Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

Senate Reading Room 10July03

The Toronto World.

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TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR · TWELVE PAGES——SATURDAY MORNING APRIL 4 1903——TWELVE PAGES · ONE CENT

Must Serve Canada First Says Railway Committee

Warm Fight Over Proposition of Grand Trunk to Increase Its Capital Stock.

Ottawa, April 3.—(From World Staff Representative.)—The Railroad Committee, bossed by Charles S. Hyman, with business-like despatch, had its first business meeting to-day. Fifty members were present, of whom about fifteen took an interest in the proceedings. The others talked so loud that at times the matter being discussed could not be made out. The chairman needs to keep better order if he is to retain his reputation as an executive officer. The business done was:

Business Rushed Thru.

To amend Railroad Act (Lancaster)—Made first order for April 16.

Respecting the Canada National Railway and Transport Company (Campbell)—Reported.

Respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada (Geoffrion)—Held over to be amended by Minister Blair.

To incorporate the Kootenay, Cariboo & Pacific Railroad Company (Morrison)—Held over.

To amend authority in granting railway subsidies (Charlton)—Reported.

Mr. Campbell's bill aimed to extend the time for constructing an air line from Collingwood to Toronto, a distance of 70 miles. It would be subject to the provision that it should be completed in five years. He also asked that the capital be reduced from $5,000,000 to $2,000,000. Mr. Blair grew sarcastic when he asked if Mr. Campbell really thought $2,000,000 in cash would be put into the railroad. Did he imagine anyone would put a quarter of $2,000,000 into it?

Made It a Million.

If cash was not put up, was it not a very questionable practice to ask the committee to capitalize the railroad at such a high figure. Mr. Campbell came down and threw away a million. He would make the capital a solitary million.

Mr. Blair continued to lambaste the over-capitalization of railway companies, calling the practice pernicious. Mr. Campbell agreed with him with alacrity. The bill was reported.

Fight of G.T. Fund.

The Grand Trunk bill was presented by W. H. Biggar, K.C., and asked to obtain power to issue $25,000,000 of additional 4 per cent. gold stock, to be applied "to the general purposes of the company." By the G. T. R. Act, 1884, power was given to issue $25,000,000 of stock. Mr. Biggar said that the request had received the sanction of the G. T. R. shareholders, and they were prepared to raise the money.

Where the Money Goes.

Mr. Blair took exception to the words "general purposes of the company." Was the money to be spent in aCnada? The wording of the bill would give the company power to spend it on any portion of its line, even outside of Canada. Mr. Biggar assured him that the expenditure would be to a large extent made in Canada. The money would be applied for double-tracking purposes, eliminating grades, increasing the terminal facilities at Toronto, Hamilton, London, Brantford and Montreal, and would not be used in extending the line. Some of the money, however, might be expended outside of Canada. Mr. Blair disliked to give the company power to spend the whole amount asked for outside of Canada. It was contrary to his ideas for Canada to have the money expended outsid, and the Canadian traffic made to put up for it.

Over a Series of Years.

William Wainwright came to the assistance of Mr. Biggar, and declared the expenditure might extend over a series of years. But, besides the information already given, the company was not yet prepared to say where the money would be spent. To Mr. Tarte he replied that in Montreal warehouses and elevators would be built.

Mr. Blair returned to his grievance, and declared the committee was receiving very little information in the face of the large request made. Where would the expenditure of the money be made? Surely the G. T. R. knew what it proposed to do. Why not let the committee know? He cited the fact that when the C. P. R. asked last year for power to increase its bond issues, it printed schedules to the Governor-in-Council showing how the money would be spent in detail.

Plans Not Material.

Mr. Wainwright replied that the C. P. R. had all its plans mapped out, but the G. T. R. had not. It would take ten years to exhaust the money, whereas the C. P. R. did it in a few months. He repeated what he had previously said, and added that already $3,000,000 had been spent in Ontario in improving the road. Beyond that he could not go.

One Rule for All.

Mr. Tarte took Mr. Blair's tack and asked how much money was to be spent in Quebec. Some information would be welcomed by the committee. Besides, the rule applied to the C.P.R. should be applied to the G.T.R. The committee could not have two rules.

Jabez Robinson tied Mr. Wainwright down to the statement that the whole system was to be double-tracked, by calling attention to the fact that the recent accidents on the road had been caused, in the main, by the fact that the line was only single-tracked where the calamities occurred.

Mr. Blair Not Hostile.

Mr. Blair answered that he was not opposed to giving the G.T.R. any reasonable amount of capital. It should be encouraged in every legitimate way. But the G.T.R. should not consider itself an exception to the ordinary rule.

