

THE HRRD LISTENER TO THE INTERVIEW CONTRADICTS STATEMENTS OF GAMEY

Says the Latter's Statement About Shorthand Writers Was All Wrong—Declares the Word "Money" Was Used in Connection With the Smoking Room Episode—Arthur Kinney Tells How He and His Companions Played the Spy From Patriotic Motives.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Toronto, April 17.—The re-examination of Perry Price was concluded shortly after the completion of the first morning, after which he had told that he did not hear Gamey and Frank Sullivan speak of any \$100,000 deal.
He was absolutely sure, however, that Sullivan had suggested that if any deal could be pushed through he and Gamey should pay back the money already received to the Government and take the deal instead. In answer to a question as to why he wrote a certain phrase in the statement and afterwards struck it out, the witness said that after reading over his statement of the phrase struck him as an inference from the conversation; it was not a matter of recollection with him and so he cut it out.
The first new witness of the day was James Arthur Kinney, the third of the law students who lay hidden in the piano office on the night when Frank Sullivan and R. R. Gamey discussed at length the details of the various deals.
In response to questions from Mr. Ritchie the witness began by stating that he was a law student and that he had known Gamey for ten years.
Mr. Johnston said he was willing that the preliminaries should be dispensed with. If Kinney had a story to tell he might as well be allowed to tell it. The Chancellor (to Mr. Ritchie)—Then put him behind the piano and let him go on from there.

MORE PIANO EVIDENCE.
The witness was accordingly put "behind the piano" and Mr. Ritchie proceeded to get his story.
Mr. Ritchie said he heard the evidence of the two previous witnesses? A.—Not the last one.
Chancellor—I suppose you read it in the papers this morning? A.—Yes.
Mr. Kinney then related portions of the conversation of Frank Sullivan and Gamey. His evidence was very similar to that of the two previous witnesses.

Sullivan had asked Gamey whether he had met Mr. Whitney, and the latter answered that he hadn't met many. Sullivan then spoke of the Conservatives of Manitoulin and Gamey said there was a pretty hot time up there, as some old Tories had secured the passing of a resolution of condemnation at the executive committee.
Witness claimed he could not tell the order in which different subjects were discussed. Gamey asked after Stratton and Sullivan, said Stratton was uneasy and wanted to know if Gamey should be trusted. Sullivan said he had assured Stratton he was, but told him if any more arrangements were to be made with Gamey, he (Sullivan) should do it. Sullivan spoke of being able to get in by a private way to Stratton's office.
Gamey asked if Stratton would pay the money and Sullivan said he would, as they had him right where they wanted him; he couldn't kick, and would have to put up.

Gamey spoke about a man named Meyers, and asked what kind of a fellow he was. Sullivan said they didn't tell Meyers much, as he was a sort of innocent fellow. Gamey said that he had seen a curious expression on Meyers' face when he saw Gamey, and his face had colored up, and Gamey thought he knew something.
Gamey later on brought the conversation back to Meyers, by referring to him as the man who had carried the money to the smoking-room. Sullivan had answered that Spencer appointed license inspector. Sullivan said his father told him that Gamey had the patronage and Sims should have pulled Gamey out of the part.

There was further talk of the lake and island deals, but Sullivan said there was not enough in them.
THE BLANKET APPLICATION.
The witness then went on to speak of the blanket application for mineral lands, and said that Gamey told Sullivan that he had found out

THE PEACE COMMISSION FAILS; MORE TROOPS CONCENTRATED

Prince Ferdinand's Departure From Sofia Creates Much Uneasiness.

