonge St.

WILD DEER IN TOWN.

Pittsfield, Mass., Feb. 3.—A wild doe, dashed thru the business streets of Pittsfield to-day, and for a few minutes caused consternation in the City Hall and fire and police department buildings.

To Commercial Travelers and Others

See Walter H. Blight, Medical Building. 'Phone 2770 before placing your accident policy. 136

Cigars 10c. Gatos and La Arrow, clear Havana, 5c each - Alive Bollard, 128 and 99 Yonge St.

NORTH RENFREW ELECTION.

Law Must Be Changed Before It Can Be Held.

Editor World: Referring to your announcement in to-day's issue re the election in North Renfrew to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the member-elect, between the day of polling and the day of the official declaration of the result, I think it will be found, upon a careful reading of the law bearing upon the point, that no election can be held to fill that vacancy until legislation has been enacted to amend the law as it now stands. The law provides, possibly for every contingency, except that which occurred in North Renfrew. It will probably be shown when the legislature meets that the returning officer for that riding (if he did his duty) made a special return; he could not return a deceased candidate as elected; hence there was in reality no "election," and while the act makes provision for the death of a party nominated before the polling it makes no provision for the case of the death of the successful nominee after the poll is held but before the declaration of his election. Frank M. Field.

Cobourg, Feb. 2.

PATENTS—Fetherstonhaugh & Co. Head Office, King-street West, Toronto and Montreal, Ottawa and Washington

TO THE LIBERALS OF CANADA.

Liberals who wish to see the rights of the people vindicated are becoming more and more readers and subscribers of The World. So-called Liberal papers have gone into the ownership and service of the monopolistic private corporations.

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

MEDICAL RETALIATION.

Detroit, Feb. 3.—The Wayne County Medical Association proposes to exclude Canadian applicants for registration from examination until they have spent one year in Michigan Medical Colleges. This is in retaliation for the action of the Ontario Medical Society.

READMITS THE JESUITS.

German Government Takes a Stand That Creates a Sensation.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—The German government has decided to readmit the Jesuits, who since July, 1872, have been excluded from Germany. Chancellor Von Buelow, in the Reichstag to-day, said he would use his influence to instruct the Prussian members of the Bundesrath to support the repeal of the anti-Jesuit law, so far as to permit individual German and foreign Jesuits to reside in Germany, but not to allow the founding of Jesuit Chapters, which the Chancellor believed the confederated governments would not accept. The Chancellor's announcement caused a sensation.

To Architects—You can keep your estimates down by using our wide flanged beams. Send for Bulletin No. 11. Canada Foundry Company, Limited, 14-14 King St. East.

BRITISH MINISTERS ILL.

London, Feb. 3.—The illness of another Minister was announced this morning, thus adding to the already unheard of demoralized condition of the cabinet. The Earl of Selborne, first lord of the admiralty, is sick with acute rheumatism, and has cancelled all engagements.

Premier Balfour and Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, are still ill, while Secretary for War Brodrick is abroad.

Smoking mixture, "Perfection," cool and sweet, best you ever smoked—Alive Bollard, New Store, 128 Yonge St.

TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

Spring Stallion Show, Grand's Repository, opening at 10 a.m., closing at 10 p.m.

Annual meeting Canadian Pony Society, Grand's Repository, 8 p.m.

Address on the House of Commons by J. L. Hughes, Orange Hall, 8 p.m.

The best 5c Cigar in the city. Temple Cigar Store, R. H. Cuthbert.

MASSACRE TO FOLLOW LENIENCY.

Dr. Coltman, Who Has Just Returned From China, Predicts Another Uprising Worst Than Last Outbreak.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 3.—Dr. Robert Coltman, jr., for six years private physician to Li Hung Chang, for the last seventeen years physician to the Imperial Chinese Court at Pekin, and author of "The Fall of Pekin, or the Yellow Crime," has just returned from the capital of the Chinese empire, and is visiting in Los Angeles. Until the recent closing of the Imperial University of Pekin—the suspension of which had not been generally announced—Dr. Coltman occupied the chair of surgery in that institution, and long experience has familiarized him with Chinese internal affairs.

Dr. Coltman declares that the civilized world soon will be face to face with another Chinese uprising, worse in its consequent atrocities than were the recent outrages that caused all Christendom to shudder. Dr. Coltman says:

"Another anti-foreign uprising is forging in China and the onslaught is imminent. The havoc will be terrible. The whole responsibility for this next and fast approaching slaughter in Pekin will rest upon the allied powers, and especially upon the United States, for the lenient manner in which China was dealt with after the outrages of the last uprising. The foreigners now in Pekin are virtually without protection and when the attack comes, the American legation will be the objective point for the first rush."