It should be a fair request to ask the company to include a provision in its bill, agreeing that the powers granted should not be exercised without the authority of the Governor-in-Council. Then the government would know how the money was to be spent.

As the bill read, the company could use the money to build up Portland or any other place outside of Canada. This should be guarded against. **He wanted Canada built up, and so far as he could he would see that this parliament did nothing to the contrary.** He considered it would do no injustice to the company to have its schedule viewed by the Governor-in-Council, and until some arrangement was made in this regard, asked that the bill be allowed to stand. The government desired to retain a measure of control of the expenditure.

Thought Bill Should Pass.

Leighton McCarthy (Simcoe) pointed out that the C.P.R. had presented schedules to the Governor-in-Council, because its act compelled it to. The G.T.R. was not so compelled by its act. Hence the committee should pass the bill.

Mr. Tarte: "Yes, that is all right, but there is a principle at stake."

Hance Logan, who can be depended upon to give Mr. Blair an interested support, pointed out that Mr. Wainwright had said the G.T.R. wished to increase its capital by $25,000,000, of which $2,000,000 had already been spent. Thus there would be left $22,000,000 to be spent anywhere by the company.

Must Abandon Terminals.

Reginald Gourlay declared with unusual heat that it was time for the parliament of Canada to refuse to grant the G.T.R. any more privileges until it **had torn up its terminal at Portland, Me. He gave the company notice that public opinion expected it to become a Canadian institution, aiming to develop Canadian interests.**

Practical View of Proposition.

Mr. Wainwright replied that the public did not understand the situation regarding Portland. **If the traffic over the G.T.R. did not go to Portland it would go to Buffalo, New York or Philadelphia. This he was loth to make public for fear the United States terminals would bring pressure to bear upon the G.T.R. Every car carried to Portland went thru Canada, and Canadians received money in wages and for supplies all along the route.**

The terminal facilities in Canada were not good enough; he had train loads of stuff delayed at Montreal, waiting for ships, and had to send them to Portland to be carried across the Atlantic.

Had Not Done Its Duty.

Mr. Gourlay said that if the G.T.R. had spent the money on Montreal terminals that it had spent on Portland no complaint would have been made. **The Grand Trunk Railway was itself to blame.** It was agreed that Mr. Biggar and Mr. Blair should prepare an amendment to the bill making provision for a reference of schedules to the Governor-in-Council, and the bill was held over.

The Kootenay, Cariboo and Pacific Railway Co. bill was explained by Lorne MacDougall. It was a local British Columbia road, having a length of 750 miles. It was backed by British capitalists whose money was controlled by men in Fort Steele. Mr. Blair thought the proposition was an ambitious one, and wondered where the money was to come from.

Can Not Raise Capital.

Mr. MacLaren (Huntingdon) doubted if enough capital could be raised in Fort Steele to build a mile of the road. He had been three sessions in parliament, and had watched the proceedings in the Railway Committee. He believed anyone could come to the committee and get a railway charter, even to the moon, without financial backing. Charters were got and never used. The committee renewed charters yearly. This was monstrous. It misled the people of Canada, who were expecting to have railway facilities. But nothing was done. The people were fooled every time. H. R. Emmerson, (N.B.), thought the bill aimed to meet the possibilities of the future when large railway companies would try and get into the same territory. It was a species of charter-mongry.

Some Secret Power?

W. R. Brock (Toronto) thought such bills should first be reviewed by the much-heralded Railway Commission before being presented to the committee. It was necessary for the committee to go into these matters intelligently, if its deliberations were to be respected. **Was there some other power behind this bill?** If the bill was passed the committee might be laughed at.

Mr. Morrison repudiated all insinuations, but said he knew nothing of the bill, or its promotors. The bill was held over. Mr. Charlton's bill, to relieve the Tillsonburg-Ingersoll Railway, was agreed to, tho Mr. Blair feared many evils might creep in. The bill reduced the amount of construction work on which subsidies could be paid from $60,000 to $30,000. Mr. Blair expected that next session some one would ask that it be reduced to $15,000, and still later, to $5000. The principle of paying on progress work was wrong. It embarrassed the department. Greenwood.

MAY GO TO COUNTRY THIS FALL.

Ottawa, April 3.—(Special.)—Geo. Taylor, M.P., intends to ask the Premier at an early date if he intends to go to the country this fall. Upon his answer will depend whether the session will be over by July or last till the snow comes. The impression is abroad that the Liberals would like to hold a general election in November, but the opposition is determined that no election will be held with redistributed seats. Much depends on the Premier's answer.