London, April 17.—A dispatch to the Times from Uskub, dated April 14, says that Turkish reinforcements have passed through that place bound for Pristina, Mitrovica, and Verisovitch, the last named town being the main point of concentration.
There is a circumstantial report that the Sultan's Peace Commission has failed to pacify the Albanians. In accordance with the sixth clause of the reform scheme many prisoners have been already released with perhaps doubtful results. No European supervisors of the gendarmerie have yet been heard of, although a few Christians have been recruited in the ranks.
Vienna, April 17.—Prince Ferdinand's departure yesterday from Sofia for Mentone, where his children are staying, is much speculated upon. It is recalled that he similarly started on a foreign tour nine years ago on the eve of the execution of Major Panizza, and this fact prevents a ready disposition to interpret his present journey as a tranquillizing symptom. Accordingly politicians are wondering whether it signifies that the crisis moment is past or immediately pending. The latest reports from Constantinople increase rather than allay the uneasiness.

there was more timber on the limit than the Government thought. He corroborated the previous witness in regard to what the Manitoulin people thought of the turnover of Gamey and Sullivan. He said that he thought about "Cap" Sullivan's political proclivities and his work at the bye-elections. Frank Sullivan said that for one of "the three Norths" he could get a man within half an hour who could give sufficient evidence to unsettle the member. The witness also detailed the conversation about McMillan running if Gamey was forced to resign and closed his evidence by a reference to what was said about registered letters being mailed from Yorkville.
The evidence did not materially differ from that given by the two other young men who were in the piano factory. The cross-examination by Mr. Johnston was a rigorous one, and began as follows:
What is your occupation? A.—Attending Osgoode Hall.
Ever do any detective work before? A.—It is my first attempt.
Armed of any? A.—I probably have my own business, but I don't know that I was.
You were acting the part of a patriot, eh? A.—Perhaps so.
What are your politics? A.—Conservative.
Before studying law what was your occupation? A.—School teacher.
Do detective work there? A.—No.
Would you have done it then? A.—I couldn't say.
Why did you go to the piano factory on the 19th March? A.—Partly out of curiosity; I wanted to hear what was said.
Did you demur at going? A.—I didn't object.
What business was it of yours? A.—None.
But you were glad to get evidence to hurt the Government? A.—I did not have any opinion of what the conversation was about.
Did you say on the political platform that the Ross Government was corrupt? A.—Yes.
I want it today from Mr. Kinney. A.—Yes. I had condemned the Government because they did not suit my line of ideas.
Mr. Johnston then asked the witness to try to recollect any conversation or any topic whatever previous to the 10th of March, but Mr. Kinney could not remember any special conversation which had fixed itself in his memory. Mr. Johnston said that he was not surprised at his lack of memory. It was the wonder of some of his people that he had remembered it.

Mr. Johnston kept on this tack for a long time, finally getting the witness to admit a conversation which occurred on Monday last. Witness said that he had asked a boy at Osgoode Hall by name of Jamieson, to lend him a book. Jamieson agreed and asked him to come in the afternoon. The witness did not go.
Are you aware that a conversation if not given in regular sequence may be misleading? A.—Sometimes it may be so because of the views or feelings of the narrator? A.—It may be in some cases, but I do not think it is always so.
If you view simply to see how unique you are in your views," said Mr. Johnston.

The witness swore that he heard every word of the conversation unless it was whispered. He denied that Sullivan said: "You want to get things right," and thought it was Gamey said it.
Was anything said about Gamey being a minister of mines? A.—I do not think so.
Now you have sworn and you can't get behind the piano in this case, that you heard everything that was said. You would have been surprised to hear a remark of that kind? A.—Yes.
And being surprised, you would have noticed and remembered it? A.—Yes.
Will you swear, so far as your memory goes, that these words were not said? A.—I never heard them.
You took no notes? A.—No.

COULD NOT WRITE SHORTHAND.
The Chancellor—Are you a shorthand writer? A.—No.
Mr. Johnston—Who asked you to go there, Mr. Gamey? A.—No.
Mr. Gamey's statement that he had

three shorthand writers hidden behind the piano and that they took down questions and answers is not true? A.—No.
Did Gamey say that Meyers had a peculiar look on his face when he took the money from Stratton? A.—I don't remember whether he said it in that way or not.
Sullivan talked as though he could do just as he liked with the ministers? A.—That was the inference I drew. I don't know how far he could go with them.
But they talked of all their could put them through? A.—Apparently.

