

MR. GAMEY HAS GONE TO BUFFALO

READY TO RETURN WHEN HE IS WANTED

His Failure to Attend Opening of the Investigation Yesterday Caused Some Excitement.

Toronto, April 20.—Startling developments occurred in the Gamey investigation this afternoon, when Mr. Crossin, Mr. Gamey's partner in the piano business, was placed on the stand for cross-examination by Mr. Ritchie. The latter began by attempting to secure from Mr. Crossin a record of the money paid Mr. Gamey. Then it came out that on September 11th there was deposited in the bank to the credit of the Piano Company \$800 and \$1,500. Mr. Crossin was sent to get his cash book, and when he again appeared on the stand he made the interesting revelation that the leaf in the cash book dealing with these particular transactions was missing. He testified that he first discovered that it was missing on Saturday. No one but himself and Mr. Gamey had access to the book, and he swore that he had not torn out the pages. On Saturday Mr. Gamey was at the piano factory two or three times. Mr. Gamey deposited \$900 to the credit of the Piano Company on the morning of September 11th, and \$1,500 in the afternoon of the same day. On Saturday morning a messenger from the bank called to see Mr. Gamey. The witness did not hear all the conversation, but saw the messenger produce a deposit slip and say that that was not the slip. Mr. Howarth, the receiving teller of the bank, came to the factory later, and he and Mr. Gamey went in the office together. Mr. Howarth came out alone, followed by two or three minutes later by Mr. Gamey. Mr. Crossin said that he had not seen Mr. Gamey since, and did not know where he was. He said that Mr. Gamey paid the \$900 to the company because it was due on the stock. Mr. Johnstone stated that he was not able to say what the line of evidence would be, but he wanted the cash book impounded. Mr. Crossin conferred. Mr. Johnstone withdrew to one side with Frank Sullivan, and returned shortly and said that the defence admitted that certain letters were written by Sullivan.

Gamey Absent.

Toronto, April 21.—Owing to the non-appearance of Gamey, there was considerable excitement at the bribery investigation this morning. The whereabouts of that gentleman seemed to be the only topic of conversation in the court room. Hon. Mr. Straton was on hand sharp at 10 o'clock and smiling. From ten to ten minutes after Mr. Blake, chief counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. Johnstone, chief counsel for the defence, held a consultation in the ante-chamber. The court did not open until 10:20. Mr. Blake opened the proceedings by informing the judges that he wished to call as witnesses Mrs. Sullivan, wife of Frank Sullivan, and his father-in-law, George Wilson, of Rochester, who would not be here until the day. He said counsel on both sides had encountered difficulty in the unaccountable absence of Mr. Gamey, and of those whereabouts he could give the court no information. If this case had been a private one between Gamey and others alone, he would feel inclined to drop it, but there were two difficulties to be considered, said Mr. Blake. "First, Gamey's disappearance was as yet unaccounted for, and he was a member of parliament; second, the case would have great effect on Gamey's character. If Gamey is not here on Thursday my learned friend may think it best to drop the case. Personally I think it ought to be continued, as it affects the public. It is for the judges to say whether they think it their duty to have it withdrawn or continued."

Obnoxious Boyd said the disappearance of Gamey was unexpected, and put a different aspect on the situation. The case was not a private one, but a matter which pertained to the good of the country. In the case, counsel should be retained so as to assist the judges to decide the case. Gamey might appear on Thursday. In that case it would be unfortunate if Mr. Blake was to withdraw. Some one else would have to be procured to act instead of him. It is our wish that you continue in discharge of your duty, so that all honest persons may know the truth.

Chancellor Boyd then asked Mr. Blake if he had any witnesses to appear other than the two he mentioned. Mr. Blake replied that he had only one more witness, and that he wished the bank books examined. He understood that Johnstone was also anxious to see the bank books, and thought that the court should be adjourned until Thursday morning.

Mr. Johnstone said that further discussion was useless. Mr. Blake's position was not unreasonable. He fully concurred in the view taken by the judiciary.

"I think that the charges ought to be investigated to the fullest possible extent. I think an adjournment till Thursday commensurate, and that the intervening time will not be wasted."

Chief Justice Falconbridge, to Mr. Johnstone: "Are you ready to proceed with your witnesses?"

