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## ROBLIN SWEEPS MANITOBA AGAIN

### Conservatives Returned by 27 to 10, With Two Seats Doubtful—Campbell Elected by 2—W. Winnipeg Goes Liberal.

**CONSERVATIVES.**

Arthur, A M Lyle.
*Assiniboia, Amie Bernard.
Avondale, James Argue.
Beautiful Plains, J H Howden.
Brandon City, S W McInnis.
Carillon, Albert Prefontaine.
Cypress, George Steele.
Dufferin, R P Robin.
*Hamiota, Wm. Ferguson.
*Kildonan, O I Grain.
Killarney, George Lawrence.
Lakeside, E D Lynch.
*La Verandre, J B Lauzon.
Manitou, Robert Rogers.
Minnedosa, W B Wardell.
Morris, Colin Campbell.
Norfolk, R F Lyons.
Portage la Prairie, Hugh Armstrong.
Rockwood, Isaac Riley.
*St Boniface, Joseph Bernier.
Swan River, J W Robson.
South Brandon, A H Carroll.
Turtle Mountain, James Johnson.
Virden, J H Agnew.
Winnipeg, Centre, Thomas W. Taylor.
Winnipeg, North, J F Mitchell.
Winnipeg, South, J T Gordon.
Total, 27.
Gains, 6.
Losses, 7.
*Gain.

**LIBERALS.**

Birtle, C J Mickle.
*Deloraine, R S Thornton.
*Emerson, George Walton.
*Lansdowne, T C Norris.
*Morden, B. J. McConnell.
*Mountain, J B Baird.
Rhineland, V Winkler.
Russell, T A Wright.
*Springfield, D. A Ross.
*Winnipeg, West, Thos. H. Johnson.
Total, 10.
Gains, 7.
Losses, 6.
*Gains.

**DOUBTFUL.**

Dauphin—Harvey (Con.), Campbell (Lib.)
Gladstone—Wilson (Con.), Armstrong (Lib.)
In last legislature both were Conservative.

**TO BE HELD.**

Elections in Gimlie and Gilbert Plains to be held later; date not yet announced.

Winnipeg, March 7.—(Special.)—By a sweeping majority the Conservative government of R. P. Roblin has again carried Manitoba.

Late returns show that the Conservatives have been elected in 27 seats and Liberals in 10. Delayed elections are to be held in Gimli and Gilbert Plains, and it is likely that these seats will go with the government by acclamation. Constituencies to be heard from are Dauphin and Gladstone.

There were some surprises in the result. Brown, leader of the Liberals, was defeated in Portage la Prairie by 222.

Dr. McFadden, provincial secretary in the last Roblin administration, was defeated in Emerson.

Hon. Colin H. Campbell put up a hard fight in Morris, and is elected by the narrow majority of 2.

Another peculiarity of the result is that seven of the seats carried by the Liberals are gains, while the Conservatives captured five seats which were held by Liberals in the last house.

R. L. Richardson, well known in federal politics as the former Liberal member for Lisgar, was badly defeated in Killarney.

Winnipeg City went Conservative in three ridings (South, Centre and North), but the new riding of West Winnipeg returned Johnston (Liberal.)

All the former cabinet ministers were returned with the exception of Dr. McFadden. Premier Roblin carried Dufferin by a majority of 260.

Winnipeg people went wild with excitement to-night, enormous crowds parading the streets with torchlights cheering for the winners. A great popular demonstration was held at the New Walker Theatre, which had been hired by The Telegram, and where the successful candidates gathered.

The feature of the gathering was speeches by Premier Roblin and Hon. Robert Rogers. Premier Roblin thanked the electors for the magnificent declaration of confidence, and then dealt with the rather scurrilous campaign which had been carried on by some Winnipeg Liberals, notably, he said, a number of local clergymen, including Rev. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor), Prof. Osborne, and Rev. Salem Bland.