CONSERVATIVES HELD CAUCUS.

Committee Named to Work With Liberals on Redistribution Bill.

Ottawa, Ont., April 3.—(Special.)—The Conservatives held a caucus this morning and named R. L. Borden, F. D. Monk and Hon. John Haggart as their committee to work with the Liberal committee on the redistribution bill. The appointment of Mr. Haggart was a surprise, as the general opinion among the outsiders was that either E. F. Clarke or James Clancy would have been named. But as Mr. Haggart is a greatly interested party, seeing that the two Lanarks are to be merged, it was considered he would put up a good fight.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has not yet approached Mr. Borden regarding the formation of the committee, and his delay is being commented on. The slate for the Liberal members of the committee that is named tonight is Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, Hon. D. C. Fraser, Chas. S. Hyman and Hon. Jas. Sutherland.

PROGRAM FOR MONDAY.

Ottawa, April 3.—(Special.)—Mr. Leonard on Monday will move that the duties of the products of Canadian gardens and bread stuff be readjusted. Sir Frederick Borden gives notice that he will introduced on Monday his bill entitled, "An amendment to the Militia Act." This is the bill that will make provision for a Canadian to become G.O.C. Sir Wilfrid gives notice that after the Easter recess, to the end of the session, the government orders have precedence of work immediately after questions to be put by members.

William Ross (Ontario) has a batch of questions on immigration.

Mr. Lennox (Simcoe) will on Monday move for a copy of all correspondence re the cattle guard commission. He wants to know why Mr. Robertson was retired and F. W. Holt, C.E., left as sole commissioner. He also has a series of questions on the same topic. One question is: "Was the retirement of Mr. Robertson voluntary and solely of his own motion?"

CHOICE SPRING FLOWERS.
Daffodils, 35c per doz. Tulips, 35c per doz. Saturday only, at the College Flower Shop, 445 Yonge-street. Phone North 1192.

Will Be a Success.

Montreal, April 3.—Over 300 tickets have already been disposed of for the Borden banquet on the 22nd and an attendance of 500 is assured.

Corona Fruitmeat—Boys Want More.

LABOR AND CAPITAL CLASH

Hostile Elements in British Columbia Receive Consideration in the Dominion Parliament.

WRONGFUL TREATMENT OF UNIONS

Vancouver Member Makes Radical Statement Concerning the Situation.

Ottawa, April 3.—(Special.)—Ralph Smith, M.P. (Vancouver), one of labor's champions in parliament this afternoon, asked that the Minister of Labor should appoint a commission to investigate the serious condition of affairs in British Columbia owing to differences between capital and labor. The Postmaster-General groped for a remedy, did not commit himself to a commission, but fell back on "turning on the light of public opinion."

Conflicts Are Frequent.

Mr. Smith declared the business interests of British Columbia were seriously interfered with by conflicts between labor and capital. He cited the strike at Fernie, the C.P.R. strike at Vancouver, and the strike at the Wellington coal mines on Vancouver Island. He called special attention to the last named strike. The miners had organized a union and affiliated with an international body across the line. The owners of the mines then discharged the officers of the union, closed down the mines and disorganized a community of over 4000, who depended absolutely on coal mining for a living.

Deprived of Natural Rights.

Mr. Smith thought the government should intervene in this case where men were deprived of a livelihood because they organized a union—a right that was endorsed by public opinion. He argued that parliament was the proper place to ventilate such subjects, so that the facts might be made public. He could not see why the public was not ready to condemn the exercise of a tyranny that stamped out unionism, when it condemns workers when they did unlawful acts.

Combination among coal miners was most necessary, for coal mining was regulated by the government, as was no other industry, because of the dangers that surrounded it. If miners were not organized they could not object to the dangerous conditions of mines with effect. If another reason was needed for his bringing this matter to the attention of the House he would mention the enormous privileges given by this parliament twenty years ago to the Wellington Coal Company. It was given 1,900,000 acres of land and freedom from taxation on the Island of Vancouver, besides $750,000 to build a railway seventy-two miles long.

Tyranny of the Company.

Yet in spite of all this, and Mr. Smith grew vehement, the government had no control over the operations of the company. Directing his attention to the Postmaster-General, he declared the government should in this particular case, where the production of a public necessity was being dominated, arbitrarily step in and effect a settlement. This principle of interference was used by officers of the law and should be applied in public, as well as local circumstances. His maxim was: "Where public necessity is hit by a strike the government should step in." The conditions in British Columbia necessitated immediate action.