Mr. Johnstone: "Within half an hour's notice."

The court then adjourned until ten o'clock on Thursday morning.

In Buffalo.

Toronto, April 21.—R. R. Gamey, M. P. for Manitoulin Island, whose sudden disappearance from the city caused such a decided sensation, has been located. He is at the Mansion house, Buffalo, and says that he intends to return. The Mansion house was called up by telephone this afternoon, and Gamey was got to the telephone. "Would you be saying, Gamey, why you are in Buffalo?" he was asked. "What did they do at the court this morning?" asked Gamey. "The whole case nearly went

up in the air owing to your absence." "That's strange," said Gamey. "They have got my evidence and they have got the circumstances to keep the case going for a day or two." "And you are coming back?" "I'll be back whenever they want me," was Gamey's reply. "And you're not gone for good?" "What, leave the country?" exclaimed Gamey. "How could I leave the country?"

Regarding the \$900 deposit, Gamey said the deposit was his own private business. The money was his private funds, deposited in his private account, and had nothing to do with the case at all. He had done nothing wrong, he declared, in regard to the deposit slip or anything else, and he was not keeping out of the way. Mr. Gamey added that his friends need not worry as his absence would be explained, and he would be on hand when wanted.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 22.—R. R. Gamey, M. P. of Manitoulin Island, is at present sojourning at the Mansion house, in this city. Mr. Gamey declared, when interviewed, that he came to Buffalo not to avoid arrest for alleged crime or breach of an accusation, and stated emphatically that he would soon return to Canada and take all his trunks and all charges against his good faith and integrity.

"I came here," he declared, "because I had been through a trying strain and needed rest, and I will return to Canada very soon and meet my friends and acquaintances."

Mr. Gamey declined to state how long he would remain in Buffalo or when he would return to Canada.

Toronto, April 22.—Mr. Gamey returned to Toronto this afternoon from Buffalo. Before he left Buffalo, Gamey sent the following dispatch to Johnstone, lawyer for the government: "I understand the Evening Globe is telling you that you would instruct the crown officers to prosecute me on four criminal charges. I can only say that I will be in Toronto on the arrival of the 1 o'clock train to meet all accusations."

When Gamey read the statement of the Globe, he would listen to nothing but an immediate departure for Toronto. "I've got to go back," he said. "I can't possibly rest under these accusations. I am able to explain everything in the witness box, and the sooner I am there the better. I am conscious of no wrong, and I must meet everything that can be said against me."

Mr. Gamey said he had nothing to fear.

Frank Sullivan has entered suit for libel against the Evening Telegram for stating he admitted receiving \$1,500 of Gamey's bribe money.

THE LATE SIR O. MOWAT.

Funeral was Largely Attended and Business Almost Entirely Suspended.

Toronto, April 22.—The obsequies of the late Sir Oliver Mowat were also held in this city. Incoming trains this morning brought distinguished public men from many distant towns and cities and large numbers of private citizens to witness the great solemn spectacle. Visiting dignitaries from the city thronged Government House during the forenoon to see the late eminent Lieutenant-Governor lying in state.

At 1 o'clock in pursuance of a proclamation issued by the Mayor, business was almost entirely suspended throughout the city. A great concourse of people flocked to the vicinity of Government House to witness the tolling of the mammoth bell city hall tower at 2 o'clock was followed by the solemn tolling of church and fire hall bells in all parts of the city, and this was continued the whole of the afternoon. Thousands of spectators lined King and Yonge streets, which were traversed by the cortege to Mount Pleasant cemetery.

Principal Caven, of Knox College, a life-long friend of Sir Oliver, delivered a short address, and Rev. Dr. Black, of St. Andrew's church, read the service. Rev. Dr. MacLaren, of Knox College, and Rev. A. Gaudier, of St. James Square church, offered prayers. The hall-bearers of Calithness Society, of which deceased was patron, then bore the coffin to the hearse. The procession then wended its way to the cemetery.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir William Mulock acted as honorary pall-bearers. Other members of the present cabinet were Hon. Messrs. Scott, Fielding, Sutherland, Templeman and Paterson. Among members of the House of Commons in attendance was R. G. MacPherson, member for Burrard, B. C. The chief mourners were the sons and sons-in-law of deceased.