These men, said the premier, had acted in lower fashion than Grit heelers, who had tried to buy two-dollar votes, but the verdict of the people of the province had been a scathing reprimand, which he hoped would prove beneficial to these gentlemen, who, in the garb of clergymen, endeavored to convert their pulpits into platforms from which they could give vent to the rankest kind of Grit partisanship.

He had the satisfaction of knowing from the vote polled that the people of Manitoba would not stand for such interference.

Hon. Mr. Rogers spoke along the

Continued on Page 7.

## CAPITAL WRONG SAYS HARRIMAN

### Magnate Admits Railroads Have Made a Mistake and is Ready to Help the Government Remedy Existing Evils.

New York, March 7.—I am ready to make the announcement of a scheme of co-operation between the government and the railways, my chief interest," said E. H. Harriman, president of the Union Pacific Railroad, on returning to-day from Washington.

"We men at the head of the great corporations are coming to a better understanding of what the government expects of us. We are getting the point of view of the administration.

"I am of the opinion that the administration is beginning to realize that it has been a little too radical in its attitude toward the railroads, and I look to see its opposition take on more of the spirit of co-operation."

"They—we—all of us," he said, "ought to have considered the possible effects of this agitation before it was begun, or before conditions that made its growth possible had been allowed to continue. We should all meet on common ground and co-operate for our mutual benefit. Then nobody would be worrying over the situation as it is to-day.

"We all made a mistake in this. I realize the mistake. Henceforth, I believe the railways can expect to receive more even-handed justice.

"I'm more than willing to give my support to such a process of enlightenment. I'm ready to make the advancement of such a scheme of co-operation my chief interest.

"Railroad managers, I am willing to admit, have neglected to build up a strong harmonious relationship between themselves and the government and the public. This matter has been left to subordinate officers, and the result has been that such relations have been completely neglected.

"Combination really benefits the public. The public may think otherwise, but it will learn the real truth soon, if combinations are legalized. I believe in control and regulation, as I declared before the interstate commerce commission, but I think within the limit of such control, corporations ought to be allowed to combine as they find it necessary or beneficial."

As to the money outlook, Mr. Harriman said the present tension is bound to react on industrial corporations.

"I know in a general way of an all-round movement to reduce supplies. That's common sense," he said. "As for our own roads, we are making our business more compact and trying to conduct traffic at less cost. We may have to come to higher freight rates."

## FIGHT IN WALL STREET SUBSIDES FOR A TIME

New York, March 7.—(Special.)—As suddenly as it broke upon a dull market, the heavy trading that checked the steady decline of the last few days and threatened a record upheaval in Wall-street, died between the closing yesterday and opening this morning.

Traders were nervous at first, not having received actual information concerning the significance of the sensational movement in Reading, and transactions were at lower prices.

There was a quick upward movement about 11 o'clock, followed immediately by a sharp reaction. Prices thereafter were uncertain until well into the afternoon, rallies being the signal for slumps of about equal value that left the general tone of the market noticeiv weaker.

Wall-street didn't pretend to understand the situation. There still were rumors that there was a fight on for control of Reading; that Frick merely was buying back stock which he had disposed at 150 and that interests which were keeping well under cover were manipulating the stock for purposes known only to themselves.

But the fact that there was a renewal of the attack on what are known as Morgan shares and the surprisingly strong tone of the Harriman properties confirmed the bigger outside interests in their belief that a fight that will be a real fight is just beginning to loom up actively.

When Union Pacific rose above 168 and Southern Pacific touched 87 3-8, it was suggested that Margan had changed his tactics, leaving Harriman to overreach himself in the belief that he was holding his strength. There was some reason for this, the Harriman stocks dropping at the close.

Reading opened at 122, or 2 1-2 points lower than last night; the highest was 124 3-8 and the lowest 118 3-4 and the last sale was made at 119. The sales were 231,900 shares. Yesterday 736,500 shares changed hands.