All Sullivan had to do was to raise his hand and the Government would have to come down? They seemed to imagine they could get deals pushed through, but they did not lead me to think they could go to the Government as often as they liked.
In speaking of the timber deals was any sum of money mentioned? A.—I think \$3,000 was mentioned.
Did you hear Sullivan mention the sum of \$100,000? A.—I don't remember.
Too small for your mind to grasp? A.—Never heard it.
Was taking of money to the smoking-room mentioned? A.—Yes.
The word money used? A.—Yes.
Mr. Gamey said the word "money" was not used, but the word parcel was used.
Give me one occasion on which money was mentioned? A.—When Sullivan said they would give the parcel back to the Government because they needed it badly.

THE MENTION OF MONEY.
Any other occasion? A.—When Mr. Gamey asked if Stratton would pay the money.
You swear the word "money" was used? A.—I will not swear to the exact word.
Did you hear any mention of the Nobles of Collingwood? A.—I don't remember any.
Hear Clapperton Island mentioned? A.—I don't remember.
Could you have remembered it? A.—I have been on the island.
Then your ears would be attuned to the name if you had heard it?
Chancellor—The witness has answered. He says he does not remember.
Have you talked over this conversation at all with Prices? A.—Yes. I have talked over certain points of it with the boys.
Each one giving his best recollection of the conversation? A.—Nothing more than talked it over.
Did you discuss on any points? A.—I don't think there was any disagreement.
If there was any disagreement it would be in court here, and not before?

This was Mr. Johnston's final question.
To Mr. Ritchie the witness said he had enough to tell all that was said by Gamey and Sullivan. The room was not very large, and they were afraid to move, lest Sullivan should hear them. Mr. Gamey had to keep scrapping his feet and hands to give them a chance to breathe without being heard.
Mr. Kinney said that while he would not say the whole of the conversation, he would not say that he recollected all of it. There was lots of it he did not catch the substance of as unfamiliar names were mentioned.
While he could not remember the mention of any particular number of feet of lumber in connection with a timber deal, Mr. Kinney said he thought there had been reference to a certain quantity of timber.
This concluded his evidence.

Mr. Edward Crossin was then recalled and he did not enter the box. He had been in the possession of several books which he had been asked to produce, but it was arranged that counsel on both sides should visit the factory in the afternoon, look over the office and examine the books in question.
The next name called was that of Mr. M. Might, the Toronto man to whom Mr. Gamey spoke in August last. He approached made to him by the Sullivan. Mr. Might entered the box, removed the black silk skull-cap which he wore and then swore.
To Mr. Ritchie he then said that he was a publisher of directories. That he had known Mr. Gamey for years, and that he had had a conversation with him in August last in the month of August. Mr. Gamey had told him of certain approaches made to him.
Mr. Riddell entered an objection. The Chancellor, after saying that Mr. Gamey had already sworn to the fact, said he did not think that evidence of the character mentioned by Mr. Ritchie could be admitted.
Mr. Ritchie said that if this ruling applied to all evidence of the same nature, the prosecution had four or five witnesses whose evidence was of a similar character who might as well be excused from attendance.

The next witness was Miss Durkin, a stenographer in the Provincial Secretary's department. She being the first lady witness, her entry into the stand caused a flutter of interest. She is a young lady of prepossessing appearance and was tastefully and even fashionably begowned, begloved and beheaded.
To Mr. Blake she said that she had been employed as a stenographer in the Parliament Buildings for over two years, the practice of the office being to duplicate all letters and file the duplicates instead of copying the originals in a letter book. Miss Durkin worked for some time in the board of health office and later in the outer office of the Provincial Secretary. She was in this latter position in February last. Mr. Meyers she knew very well as Mr. Stratton's private secretary.
You were subpoenaed to produce your stenographic notes of the letters written by you in February, were you not? A.—Yes, but I could not do so as they were destroyed.
When did you first begin to destroy your notebooks? A.—It was the cus-

tom of the office to keep the last notebook until the next one was filled and then to destroy it.
Who instructed you to do that? A.—I do not know. I got the impression that it was the rule of the office.
Was that your custom in your previous employment? A.—I think so.
Judge Falconbridge—But you always had one complete one on hand? A.—Yes.
Mr. Blake—How long did it take you to finish a book? A.—I am sure I cannot say, perhaps three weeks.
Mr. Blake here produced one of the letters in the case.
Do you remember preparing this letter in September? A.—I was not in Mr. Stratton's office then.
Can you tell whose work this letter is? A.—No.
The same machine you use? A.—I couldn't say.
Have you produced copies of the letter of February? A.—I was not asked to do so.
Mr. Johnston here said that the witness had not control over them; they were under the control of Mr. Stratton.