REDISTRIBUTION CASE.

Hon. C. Fitzpatrick Continued His Argument Before the Supreme Court To-Day.

Ottawa, April 22.—In the Supreme court to-day judgment was given in the case of the northern American Life Insurance Company vs. Elson. This was a British Columbia case. The appeal was dismissed with costs, the Chief Justice dissenting.

Hon. C. Fitzpatrick then continued his argument in the redistribution case, which will be concluded this afternoon. There is only one opinion here, and that is that the judgment will be in favor of the view taken by the justice department in the B. N. A. Act the word Canada means the Dominion, and not the four old provinces. Judgment was reserved.

Bill Reported.

In the railway committee yesterday A. Morrison's bill respecting the Kootenay Central and the British Columbia Southern were reported to the House without discussion.

New Members.

Dr. Wallace Russell was introduced in the House yesterday by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and D. C. Fraser. Dr. Wallace succeeds Mr. Edwards.

Budget Debate.

Mr. Charlton followed in the budget debate.

A formal order of default was ordered by Judge Grosscup at Chicago against the packers who have failed to answer the government's anti-trust bill. "It is expected the packers will appeal when the final order is entered."

BRITISH FORCE ALMOST ANNIHILATED

Exhausted Ammunition, Then Used Bayonets -- Nearly Two Hundred Officers and Men Killed in Somaliland.

(Associated Press.)

Aden, Arabia, April 23.—The British transport Hardinge arrived here to-day from Berbera, the capital of Somaliland, East Africa, and confirms the report of a British defeat in Somaliland. The officers of the Hardinge say that 10 officers and 180 men, out of a total British force of 220 men, were killed recently in an engagement with the Somalis.

Official Dispatch.

London, April 23.—The war office to-day received from Brigadier-General Manning, in command of the British forces in Somaliland, a dispatch dated 20 miles west of Galadi, Somaliland, April 18th, as follows:

"I regret to report that a flying column under the command of Col. Cobbe, which left Galadi on April 10th, to reconnoitre the road to Walwal, had a most serious check on April 17th. On the morning of April 17th, Col. Cobbe was at Gumburra, 40 miles westward of Galadi, and had decided to return to Galadi owing to the serious difficulty in finding the road to Walwal, and to the shortness of water. He was about to leave his zebra (protected camp) when firing was heard in the direction of a small party under the command of a Capt. Olivey, which had been sent in a westerly direction to reconnoitre."

"At 9.15 in the morning Col. Cobbe dispatched a column of Plunkett with 100 men of the second battalion of the King's African Rifles, 18 men of the 2nd Sikhs and two guns for the extrication of Capt. Olivey, if necessary. As a matter of fact, Capt. Olivey had not been engaged. Col. Plunkett, on joining the detachment, continued to push on. At 11.45 Col. Cobbe heard heavy firing in the direction taken by Col. Plunkett, and about one in the afternoon fugitives coming in reported that Col. Plunkett had been defeated with loss."

"The news has been fully corroborated since, and I have to report the total loss of Col. Plunkett's party, with the exception of 37 men, who have escaped alive. The latest information extracted from the fugitives is to the effect that Col. Plunkett pushed on after the enemy's force to the open country, seven miles west of Gumburra, where he was attacked by a very strong force of mounted troops and the enemy's infantry, who attacked at close quarters. He kept back the enemy until he had no more ammunition, when he formed a square and charged with bayonets in the direction of Col. Cobbe's zebra. He moved some distance in this manner, but a great many men, including Col. Plunkett himself, were killed or wounded by the pursuing enemy. At last the enemy's infantry overwhelmed the square and annihilated them all, with the exception of the 37 fugitives above mentioned."

The dispatches close with a list of the "officers and men missing, and no doubt killed in action," namely, Col. W. V. Plunkett, Captains Johnson, Stewart, Olivey, Morris and McKinnon, and Lieutenants Gaynor and Bell, all of the King's African Rifles; Capt. Vizey, of the 2nd Sikhs; Sgt. Sims, of the Indian staff; two white privates, 48 men of the 2nd Sikhs and 124 men of the African Rifles. The two Maxim guns also were lost.