The following were the declines from yesterday's prices:

## MISSING ARTIST FOUND.

### Mrs. Behenna Appears at Her Home in Norfolk, Virginia.

Ottawa, March 7.—News has reached Ottawa that the artist, Mrs. Behenna, who disappeared after painting a portrait of Lady Evelyn Grey, has appeared at her home in Norfolk, Virginia. She apparently is suffering from an aberration of mind, and friends will come for her collection of pictures said to be of value.

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## MATTIE PERKINS HELD FOR TRIAL

### Magistrates Decide to Send Cayuga Woman to the Assizes on April 16 on the Charge of Poisoning Her Husband.

Cayuga, March 7.—(Staff Special.)—"That closes the case. I request the court upon the evidence to send the prisoner to trial," said Crown Attorney Murphy at 5 o'clock this afternoon in the Perkins poisoning case.

"We have considered the matter," said Magistrate Harrison, without looking at Magistrate Cline, his colleague, "and will send her for trial."

"There is not a tittle of evidence to connect this woman with any poison at all," protested E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., counsel for Mrs. Mattie Perkins. "Granted that strychnine was found in Perkins' stomach; granted that he died from poison, there is nothing whatever—absolutely nothing—to connect the prisoner with it.

"I am surprised that such a thing would take place in this county. I mean what I say and I generally say what I mean."

In the midst of a storm of applause from the spectators, Mr. Johnston caught up his hat and coat and abruptly left the court-room.

Mrs. Perkins was then held for trial at the assizes on April 16.

**No Slur on Murphy.**

This dramatic climax of the hearing that has stirred up all Haldimand County followed a statement from Mr. Johnston, in which he disclaimed any intention of implicating Crown Attorney Murphy of Cayuga in the alleged attempt to prime witnesses, to which witnesses swore yesterday and to-day.

Thomas MacDonald, the star witness for the crown, swore on the stand just before the case closed that his relations with Mrs. Perkins had always been above reproach. It is said the crown had expected to build up a strong case on his testimony, but he said nothing to-day that could be construed as tending to weaken the defence; in fact, his statement seems to have destroyed the whole fabric of the prosecution.

Long before the hearing opened at 9.30 o'clock, every available shed in the town was packed with conveyances of every description, farmers having come from all directions. They brought their families with them, and their lunches; and they swarmed around the doors, eagerly waiting for them to be opened. Then they surged inside, filling every seat and the last foot of standing room.

**Crowd Changes Attitude.**

It was an intensely interesting crowd. The general sentiment was all against Mrs. Perkins. Hardly a spectator believed in her innocence.

As one witness after another stepped from the stand, their apparently ineffective stories told—some contradictory and others based on hearsay—the inevitable wave of revulsion swayed the throng. The case had not closed without a general conversion to the belief that Mrs. Perkins would be set free, and the decision of the court came as a dash of cold water.

Prof. Ellis, the first witness, stated he had found strychnine in the stomach of Henry Perkins in crystalline form.

Prof. Ellis was asked what he thought about a dose of one-tenth of a grain of strychnine four times a day. He replied it was dangerous, but would not question the competence of a physician who used it.

Mrs. MacDonald, mother of Tom MacDonald, was recalled by the defence.

"Do you remember seeing Mrs. Perkins in November or December, one night when she was not very well?"

"Yes; I went there in the evening and stayed all night at her request."

"What was her condition at that time?"

"She seemed to be in trouble and I stayed there several times. Tom or my husband would come for me if I wasn't going to stay."

**Macdonald Out One Night.**

"Did Tom stay out of your house all night one night in December?"

"One night when at Dunnville."

"Do you remember a night when Tom was there until late and you were there all night?"

"He might have been."

"As a rule, he was in at night?"

"Yes."

"It would not be unusual for Thomas to be there when you and Mrs. Perkins were working, even until 1 o'clock in the morning?"

"It would not."

Dr. Bauer of Hamilton, who performed the autopsy, led by the crown attorney, went into the effects of strychnine, along the lines pursued at the inquest.