He suggested that a commission be sent out to that province and find out the cause of the disastrous state of affairs and report to the public thru parliament. In his opinion, public opinion was the only power that could effect a settlement.

Lesson of Recent Strike.

John Charlton thought the government could gain instruction by viewing the action of the United States government in the recent coal strike. Mr. McPherson (Burrard) backed up Mr. Smith's remarks, and testified that the British Columbia labor problem threatened the national existence of the province, for it was kept from progress by them. He favored the appointment of a committee. The Canadian Pacific Railway strike at Vancouver should be investigated. Clerks should be allowed the right to combine if they so desired.

A. W. Puttee (Winnipeg) had little faith in a commission. In all the strikes in the west there was one common feature in which all hinged, that was the stubborn refusal of employers to recognize unionism. This was the whole point, yet at the same time the employers were forming a union among themselves. This was something the government would have to tackle first before the commission could do anything.

Government is Passive.

The Postmaster-General enunciated his belief that the important and fascinating question of the labor disputes should be discussed in the form of public opinion. Governments had the compulsory arbitration law now.

He feared the government could not interfere in the Wellington coal mine strike. His first notice that there was a strike had come to-day. Perhaps the public opinion would approve of special legislation regarding mines, as it approved of a law that would not allow labor disputes to interrupt the running of railways. He had received correspondence from persons outside railway work who asked that the conciliation clauses he proposed to introduce into the Railway Act be applied to them.

No Remedy Offered.

He would first deal with the railways and if public opinion was warranted an extension he would give it. The Postmaster-General seemed to be groping, and offered no remedy. He spoke generally of not forcing legislation too rapidly, and that it would be useless unless it had the good-will of the people to whom it was to be applied. He was against the compulsory arbitration act in New Zealand. What could be done? You could not compel an employer to give labor, nor an employe to work. Great good might come from a commission, but was the time opportune? Would British Columbia welcome it? Finally, to his mind, the best way to solve labor disputes was to turn on the light of public opinion.

Urge More Consideration.

Mr. Borden drew attention to the fact that no remedy had been suggested by the Postmaster-General. The light of public opinion was hardly a luminous phrase. While the Postmaster-General called the mining industry a monopolistic one, he applied to railways a measure of conciliation that he shrank from applying to mining.

There the discussion stopped.

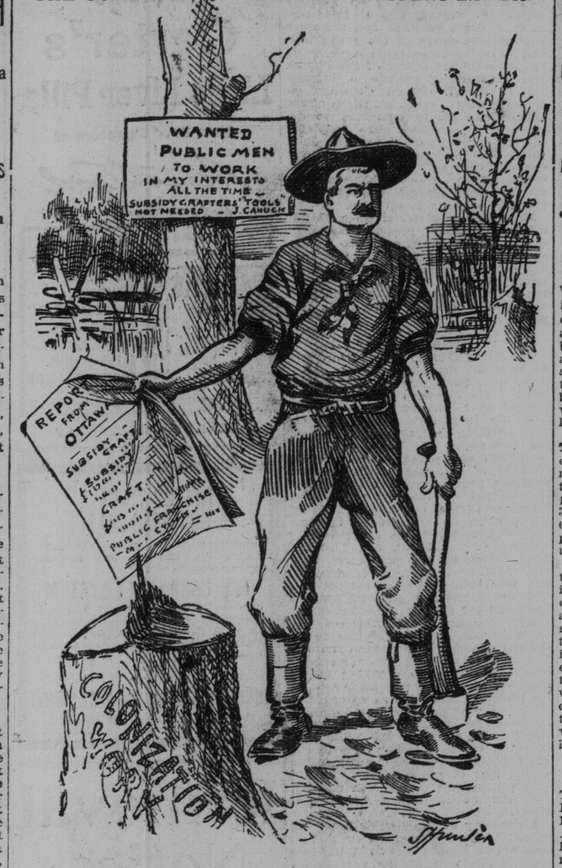
Asks New Election Writ.

Mr. Monk's motion that a writ be issued for a new election in St. James' division, Montreal, was presented and carried.

The following bills were introduced:

Continued on Page 2.

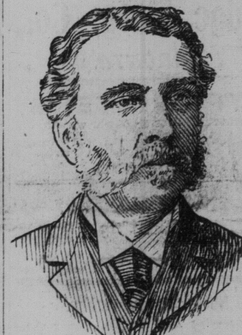
THE SCARCITY OF HONEST INTELLIGENT LABOR.



Even Farmer Canuck complains of being "short-handed" this season.

Chief Actors in the Investigation To Probe the Bribery Scandal

MEMBERS OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSION.



SIR JOHN ALEXANDER BOYD, Chancellor of Ontario.