Another dispatch from General Manning, who immediately on hearing of the defeat of Col. Plunkett, started for Gumburra with 400 men, says further information reached him from Col. Cobbe to the effect that the latter with 220 troops was encamped with plenty of food and supplies and four days' water. He has about 1,000 camels, and does not think he can withdraw from his position without assistance, because the shrub is thick and the enemy's forces seem likely to cut off the offensive."

General Manning adds: "I march again directly and expect to arrive at Gumburra tomorrow at noon. I shall not accomplish the extrication of Col. Cobbe with as much transport as possible and return to Galadi. I can only carry sufficient water for the march to Gumburra, returning directly. I shall, therefore, be unable to advance against the enemy if the latter holds back."

not by those who before reviled him. It is a tragedy. It was, Mr. Minister, that I hoped to see my martyrdom end."

"My martyrdom end? But alas, if I returned to find the death of friends who had battled for the truth, it was to find also that deadly hatreds had been unloosed."

"In the processes of 1894, I was stabbed in the back. I cannot imagine how such conditions can prevail through falsehood and deception. But so it was, and I have seen the result. It was a grave reformation of what occurred in 1894. When the guilty was known and unmasked, it was Esterhazy who was recognized as the author of the reason; the same man who had cheated justice in 1894, again sought in 1899 to cheat justice for the second time by the same criminal manoeuvres. Conscious of these methods, the government of the Republic will not permit itself to keep in prison one who is known to be innocent."

"In constant thought of ultimate legal revision, I have reassembled little by little all the divergent elements of testimony contributing to my conviction. I have scorned calumnies and falsehoods. I have remained silent, with the firm conviction that justice surely would have its day of triumph. The victim of criminal tactics and violation of the law was committed against me. I now address myself by new facts which have been elicited, and by the existence of the pretended 'borderline' annotated by Emperor William. I beg to ask that you institute an inquiry first upon the uses made of this false document at Rennes and the consequences it produced on those rendering judgment; second, upon the false and fraudulent testimony of Czerninski as signed 'Alfred Dreyfus.'"

After a deferential salutation, the letter is signed "Alfred Dreyfus."

WILL NOT STRIKE.

The Cumberland Miners Deny They Will Quit Work.

Cumberland, April 23.—The union here wishes to deny the reports that they are coming out on strike. They have not been asked to do so by the Lady Smith union. It is reported that a committee was appointed last night to act with a committee from Lady Smith to wait on Mr. Dunsmuir. The report is not confirmed by union officials. There was a large attendance at the special meeting last night.

MAY HAVE PERISHED.

Fire Follows Explosion in Oil Company's Plant and Several Men Are Missing.

Minneapolis, April 23.—The Northwestern Star Oil Company's plant, in the Milling district, blew up this noon. A fierce fire is now raging the ruins. The plant was completely wrecked, and it is believed several lives were lost. Two injured men have been taken to the hospital. There were 20 employees, and thus far but eleven have been accounted for.

More Immigrants.

Over Four Hundred Scotch and Welsh Settlers Reach Halifax—Fire at Rat Portage.

Halifax, April 23.—Steamer Pomeranian, from Glasgow, with 472 Scotch and English immigrants for the West, arrived yesterday.

Fatal Accident.

St. John's, N. B., April 23.—John Fraser, farmer, Black River, accidentally blew off the top of his head with a shotgun yesterday.

Manlaughter.

St. Thomas, Ont., April 23.—The jury in the case of Charles King, charged with having caused the death of Willie Freeman in West Lorne last September, last night returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter.

Fire.

Rat Portage, April 23.—Fire broke out in the Joly block, situated on Matheson street, at 1 o'clock this morning. It was occupied by R. J. Hunsbald, wallpaper and paints dealer, and a Chinese laundry. The stock was destroyed, with no insurance. The fire was confined to the one story. The loss to the building is about \$250, insured in the Queen's.

Reached Port William.

Port William, Ont., April 23.—The C. P. R. steamer Alberta arrived here this morning with 25 passengers and 900 tons of freight.

Congratulations.

Mr. Leonard was presented with a congratulatory address last night by the town council and board of trade on his recent promotion in the C. P. R. service.

Winnipeg Clearings.