"From the testimony of witnesses testifying, your own pathological examination, and the report of Dr. Ellis, what would you say was the cause of death?"

"The symptoms are consistent with strychnine."

The death certificates issued by Dr. Kerr of Dunnville were produced and read, showing death was due to perforation of the stomach.

"Was Dr. Kerr ignorant of his case?" asked Mr. Johnston.

"He made a mistake."

"In ignorance?"

"A mistake."

"If you had the symptoms and not the report of Dr. Ellis, would you say death was due to to strychnine?"

"No."

**Wouldn't Permit Burial.**

"Eliminating Dr. Ellis' report, you would not have given a death certificate for strychnine poison?"

"No."

"If you knew it wasn't poison, what would you say?"

"I don't know; the symptoms were like so many things."

"Name one."

"Euremic poisoning, meningitis, tetanus, hysteria; in fact, manw other diseases have the outward symptoms."

"Then it all depends whether there was sufficient poison in the stomach to cause death?"

"Yes."

Continued on Page 7.

THE MINE THAT PRIVATE MONOPOLY FORFEITS.

OLD MAN ONTARIO: "When I get the water pumped out and an honest service shaft house over her she'll be a bonanza."

## GOT STOLEN COPY OF UTILITY BILL

### Serious Charge Made in N.Y. Senate—Found Its Way Into Possession of Corporation Interests.

Albany, N.Y., March 6.—An extraordinary sensation was caused when Senator Page charged in open senate that a copy of the governor's public utility bill, just introduced, had some time ago been stolen and carried to New York and placed in the hands of the railroad traction companies, best known as the Ryan-Belmont interests. Senator Page explained that the first intimation which he had had of the theft was when the attorney of the Ryan-Belmont interests came to him and protested against the provisions contained in the bill. Senator Page explained that it was an advance copy which had been stolen, because the section which Morgan protested against was not contained in the final draft.

The bill creates a state and a New York City utilities commission to take the place of the present state railroad and lighting commissions and the New York City rapid transit commission. Each commission is to be composed of five members at a salary of $10,000, the governor appointing over the New York City commission. Before the senate cities committee, however, there was some significance attached to the question asked by Senator Wade. "Why should the governor appoint the members of this commission and not the local authorities?"

The answer was that the local authorities had proven themselves incompetent to deal with the transit situation.

The bill abolishes the existing railroad commission, gas and electricity commission, inspector of gas meters, and rapid transit commissioners, and confers all their powers upon two public service commissions. It creates two public service districts, with a commission composed of five members for each district appointed by the governor. The first district comprises the Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond and the second district includes all other counties of the state.

The jurisdiction of the commission in the first district extends to all railroads and street railroads, and common carriers operating exclusively within that district, to street railroads, any portion of which is within the district, except as to construction and local facilities and transportation outside the district; to the construction and local facilities and transportation of railroads within the district; to the manufacture, sale or distribution of gas and electricity within the district, and, in addition, the commission is vested with all powers heretofore conferred upon the board of rapid transit.

The commission is given power to subpoena witnesses and administer oaths. No person is excused from testifying before the commission, but having testified is immune from prosecution for any penalty or forfeiture concerning any act as to which he testifies, but this immunity does not extend to any corporation.

The bill prescribes the duties of transportation companies, including railroads, street railroads, express companies, car companies, sleeping car companies and of gas and electric companies, and gives to the commissions power to regulate the operations of such companies. Free passes are prohibited save in certain accepted cases. The bill also contains a prohibition against a greater charge for a short haul than for a long haul, but permits the proper commission for good cause shown, to authorize such a charge in special cases and to a specified extent.

The bill further provides that the franchise of a public service corporation shall not be assigned, transferred or leased without the approval of the commission having jurisdiction. It forbids a railroad or street railroad corporation, domestic or foreign, to purchase or acquire, take or hold, any of the capital stock of any other similar corporation, unless authorized by the commission and a similar provision is made as to gas and electric corporations.