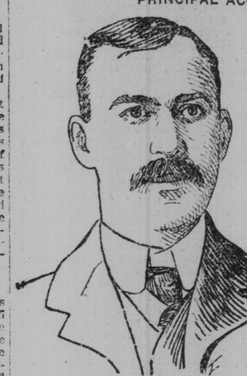
HON. W. G. FALCONBRIDGE, Chief Justice High Court of Justice.

SENIOR COUNSEL FOR EACH SIDE.

HON. SAMUEL H. BLAKE, K.C., Counsel for Prosecution

E. F. B. JOHNSTON, K.C. Counsel for Defence

PRINCIPAL ACCUSER AND ACCUSED.



R. R. GAMEY, Member for Manitoulin.

HON. JAMES R. STRATTON, Provincial Secretary.

AN EASTER NUMBER

With a Handsome Coloured Cover.

A striking cover by C. W. Jeffreys, and some coloured illustrations distinguish the Easter number of The Canadian Magazine. It contains some excellent stories, a notable poem by William Wilfrid Campbell, the usual well-written departments, and some excellent articles. The latter include: "Burning of the Parliament Buildings," "From Quebec to James Bay," "Our Transcontinental Railways," and "Colonial Naval Reserves." The number is well worth examination.

Corona Fruitmeat—Nature's Tonic.

Corona FruitMeat for Spring Use is

TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

Exhibition of Mr. William Armstrong's paintings at Roberts' Art Gallery, 51 West King-street.

VICTIM OF PRAIRIE COLD.

Rancher Found Frozen to Death in His Sleigh.

Winnipeg, April 3.—A party of C.N.R. surveyors made a ghastly find on the prairie a few days ago about 40 miles west of Saskatoon. While running their survey line they came across a man and a team of horses attached to a sleigh. The man was sitting huddled up among furs on the seat, but the reins were trailing on the ground and the horses were walking in a jaded condition on the trail. On investigation the surveyors found the man was dead. There was nothing in the way of papers on his person to show who he was, but it is believed that he was a rancher and had been frozen to death. The spot where he was found was quite close to where Engineer Vance met his death in the great blizzard recently.

Corona Fruitmeat—Youths Adore.

SANDERSON'S MOUNTAIN DEW SCOTCH Warms Without Burning.

WAR FLAME THREATENING

Bulgarian Uprising Assuming Serious Proportions and Fighting Results in Heavy Loss.

POWERS ARE TO PUT ON PRESSURE

Other Parts of the World Disturbed by Clash of Arms.

Constantinople, April 3.—Official advices from Monastir say the Bulgarian inhabitants of thirty villages in the Okhrida district, totalling 3000 men, and supported by the bishop and a number of revolutionary bands, have risen against the Turks. They surrounded a small detachment of Turkish troops in the mountains northwest of Okhrida, but the troops succeeded in cutting their way out, after sustaining considerable loss.

Another dynamite outrage at the Town of Mustapha Pacha has led to the discovery that the revolutionary committee is supposed to be responsible for the attempt to wreck the Oriental Express early on the morning of March 31, when the bridge of the Turkish Oriental Railroad, between Adrianople and Mustapha Pacha, was blown up by an infernal machine.

Altho affairs at Mitrovitsa and Prishtina are reported to be calmer, the rising of the Armenians in those districts creates intense concern at the palace, among the Ministers and at the embassies. It is felt that a continuation of the troubles in the vicinity of Novibazar is liable to lead at any moment to an extension of Austrian occupation over the entire district and as far as Mitrovitza, altho it is believed nothing short of absolute necessity will induce Austria to take advantage of this right, which is reserved in the treaty of Berlin.

Using Dynamite.

Salonica, Turkey in Europe, April 3.—The railroad bridge over the Angisa River, near Drama, was blown up by Bulgarians during the night of April 1. All the telegraph wires in the vicinity have been cut. Drama is about thirty miles from Seres, Macedonia.

Berlin, April 3.—A despatch from Constantinople to The Lokal Anzeiger, dated noon to-day, announces that the Bulgarian bands and Turkish troops in the Okhirda district have fought a battle, and that 1000 men were killed or wounded.

Outbreak Imminent in China.

Shanghai, April 3.—Advices received here from Fou Chang, Province of Hu Pei, say that a large detachment of Hunanez troops arrived at Fou Chang by water on March 12 on their way to Sian Fu, Province of Shen Si. This is regarded here as being a confirmation of the rumors that Prince Tuan and General Tung Fuh Siang have sent an ultimatum to the Dowager Empress, insisting on the deposition of the Emperor and the enthronement of Pu Chun, formerly heir apparent, and that otherwise they will make the Provinces of Shen Si and Kan Su a separate kingdom, with Sian Fu as the capital.