Winnipeg, April 23.—The Winnipeg clearing house returns for the week ending April 23rd, 1903, were \$4,430,041 for the corresponding week in 1902, \$3,174,222, and for the same period in 1901, \$1,600,642.

Organizer Dead.

Harold V. Poore, organizer of the U. B. R. E., for Canada, died in the general hospital early this morning. He resided in Vancouver before coming here.

SEEDING IN MANITOBA.

Weather Conditions Favor the Farmers—Large Increase in the Acreage Under Crop.

Winnipeg, April 22.—Throughout the whole of the agricultural area of Manitoba the farmers are busy with their seeding, and never before in the history of the province have the weather conditions been more favorable. The C. P. R. on Monday wired its agents in the principal centres throughout the province for a statement as to the conditions surrounding the seeding operations, and the replies received yesterday were of the most gratifying character. There is not a single word of complaint, and the reports are favorable from the first to the last, varying only in the advancement of the operations. In many cases the agents report that fully 50 per cent. of the seed for this year's crop is in the ground, while in Southern Manitoba the average runs higher. Deloraine, for instance, having as much as 75 per cent. of its seed sown.

Another gratifying feature is that there is a large increase in the acreage under crop. Some districts, according to the agents, will have double the area of last year; others say 20 to 30 per cent. increase. With another week or ten days of the present favorable conditions, the seeding in the province will be almost over, and the spring of this year will probably be a record one in the history of the province.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Fatal Anti-Semitic Riots—Twenty-Five Jews Dead and Many Suffering From Wounds.

St. Petersburg, April 23.—Twenty-five Jews were killed and two hundred and seventy-five were wounded, many of them fatally, during anti-Semitic riots at Kishinoff, capital of Bessarabia, on April 20th, when a number of workmen organized an attack on the Jewish inhabitants. The minister of the interior has ordered the admission of special measures to restore order in the town and the district.

TELEPHONE BILL.

Ottawa, April 23.—Mr. Maclean's telephone bill, to place telephones under the same laws and in the same position as railways, was referred to a special committee at the railway committee to-day. His bill also to amend the Railway Act, compelling railway companies to give connection at their depots to all telephone companies, was referred to the same committee.

CATARHIZONE CURES CHILD OF CATARRH.

Perth, Ont.—"I cannot withhold my testimony as to the great value of Catarhizone as a remedy for Catarrh, one bottle having cured my daughter of that trouble, and I heartily recommend it to all suffering from that disease. No house should be without it." Mrs. J. A. Morris.

So pleasant, babies use it; so safe, grandmothers employ it; so certain to quickly relieve and cure that doctors, lawyers, merchants and public speakers reply upon Catarhizone as their standard for Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and Hay Fever. It is cheap because it lasts so long, and because it is so sure to cure even the poorest can afford to buy it. Every dollar outfit is guaranteed to cure, or your money back. Small size, 25c, druggists or by mail. A trial sent for 10c by N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Canada, or Hartford, Conn., U. S.

LARGE OPIUM SHIPMENT.

San Francisco, April 23.—The steamer China has brought to this port one of the largest shipments of opium that has ever come from the Orient. It consists of 815 cases, or 33,415 pounds, on which the duty amounted to \$200,490.

DEPUTY MINISTER GIVES EVIDENCE

W. S. GORE DID NOT SELECT SUBSIDY LANDS

Further Light on Government's Action in Giving Coal and Petroleum Sections to C. P. R.

At the meeting of the select committee dealing with the land subsidy matter on Wednesday, Mr. Oliver asked for further letters. He wanted some of those referred to by G. McL. Brown. Among these was one which was described as a private letter.

Mr. Green said he was as anxious as any one to have all the evidence brought out, but he would not be one to ask for the production of private letters. Others agreed with him in this.

Mr. Oliver wanted the letter which Mr. Brown said he understood had been written to the government agent at Port Steele, informing that official that the Crown grants to these blocks had been issued. A request will be made for these letters.

An answer was received to the message to Sir Thos. Shaughnessy stating that it would not be possible for him at the present time to appear before the committee. He might do so later, probably in May.