The act is to take effect 30 days after it becomes a law. The articles dealing with railroads, street railroads and common carriers are new, and, to secure uniformity, have been made to conform to the interstate commerce act, where there would be a similar duty imposed by each act.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS WILL GO TO JAIL UNTIL THEY WIN

### Prisoners Released After Sentence for Last Demonstration, Plan Another for To-Day.

London, March 7.—The woman suffragists, by insisting upon martyrdom are placing the authorities in an embarrassing position.

Mrs. Despard, sister of General French, and several of her fellow agitators, were released from prison yesterday after a term of confinement for participation in the recent agitation at the house of commons.

James Keir Hardie, M.P., who has a reputation for eccentricity, presided at a public breakfast given in honor of these women.

Several of the suffragists delivered speeches, in which they announced their purpose of forcing the authorities to keep them in prison by committing breaches of the peace until suffrage legislation is enacted.

Since the British law is no respector of persons, the women of refinement have shared the prison life of the common criminals of their sex, and the regime of English prisons is remarkably severe. The question of woman suffrage comes up before the house of commons to-morrow, and preparations are being made for another demoinstration.

## ARCHIE ROOSEVELT WORSE.

### President's Third Son in Critical Condition From Diphtheria.

Washington, March 7.—Archie Roosevelt, the president's third son, who has been suffering from diphtheria since last Friday, had a turn for the worse to-day. To-night, tho, he has rallied somewhat, his condition is serious.

Dr. Alexander Lambert of New York, in response to a telegram from President Roosevelt, arrived in Washington at 9 o'clock, and has taken charge of the case. Drs. Rixey, Kennedy and Braisted were holding a consultation when Dr. Lambert arrived at the White House.

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**BLACK FOX CAUGHT.**

Lindsay, March 7.—(Special.)—A black fox, one of the most valuable of the species, was killed yesterday in Bryson's swamp, near Cambray Station. The fur is valued at $200.

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**STROTHER BROTHERS GO FREE.**

Gulpepper, Va., March 7.—After being out one and a half hours the jury in the case of James and Philip F. Strother, on trial for the murder of William F. Bywaters, to-day returned a verdict of not guilty.

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## DEFENCE RESTS IN THAW TRIAL

### Delmas Amazes the District Attorney Jerome by Announcing Case Will Be Closed at Opening of Court To-Day.

New York, March 7.—The decision of Harry K. Thaw's lawyers late to-day to close their case to-morrow, without calling any more witnesses, surprised no one more than it did District Attorney Jerome.

The district attorney, expecting that the session to-morrow would be devoted to the examination of more experts, devoted a good part of the day to preparing for them. When late in the afternoon he received word that the defence had decided to rest their case, he was more or less puzzled.

"I will not be able to tell what action I will take," he said, "until I hear in open court the words which assure me that the case of the defence has been finished. I am told now that their plan is to close their case as it stands, but their plans have been changed so many times since the trial began that I will not be sure of anything until I hear the statement in open court."

"In case the defence does rest to-morrow, how long will the case last?" he was asked.

"It seems to me that the evidence should all be in by Wednesday," he replied.

"Then, by giving the defence one day for the closing address and allowing me the same amount of time, the case should go to the jury some time on Friday of next week."

"Will you go to the jury with the case, or will you ask for a commission on lunacy?"

"On the evidence as it now stands I will certainly go to the jury," replied the district attorney. "If there is nothing between society and anyone who wishes to attack it but a 'brainstorm' we had better go back to the days of the frontier and every man take his pistol permit."

What will be done is a question much discussed to-night. Mr. Delmas will make the simple announcement: "The defence rests," and it will then devolve upon Jerome to take up the rebuttal. But it was reported to-night that after a brief session, adjournment until Monday will be asked and will be granted, so that Jerome may mature his plans.

The sudden decision of the defendant followed a conference of Thaw's lawyers in Delmas' office late this afternoon.