Fighting Around Manila.

Manila, April 3.—A force of troops and constabulary, commanded by Capt. Perry, overtook and routed, on the shore of Lake Mainit, March 31, the band of convicts and ladrones who recently attacked, and, for a time, held possession of Surigao, Island of Mindanao.

Spanish Students Rioting.

Madrid, April 3.—Bands of students made a demonstration to-day in front of the Ministry of the Interior, as a protest against the occurrences at Salamanca. The carriage of Senor Maura, Minister of the Interior, was stoned, and, subsequently, when Premier Silvela and Senor Maura were driving together, they were subjected to a hostile demonstration. The police dispersed the rioters. Eight policemen, and a number of students, were wounded in the fray, and several of the disorderly students were arrested.

MINERS' LIVES THREATENED.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., April 3.—An explosion of gas occurred this afternoon in No. 5 mine of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, situated in this city. As soon as the news was circulated the greatest excitement prevailed, for this mine is one of the most gaseous in the Wyoming Valley. There were rumors that fifty men were entombed by the caves and wreckage that had occurred, and in less than half an hour an immense crowd gathered about the head of the shaft, and the usual scenes ensued about the colliery.

Officials near by who had heard of the explosion hurried to the spot, and at once began to muster all the volunteers they could obtain. Later they went to the assistance of the men working in the mine when the explosion occurred. When they reached the foot of the shaft they made their way to that portion where the men were supposed to be. They were met by some of the mine bosses and informed that there had been an explosion in the No. 3 slope, in the third east gangway of the mine.

An investigation began at once, and it was found that the explosion was caused by a naked light, carried by a miner, igniting a body of gas, and the only damage done was the blowing down of several doors and mine brattice. There were, however, 100 men working in that portion of the mine, and for a time it was feared they were lost. The rescuing parties soon found them all, and none were burned or in any way injured.

Try the Decanter at Thomas.

Corona Fruitmeat—Mothers Praise.

SERGT. HALE'S RESIGNATION.

Much regret has been expressed both in and out of police circles at the announcement of the resignation of the veteran Sergeant Hales of No. 1 Division, and the hope is everywhere expressed that something may happen before or after the police commissioners' meeting next Tuesday, which may shake him in his determination.

A glance at the police report shows that the sergeant has served the Crown for over forty out of his fifty-four years in different capacities. He was in the Royal Navy from '63 to '67, on the London Metropolitan Police force for the following three and a half years, and on the Toronto force since May, 1872. In January, 1887, he attained to the rank of sergeant, and has faithfully performed the duties of that office up to the present time.

Corona Fruitmeat—Girlies Love.

CHOICE SPRING FLOWERS.
Daffodils, 35c per doz. Tulips, 25c per doz. Saturday only, at the College Flower Shop, 445 Yonge-street. Phone North 1192.

Corona Fruitmeat—Dyspeptics Relish

Milwaukee, Wis.—President Roosevelt was the guest of the Milwaukee Merchants' and Manufacturing Association at a banquet at the Plankinton House to-night, the occasion being the climax of the President's ten-hour visit to Milwaukee.

Court Adjourns for Week For Preparation of Case

CHIEF ACTORS IN THE TRIAL

Commissioners—Sir John Boyd, Chancellor, and Chief Justice Falconbridge.
Accuser—R. R. Gamey, M.L.A. for Manitoulin.
Accused—Hon. J. R. Stratton, Provincial Secretary, and others.
Counsel for Accuser—Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C., Charles H. Ritchie, K.C., and W. D. McPherson.
Counsel for Accused—E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., W. R. Riddell, K.C., and J. M. McEvoy (London).
Recorder—Charles Grant, Registrar of the Court of Appeal.
Official Reporter—Nelson R. Butchart.

First Session of Commission to Hear Corruption Charges Rather Brief.

The taking of evidence in the Gamey inquiry will not begin until Monday, April 13, at 10 a.m. This was agreed upon by the commissioners, after a short sitting yesterday, at the request of the chief counsel for Mr. Gamey, S. H. Blake, K.C.

There was a small gathering in the Non-Jury Court-room at the City Hall when the famous bribery inquiry opened before Chancellor Sir John Boyd and Chief Justice Falconbridge. There was an imposing array of legal men, active and otherwise, and there were, perhaps, three dozen persons present who had no other reason for it than to listen to the case.