Mr. Blake asked that they be produced, and to this Mr. Johnston assented. The witness then was asked the name of the typewriter in the public works office where Frank Sullivan worked. She said it was Miss O'Grady, but she could not remember what machine she used. The witness herself used a Denslow.
After Mr. Blake had produced a number of letters and asked if the witness had anything to do with their preparation, to which she replied in the negative, she was asked if she remembered that within the last two months books were taken out of her drawer, without her knowledge, and that she swore that such was not the case. I am told that you did miss something from your desk about that time? A.—No, that person is not telling the truth.
Of course, I need not say that we can absolutely rely upon you? A.—When one is upon oath he or she is supposed to tell the truth.
"I trust that supposition is always lived up to," added Mr. Blake.
To Mr. Johnston, who was examining her, she repeated her denial of the statement that someone had touched her books without her permission, and was of the opinion that even if another statement were secured her books would be difficult for them to read.

Mr. W. P. Rorie, a paper merchant in this city, was then called to give evidence in connection with the various letters put on as exhibits.
To Mr. McPherson he said that he had been in business for 40 years, and had casually examined the various exhibits. He was shown the X. Y. Z. letter of Feb. 11, which bore the watermark, "Stockbrokers' Bond," and said that it was manufactured by the Rollin Paper Company, of St. Jerome, Que., and handled in this city by Buntin, Reid & Co.
Exhibit 27, a copy of a letter written by Hon. J. R. Stratton to Gamey about

the loss in City Property and C. P. R. Rolling Stock Is Said to Be Very Heavy.

St. John, N. B., April 17.—West St. John is on fire. No. 3 freight shed caught and fire is now spreading to other sheds. Apparatus from the city is going over. Three steamers are lying at the docks and are in danger. The probability is that all the sheds on the northern side of the wharf will be lost.
The fire started at 8:45 this morning in the freight shed at West St. John, in a small storehouse, where it is said the lanterns and tackle used about the wharves were stored. The flames spread rapidly, and shed No. 3 was a mass of flames within a few minutes. Thence the fire extended to the cattle sheds and immigration buildings, where 1,200 passengers from the steamship Lake Simcoe were landed last night. These people were hurried out, the majority going to Carleton City Hall. The others were placed in cars and shunted down the track towards Sand Point. Very little if any of their baggage was saved. The firemen with difficulty managed to stop the fire at the immigration buildings, and the cattle sheds and the sheds now entered in the underwork of the trestles, which is burning fiercely. The loss will be heavy, mainly falling on the city, which owns all the wharves and sheds. The C. P. R. also will lose heavily, as a lot of their rolling stock will be a total loss. Several people were injured by falling debris.

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WEATHER BULLETIN
Friday, April 17.—Sun rises, 5:33 a.m. Moon rises, 12:30 a.m. Sun sets, 7:02 p.m. Moon sets, 1:32 a.m.
Tomorrow: Fine and Warm.
Fair weather has prevailed today throughout Canada, except in Nova Scotia, where rain and snow, accompanied by strong easterly winds, has occurred. It has been cool in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, and warmer elsewhere in the Dominion.
Lowest and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 12-40; Victoria, 38-54; Kamloops, 34-58; Calgary, 25-54; Qu'Appelle, 28-44; Winnipeg, 24-44; Fort Arthur, 28-44; Parry Sound, 31-54; Toronto, 41-60; Ottawa, 42-56; Montreal, 40-52; Quebec, 34-44; Halifax, 38-40.
Friday, April 17-8 a.m.
FORECASTS.
Today—Moderate to fresh north and northwesterly winds; fine.
Saturday—Moderate variable winds; fine and a little warmer.