When an agreement was reached, Mr. Delmas immediately notified the district attorney. Henry Clay McPike, associated with Mr. Delmas, afterward called at Mr. Jerome's office, and, it is believed, handed the district attorney a letter. He refused to discuss the situation.

There are numerous witnesses who can be called in rebuttal, including alienists for the state who have been in court daily since the trial opened, studying Thaw.

Howard Nesbit, a brother of Mrs. Harry K. Thaw, May Mackenzie and others have been at call constantly.

It was an evening of activity in the district attorney's office. Assistant district attorney Nott was called in for the first time since the opening of the trial, and with his chief and assistant-district attorney Garvan, examined witnesses and went over the law authorities until late.

The defence closed with the testimony of Mrs. Wm. Thaw, mother of the defendant, and it is said that at the attorney's conference it was decided that no better climax could have been reached by the defence.

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## PREFERENCE ONLY FOR DIRECT IMPORTS

### Hance Logan's Resolution for Encouragement of Canadian Ports Favored by Government, But Styled Premature.

### ON LINE OF NATIONAL POLICY

### Would Build Up I.C.R. and Canadian Trade—U.S. Bonding Privileges Brought Forward as Obstacle.

Ottawa, March 7.—(Special.)—The house upon assembling this afternoon went into committee upon the tariff, and Hance Logan (Liberal, Nova Scotia) asked that the British preference be confined to goods imported thru Canadian ports. He offered a resolution so limiting the preference after May 1, 1908. At present, of the $69,000,000 of imported goods entitled to the preference, $13,000,000 came thru United States ports. He pleaded for a fast Atlantic service, which, incidentally, would contribute to the prosperity of the I. C. R. Respecting the Canadian railway service from the maritime ports, the all-round freight schedule was the best in the world.

Hon. John Haggart: "Then why does the thru freight of the I. C. R. grow less?"

Mr. Logan: "It is because our citizens knock instead of boosting their own road." The resolution, he said, voiced for Canada a policy modeled upon that of the United States. The bonding privilege was more beneficial to the United States than it was to Canada. There was no danger of the United States abrogating that arrangement.

Mr. Kemp (East Toronto) said all favored the principle underlying the resolution. He paid scant respect, however, to his freight schedules. As a matter of fact, in some cases, it required a fortnight to move a carload of freight from Toronto to Montreal. The great bulk of imports, under the preference, came by the St. Lawrence route, he said. There was a strong feeling among the people to exploit Canada for the Canadians, and in time this problem would adjust itself. Meanwhile it must be remembered that many steamship lines charged, for the same freight, twice as much from Liverpool to Halifax as from Liverpool to New York. The railway companies charged a rate that equalized these differences. He was satisfied that all the Canadian railways would oppose Mr. Logan's contention.

**Afraid of Trouble.**

"Why pick a quarrel with the United States?" Mr. Kemp enquired. To repeal the bonding privilege might hurt the United States, but would it not hurt Canada more seriously? Many British colonies entitled to the preference had no direct steamship communication with Canada. There was nothing to be gained by injuring the United States for mere sake of doing injury.

Dr. Daniel (Conservative, St. John, N. B.) supported Mr. Logan and disagreed with Mr. Kemp as to freight rates being lower from Canada to England via New York. The shipping industry was declining in Eastern Canada and Mr. Logan's proposition, if adopted by parliament, would revive it to some extent.

Mr. Turriff (Liberal, East Assiniboia) submitted that if goods came via American ports it must be because the shipper got better and cheaper service thereby. He feared that the I. C. R. could not handle the increased shipping which would result from adopting Mr. Logan's resolution.

Mr. Smith (Oxford) sympathized with the resolution, but intended to vote against it. He thought that we should wait at least until the G.T.P. was finished.

**For Canada's Benefit.**

W. F. Maclean said he intended to give the proposal, not only his sym-

Continued on Page 7.

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