The two commissioners entered the court-room promptly at 11 o'clock. They wore their King's Counsel robes. Immediately Recorder Grant read the document known as the commission, which was duly embellished with artistic penmanship, sealed with the seal of the province, and tied with ribbon. During this formality the court, counsel and spectators remained standing.

Desirable to Get Thru Early.

Chancellor Boyd said the commissioners had called the preliminary meeting to arrange as to the method and manner of the proceeding. It was desirable to proceed with expedition, as he supposed it was intended that the investigation be closed by the 21st of the month, and, therefore, the proceedings should go on de die in diem. He suggested that the investigation should commence on Monday next, and that the sessions be from 10 to 1, with an intermission of one hour.

Mr. Riddell said he was desirous of getting on as soon as possible, consistent with getting all the evidence out.

Mr. Johnston Ready.

Mr. Johnston was ready. Both sides had had two weeks in which, no doubt, there had been a good deal of preparation. It would be necessary to proceed with diligence if the House was to assemble on the 21st.

Here Mr. Blake interposed. He had not yet seen a copy of the commission, and he also desired an order to produce all the documents, with a reasonable time given to consider the answer that may be made to the order and the documents that may be produced under it. "I should like," he said, "an opportunity of seeing the commission, so as to present the charges in as intelligible a shape as we can to your Lordships. Whatever time may be necessary for that, I presume, will not be something granted as a matter of indulgence on our request, but as something which will be absolutely necessary in order to the due investigation of the matters.

Onus on the Accuser.

To this Chancellor Boyd replied: "I understand the onus is on you; you have your own time to prepare; you initiate the proceedings, I suppose."

Mr. Blake: "I am in the hands of the commission."

Chancellor Boyd: "The charge being laid by the gentleman you represent, you necessarily will open the matter."

Mr. Blake: "We want to proceed in whatever way would meet with the consent of the commission. Your Lordships will understand we had no notice of this meeting to-day at all; I did not know until 10 o'clock that it was expected we were to meet here, but I have had a hurried conference with my learned friend, Mr. Ritchie, who is with me, and the first step is to procure the production of the many documents and matters in connection with the commission."

Chancellor Boyd suggested that mutual production would be asked, and Mr. Johnston said "Yes."

"And the verification on the part of each of the persons interested in it, verifying the production," added Mr. Blake.

Secures Copy of Commission.

A copy of the commission was handed to Mr. Blake by the chief counsel for Mr. Stratton.

Then Mr. Blake said he meant to put the charges in such a shape that they would be presentable. He would formulate them. After receiving the documents in the case it would require a couple of days before he could get the charges in proper shape.

Mr. Johnston promised to make production at once—on Saturday.

Mr. Blake thought he would be able to furnish his productions by Monday.

It was agreed, after some further

Continued on Page 4.

KEEP OUT A SENSATION IN THE GAMEY CHARGES

J. R. McGregor Reveals an Interest-Phase of the Bribery Case.

Owen Sound Times.

Among the interesting visitors to Owen Sound this week was Mr. J. R. McGregor, secretary of the Manitoulin Conservative Association, who figured so prominently in the charges recently preferred by R. R. Gamey on the floor of the legislature against several Ministers of the Crown. Mr. McGregor is an intelligent looking man with the air of a successful man of business. "What opinion have you formed of the royal commission?" asked The Times. "I do not think much of it," he replied without hesitation. "I regard it wholly and solely as an affair appointed for the purpose of whitewashing Mr. Stratton and the other Ministers implicated in the charges." Mr. McGregor himself would be an important witness before a committee of elections and privileges, which prompted The Times to ask:

"What will be the effect of the appointment of a commission so far as it effects your evidence?" "It will mean," he replied, "that my evidence will not be permissible, nor will the notes taken by the three stenographers in the Crossin piano factory. The only hope is that the Attorney-General's bill may widen the scope of the evidence, so Mr. S. H. Blake has stated that our evidence is the most perfectly compiled he ever saw to be arranged without the assistance of legal advice. He considers our evidence damning and convincing to the last degree, and the most thoro he has ever known. I have been informed that the government at Ottawa advised the resignation of the government, for the effects were so far reaching as to shake Liberalism to its very foundation." The statement that Gamey had not told all that he knew on the floor of the House then occurred to the newspaper representative, and he asked: "Have you anything in reserve?" The train pulled out, but, as Mr. McGregor stepped on board, he said: "There is a great deal that has yet to be said. Mr. Gamey did not tell everything."

NEW LIBERAL ORGAN,

"Le Canada" Out To-Day—Will Defend Government From Attacks.