Antarctic Hardships.
Sydney, N. S. W., April 17.—Four members of the German Antarctic expedition have arrived here from Keruelen Island, where during eighteen months this detached party pursued investigations. The members suffered from the severe cold and privations. One doctor succumbed and another, Dr. Werth, who was the leader of the party, is not likely to recover.



(With acknowledgments to somebody's celebrated painting.)

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SHAMROCK HIT BY SQUALL; SAILOR LOSES HIS LIFE

Berlin's Rotten Row.

Berlin, April 17.—Despite a storm of rain and snow the attempt to make Sieges Alee another Rotten Row, where fashionable people will rendezvous daily, was begun yesterday with a promise of success.
Acting under the wishes of Emperor William and through an agreement between various prominent members of Berlin society, hundreds of carriages belonging to members of the aristocracy, the army and members of official circles, drove up and down the Alee, which was lined with crowds. The parade included drags, four-in-hands, five-hands, tandems and automobiles. Several carriages were lent for the occasion by the Kaiser.
The turnout on the whole was a creditable one. The absence of any display of striking gowns by the women was noticeable.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR A LITTLE BETTER
Sir Oliver Mowat Passed a Bad Night, But Has Rallied and Is Resting Easier.

Toronto, April 17, 8 a.m.—Sir Oliver Mowat still lives, but the end is fast approaching. He is distinctly weaker this morning.
LATER.
Toronto, Ont., April 17.—10 a.m.—The doctors in attendance upon Sir Oliver Mowat announce that the Lieutenant-Governor has rallied somewhat, and that his condition is now a little easier.

IRISH LEAGUERS WANT HOME RULE
John Redmond Introduces a Home Rule Resolution.

IT WAS CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY
Michael Davitt and William O'Brien Propose Certain Amendments to the Bill.

Dublin, April 17.—The National convention, called by the United Irish League to consider the new land bill, which assembled here yesterday, recovered early today in the round room of the Mansion House in this city. There was a smaller attendance. In view of a misunderstanding in the case of certain English papers, John Redmond, the chairman, introduced a strong home rule resolution, declaring that the Irish nation will never be satisfied until it shall have obtained a full measure of self-government. "No substitute," said Mr. Redmond, "can or will be accepted."

Michael Davitt briefly seconded the resolution, saying Irishmen would be neglecting their sacred duty to the cause if they did not send such a message to their race throughout the world. Mr. Redmond's resolution was carried by acclamation. Mr. O'Brien then proceeded to explain the various suggested amendments to the land bill.
One amendment, providing for extending financial assistance to the evicted tenants, was welcomed, but many of the delegates wished it to go further.

Patrick Flynn, of the Cork branch of the United Irish League, a man of great grit, with a shillelagh in one hand and a broad-brimmed hat in the other, then moved the platform of his appearance created laughter. "I did not," said Mr. Flynn "travel 150 miles to be laughed at."
A few seconds later Mr. Flynn held the convention spellbound by the extraordinary eloquence with which he insisted that the present occupants of holdings which formerly belonged to evicted peasantry should themselves be evicted.

This peasant orator worked up a storm against "grabbers," but Mr. O'Brien's more moderate counsel prevailed.
Sultan Takes Warpath.
Tangier, April 17.—The Sultan of Morocco has decided to personally lead an expedition against the forces of the pretender, Euhamara, in the Taza district. He is now en route for the coast and there await the termination of the operations.

MISS ALICE ROBERTS DIED AS THE RESULT OF HER INJURIES
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The Cup Challenger Was Dismantled by Sudden Gale.

Sir Thomas Lipton Thrown Into Hatchway and Injured.

Many of the Crew and Distinguished Guests Were Severely Injured by Wreckage.