Mr. Gore, deputy commissioner of lands and works, was called, duly sworn and examined. Questioned as to the available land in reservation, Mr. Gore said that there was ample land for the 900,000 acres for the Columbia & Western without going into the Southeast Kootenay blocks at the time of the passing of the order-in-council of September 4th.

In answer to Mr. McPhillips, Mr. Gore said that he had never been asked to prepare a report of the land which might be selected and given to the railway under the provisions of the Columbia & Western Railway Act, 1896, preparatory to an order-in-council being passed.

Shown memorandum of the lands so designated, he said that it had been handed to him by the private secretary of the Chief Commissioner. They passed through his hands. He had nothing to do with their preparation, and he did not know who prepared them. The plans which he had laid before the committee had been prepared by him in keeping with the memorandum in question.

On whose instructions were those plans prepared? asked Mr. McPhillips. "I cannot say positively, but I presume it came from the Chief Commissioner."

In answer to Mr. McPhillips, he said he acted upon copies of the various orders-in-council, which he kept. This memorandum which accompanied the order-in-council was not altered by him in any way.

In answer to Mr. McPhillips, Mr. Gore said that these lands were regarded as "deficiency lands." He was not asked to define lands available for this purpose.

There were lands within those reserved for railway purposes which would have been available. He would not describe these blocks as the nearest lands available contiguous to the railway. These lands were probably 230 miles from Rossland. They might be nearer Rossland.

Asked as to the resources of blocks 4230 and 4234, he said that the most southern one was classed as east and petroleum lands. There were a good many applications for coal prospecting licenses during back even or eight years. In other tracks were not regarded as being so rich. Applications for coal and petroleum licenses in that tract would not be issued upon the ground that it was reserved. These applications were refused by the Chief Commissioner. It was reserved, though not stated, for railway purposes. He knew it was reserved for the Crown's Nest railroad.

The Crown grants for these two tracts, 4230 and 4234, were prepared in his office. His signature was the first one put on them. It went then to the Provincial Secretary, where the great seal was attached, and then to the Lieutenant-Governor. He was not sure when these came back to him.

Asked as to Mr. Brown paying ten dollars for these grants with others, Mr. Gore said that that was the usual course, and he supposed the same would be paid. It was a preliminary necessary part. It by no means meant that the payment of the fees certainly did not mean delivery of the Crown grants. These might never be issued.

These Crown grants were in his possession now. They were handed back by the Chief Commissioner. He thought it was about March 18th. The word "cancelled" across these Crown grants was initiated by the Chief Commissioner. The word was written in his presence by the Chief Commissioner. It was done by him. He thought in compliance with the rescinding order-in-council.

He did not remember an interview with Mr. Brown in which he referred to the Chief Commissioner. He presumed it was correct, but he could not remember it.

Mr. Gore said he never heard any discussion on the matter contained in the bill brought down in 1902. The land was to be rendered available anywhere in Yale or Kootenay for the building of the fourth section of the Columbia & Western.

Asked by Mr. Holmeken whether there was any conversation between Mr. Wells and himself upon the Crown grants being returned, Mr. Gore said he could not recall any reasons being given by Mr. Wells.

Asked if that was the usual method of cancelling of Crown grants, Mr. Gore said that it was not very frequently done. When errors or misnomers occurred there was a method by notice being given in the Gazette and a new Crown grant being issued.

Asked by Mr. Oliver whether there was any provision for the cancellation of Crown grants for any other than an error, Mr. Gore said he did not know of anything in the statutes dealing with it. To the best of his knowledge these Crown grants contained no error in wording, and were not cancelled on that account.

In reply to Mr. Oliver, he said the Chief Commissioner had asked him on two or three occasions on the subject. He thought that the Chief Commissioner would be the proper person to explain his reasons for cancelling these orders.

It being 12:30 the committee rose.

VANCOUVER CARPENTERS.

Two Arbitrators Report in Favor of an Increase of Twenty Cents a Day.

Vancouver, April 23.—The special arbitration committee presented its report to-day agreeing to the minimum wage of carpenters at \$3.20 per day of eight hours, instead of \$3 as heretofore. The report is signed by Messrs. Tisdall and Williams, Aid. Grant dissenting.

BILL NUMBER SIXTEEN STILL AWAITS ASSENT

Dissensions in Cabinet Threaten Its Existence—Difference Arising Over Present Measure.