Montreal, April 3.—(Special.)—Le Canada, the new French Liberal organ, will make it's first appearance to-morrow. The leader will say: "We consider that the policy of the Liberal party as embraced in the Fielding tariff is that which has given the country its greatest measure of prosperity." The paper also announces that it will defend both the Ottawa and Quebec governments from all attacks. It further says that the present tariff is not eternal and that rival conditions are such as to require changes.

ARREST TWO TORONTO MEN.

Montreal, April 3.—High Constable Bissonette left this evening with warrants for the arrest of two Toronto men in connection with the Margolius case. This is the case where a clerk in the government service stole several thousand dollars. Just what connection Toronto men can have with the affair is uncertain.

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

A Good Week's Work.

During the week just closing the Siche Gas Co. has booked orders for four dwellings, two churches, two factories, and one store, besides taking contract for plant for the Caledon Mountain Trout Club.

The company is preparing an illustrated article relative to its large plants, frost proof gas-houses, etc., which will be ready for the press next week.

Owners of large hotels, factories, and reeves and clerks of municipalities, pastors of large churches, etc., will do well to write the company, 83 York-street, Toronto, for this.

Corona Fruitmeat—Cooks Delight.

$4400 for St. George-St. Residence.
A choice 12-roomed residence on St. George, above Bloor, will be sold for above sum if taken at once. Apply to J. L. Troy, 52 Adelaide East.

10c Gates Cigar sold for 5c—Havana. Alive Bollard. New Store. 128 Yonge St.

If Not, Why Not?
You should have an Accident Policy. See Walter H. Blight Phone 2270. Medical Building, Bay and Richmond-Streets. 186

Did you ever try the top barrel?

Corona Fruitmeat—Fathers Please.

DEATHS.

BYRNE—On Friday, April 3, 1903, at his late residence, 201 Dalhousie-street, M. J. Byrne, aged 39 years and 7 months.
Funeral private.

CRAWFORD—At the residence of her parents, 13 Winchester-street, on Friday, April 3, 1903, Marguerette, only daughter of James (Jr.) and Lillian Jackson Crawford, aged 2 years and 2 months.
Funeral private.

INNES—At the residence of her father, 85 St. George-street, on Sunday, March 29, 1903, Annie Scott, second daughter of John Scott, and widow of the late Hugh Innes.

SANDERSON—In Kansas City, April 2, William H. Sanderson, eldest son of Stephen M. Sanderson, 84 Bond-street.
Funeral notice later.

SMITH—After a lingering illness, at his late residence, 191 Perth-avenue, Robert C. Smith, stonecutter, in his 40th year, a member of Albion Lodge, S.O.E.
Funeral from above address on Saturday, at 2 p.m., to St. James' Cemetery.

Dunlap's Hats.

You know the name, and that name stands for quality unquestioned. The new spring designs by this maker are of catchy build, and have more ample brims than those of last season. There are also a good selection of brown felt Derbys, the rage in New York to-day. Dineen Company are sole Canadian agents. Store open Saturday night.

CLEARING AND COLDER.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, April 3.—(8 p.m.)—The storm which was passing across the Great Lakes last night has been supplemented by another from the Mississippi Valley, and the weather has become much colder thruout Ontario. Snow is falling to-night near Lakes Erie and Ontario, and it is raining in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 2 below—30; Victoria, 44—46; Kamloops, 42—54; Calgary, 28—50; Prince Albert, 12—34; Winnipeg, 22—34; Port Arthur, 6—30; Parry Sound, 28—30; Toronto, 40—46; Ottawa, 32—52; Montreal, 36—56; Quebec, 30—40; Halifax, 28—48.

Probabilities.

Lakes and Georgian Bay—Strong northwesterly and westerly winds; clearing and cold.

Upper St. Lawrence and Ottawa—Strong northerly and westerly winds, gradually clearing and cold.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Strong winds, sleet or snow at first, then clearing and colder by night.

Corona Fruitmeat—Boarders Satisfy.

Cigars Marguerite, Irving's Boston. 4 for 25c. Alive Bollard.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

April 3.	From.	At.
Deutschland	Southampton	New York
Koenigin Luise	Bremen	New York
Saxonian	Liverpool	Boston
Cedric	New York	Liverpool
Trojan Prince	New York	Genoa
Pennsylvania	New York	Glasgow
Hungarian	Boston	Glasgow
La Champagne	New York	Havre
Nederland	Philadelphia	Antwerp
Augusta Victoria	New York	Palermo
Sardinian	Liverpool	Halifax
Commonwealth	Boston	St. Michael's

Smoking Perfection Mixture, nothing to equal it. Alive Bollard.