Weymouth, April 17.—Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenger for the America's Cup, Shamrock III., was dismantled in a squall today, shortly after leaving this harbor preparatory to another trial spin with Shamrock I. Her mast, as it fell over the side, carried several of the crew and all the gear and canvas overboard.
One man was drowned and several others, including Sir Thomas Lipton, who was knocked down a hatchway, were bruised or otherwise injured. The man who was drowned was a brother-in-law of Capt. Wringe. He was handing a binocular glass to Sir Thomas at the time he was swept overboard.
One of Sir Thomas' hands was injured but not seriously.
The yachts were maneuvering in the roadstead under mainsails, jibs and foresails and gafftopsails prior to the start. A strong northeast breeze was blowing, but there was nothing in the nature of a gale. The boats seemed to carry their racing sails well as they fetched out from the shelter of the breakwater, Shamrock III. leading on a tack out of Weymouth Bay, with the intention of testing the strength of the wind outside. The breeze had just weight enough to keep her lee rail tipping.

Before the start Sir Thomas Lipton, Ratsey, the sailmaker, and Col. Sherman Crawford, vice-commander of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, boarded the challenger, which made a magnificent picture as, under her cloth of canvas, she drove past Nothe Head.
The Erin had taken up a position to leeward of the boats away, around a triangular course, and everything seemed to promise a fine race. Shamrock III. then made a short board on the port tack, dragging through a heavy squall with high tide.

At about 10:40 a.m. when nearly a mile off shore, she went about on the starboard tack, to stand up to cross the line, when a sudden gust of wind, sweeping out of Weymouth Bay, struck the yacht and completely dismantled her. The weather rigging screws of her main shrouds gave way and her mast carried away close to the deck. With it went sails and gear in a confused mass of wreckage. The yacht's decks were crowded with Sir Thomas Lipton's guests, officers and men and seemed impossible that disaster was not attended by serious loss of life.

Deprived of its shrouds, the immense standard mast was blown overboard, a fraction of a second, crumpled up like a tube of paper and went overboard, creating general havoc as it fell. So sudden was the calamity that the yacht lay, wrecked and helpless, before those on board realized what had happened. Fortunately most of the tremendous weight of the gear fell clear of the deck. Otherwise the disaster must have been multiplied ten fold. As it was, only one life was lost, that of a member of the crew, named Collier, a brother-in-law of Captain Wringe, Collier at the moment of the accident, was handing a binocular glass to Sir Thomas Lipton and still had the glass in his hand when he was struck by the debris of the tumbling gear and knocked overboard. The rattle of blocks and wire ropes on the metal deck of the boat drowned all other sounds for the time.

The lull was broken by a sharp order from Captain Wringe to get away a boat. The captain's self-possession spurred the crew to instant action and, carrying all the equipment, manned and started to search for Collier. Boats also were dropped from Shamrock I. and the Erin. In a couple of minutes they were heading for the scene of the accident. Collier, however, never reappeared. A number of others were injured by falling gear, but none was seriously hurt. Sir Thomas was knocked down a hatchway and one of his hands was injured, but not seriously.
Clearing away the wreckage was quite a difficult task, owing to the nature of the spars and gear. The Erin passed a line to the wrecked yacht and stood by her to give all the aid necessary.

Sir Thomas, who was extremely distressed by the calamity, was knocked down a hatchway and one of his hands was injured, but not seriously. Clearing away the wreckage was quite a difficult task, owing to the nature of the spars and gear. The Erin passed a line to the wrecked yacht and stood by her to give all the aid necessary.

Just as a race between Shamrock II., Shamrock I. and Sylbarita was being started in the Solent, off Southampton, England, May 22, 1901, a sudden squall struck the yacht's broad side. The topmast of Shamrock II. was carried away and then her main mast went by the board, carrying all her sails with it, and leaving her practically a wreck. Shamrock I. was also considerably damaged. No one was injured on board either yacht. The disaster was a miracle escape.

MISS ALICE ROBERTS DIED AS THE RESULT OF HER INJURIES
Girl Who Fell Down Elevator Shaft at Perrin's Factory Is Dead.

Alice Roberts, the young girl who fell down the elevator shaft at D. S. Perrin & Co.'s factory yesterday, died early this morning.
An injury to the base of the skull, which it was not known she had sustained, and other internal injuries, are given as the cause of her death, which occurred at Victoria Hospital at about 2 o'clock this morning.

Beresford In Command.
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