The government occupies a peculiar position at the present time. It is a question whether the condition in which it has been thrown by the passing in the legislature of the bill ratifying the cancellation of the crown grants to the C. P. R. will not result in its defeat. Certain it is that the situation looks very doubtful for a continuation of the present government in power for any length of time.

The crisis is a peculiar one, inasmuch as the government is not united in its position. The Attorney-General gave unmistakable evidence during the discussion of the question in the House that his sympathies were not with the bill. He took no part in the proceedings and even when asked to vote in connection with it which it would have been reasonable to have expected that member of the government above all others to have taken a part in elucidating, he remained silent or absented himself. While the bill was being considered in committee he was nearly all the time absent from the chamber. The consequence was that the Premier had to answer questions, explain the government's position on the bill, and admit that he was not in the best position to decide.

Hon. W. C. Wells and Hon. J. B. Prentiss, one time strongly in favor of passing these lands over to the C. P. R., have now repented and are apparently agreeable to the cancellation bill. What has actuated them in this change of position has yet to be shown. Revelations before the select committee of the House, which is now sitting, will no doubt throw some light on this change through which they have passed.

The second position of the Premier and his Attorney-General being diametrically opposed and yet both remaining members of the government is a most unique one. More especially is this to be recalled at this time when it is shown that they are divided in opinion on a peculiar way the interpretation of technical points of law—a bill which should have been essentially in the keeping of the Attorney-General.

This evident breach in a matter of policy between the Premier and the Attorney-General may very possibly lead to the dismissal of the government.

There is a rumour afloat, whether well founded or not of course cannot be ascertained, that the Lieutenant-Governor has refused to assent to the bill cancelling the crown grants in question. This is very doubtful. There are those who contend that such a position may have been taken by His Honor upon advice from the Attorney-General. It is not likely that advice from that official would be other than that of the executive.

As the confidence of the Lieutenant-Governor in his advisers might be supposed to have been lost, M. of the government deny that the of His Honor has been refused assent to a bill in respect of which he allowed at Ottawa.

A long continuation, however, of actions as they are now in the cannot be expected. It remains to be seen whether the Premier will result in Premier Prior reconstructing his cabinet by the elimination of some of the present members, by a dissolution which it is contended Premier Prior says was promised him by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, or by the calling upon some other member of the legislature to form a government. Each of these methods has its supporters in the House. Should reconstruction be allowed, and many believe this would be the most favorable to the Premier and his friends in the cabinet, help would have to be found on the opposition side to carry out government through the House it is possible that this could be overcome.

It is quite apparent that before supply is granted some decided action must be taken. The Premier has a knotty subject in hand, and one which must be handled with dispatch.

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Our new constitutional treatment is a purely vegetable remedy, pleasant to take and thoroughly effective in curing cancers, tumors, rodent ulcers, and all malignant growths. Don't submit to operation, or painful plasters, when you may be completely cured without any suffering. Send

V. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

Interview with a Famous Soldier

SIR FREDERICK CARRINGTON VISITING THE

Was in Command of Force in Rhodesia—Met Late General Macdonald Recently.

Sir Frederick Carrington is a distinguished soldier, who has been in command of a force in Rhodesia. He met late General Macdonald recently.

One would not readily recognize Sir Frederick Carrington from his public pictures. He has not the fiery, lion-like moustache with which the accompanying cut adorns him. But his features are those of a soldier, and it may not be stretching the imagination to say that he appears to be a man who has done something noteworthy in the profession of arms. He looks like the pictures of General Buller. He is slightly above the medium height, heavily built and strikes one as being about sixty years of age. He is a man of a serious, almost stern expression, and his manner indicates that he is a man of a strong mind. In brief, Sir Frederick Carrington is a man of a strong mind, and his manner indicates that he is a man of a strong mind.

As will be remembered, he was in command of the force dispatched to Rhodesia, north of the immediate theatre of war in the Boer war. Telegram accounts gave but meagre information of his movements, and during the great part of the period in which he was in Rhodesia, he was in the north of the Boer war. Telegram accounts gave but meagre information of his movements, and during the great part of the period in which he was in Rhodesia, he was in the north of the Boer war.

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