Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

The Toronto World.

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TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR — EIGHT PAGES—THURSDAY MORNING MARCH 26 1903—EIGHT PAGES — ONE CENT

Senate Reading Room 10 July 03

Liberals' Fierce Attack On Government's Policy

Everything Indicates That Administration Has Cast Its Lot With Grand Trunk Pacific.

Ottawa, March 25.—(From World Staff Man.)—The Liberal caucus to-day was held to put the Liberal members in good spirits, and it achieved its purpose; but the House had hardly opened when the government benches got a thrill on its policy in granting subsidies to railways. Hon. Mr. Tarte, who is still a Liberal, poured hot shot into the party, and pointed out a way along which the government would have to travel if it would meet with the approval of public opinion.

Subsidies should not be granted to railways unless the government makes some provision to see that contracts are performed for the money.

A. Puttee, M.P. for Winnipeg, who, tho nominally a labor independent member, is still eligible to enter a Liberal caucus, followed Mr. Tarte, and condemned the whole subsidy business. He spoke with authority from the West, and if his opinion is any criterion of what the West wants, the government will have a rough-house in getting subsidies to railways thru this session.

Opposition in Good Humor.

All this was "pie" for the opposition, and before the House rose the government's railway policy had received a solar plexus, and the good feeling engendered by the fraternizing caucus was sadly marred.

This augurs ill for the policy of the government in regard to the Grand Trunk Pacific, which is, if creditable rumor amounts to anything, to grant a big subsidy in lands and cash, and to force the C. N. Railway into some sort of agreement, even to the extinction of its transcontinental plans.

Casts Lot With G. T.

Mr. Talbot, the promoter of the Trans-Canadian Railway, told The World this morning that no one expected the government to aid both his road and that of the Grand Trunk Pacific. He was willing to have the merits of the projects discussed, and would abide by the government's decision. This is tantamount to excluding the Trans-Canadian altogether; or to saying that the government has cast in its lot with the Grand Trunk.

The greater part of the afternoon members of the House had their minds on the government's policy in regard to railway subsidies. Mr. Tarte asked for all correspondence between the government and the Grand Trunk Railway, but Sir Wilfrid replied that, as the government was still considering a proposition made by the Grand Trunk Railway, and as nothing definite had yet been done, it would be imperative that he should wait.

Why Veil the Policy?

Mr. Maclean interjected that a public policy had been announced in connection with the Grand Trunk project by Sir William Mulock, in Toronto, on Monday, and the House had a right to know the government's mind.

Mr. Tarte tried to ease the tension by agreeing to have his request withdrawn, but Hon. Mr. Haggart strenuously objected. The Premier intimated that information would be given to the House shortly, possibly within two weeks.

Mr. Maclean strongly objected to the practice of the government, of bringing down the votes for subsidies at the tail-end of every session, at a time when they could not be thoroly ventilated. It was becoming the rule in the House that a member could not get papers unless he asked for them, and asked repeatedly. That was not the British rule. The government was lax.

Mr. Tarte's motion was withdrawn. A further request for papers in connection with the Canadian Northern Railway was approved of.

How About South Shore?

The discussion of the afternoon ensued on the following motions of Mr. Tarte: Address—Copies of all correspondence between the government or any department and the officers or managers of the South Shore Railway during the last twelve months; also, copies of all representations that may have been made to the government in reference to the working of that road.

Address—Copies of all correspondence received by the Government, and of all answers made thereto, concerning the Southeastern Valley Railway and the United Counties Railway; also copies of all reports that may have been made regarding the actual condition of such railways.

Fail to Earn Subsidy.

Mr. Tarte declared the South Shore Railway had received $1,000,000 of a subsidy, but had not, or did not, take the power to make the present owners of the road run it satisfactorily. The road was run only sufficiently to keep it alive. "God only knows what took place in reference to that line," he exclaimed, and concluded that the government should put an end to the condition of affairs.

Mr. Casgrain took a wider field, and complained of the unsatisfactory state of the law relating to insolvent railways. A creditor of the South Shore Railway could not recover a dollar to-day, because of conflict between Provincial and Federal authority. The Winding-Up Act should be made to apply to railways. Mr. Fitzpatrick was agreeable to accept an amendment to the Exchequer Act.

Remedy Hard to Find.

Mr. Blair directed his remarks to Mr. Tarte, and said a government inspector was already inspecting the South Shore Line. As to Mr. Casgrain's contention, he complained it was not so easy to find a remedy. The first motion carried.

Mr. Tarte had only begun his statement, and enlarged as he went on, with his second motion. It was a fact that the Eastern Valley Railway and the United Counties Railway were closed. It was a great pity, but the government and the country could learn a lesson.

Rank Injustices Claimed.

Here Canada had given a bonus to railways, yet when they ceased operations nothing could be done. These lines were in the same hands as the South Shore Railway. The railways had no money, yet they were allowed to hold property and no creditor could interfere. Here was certainly an anomaly that should be remedied. The roads ran thru a rich country, and the traffic would pay.

Subsidies Diverted.

Mr. Blair: Why are they not run then?

Mr. Tarte lost no time in going to the heart of the matter. The fact was that the subsidies voted by the government had been diverted by the people who promoted the roads, right and left, and the builders were to-day short of funds. Could this not have been prevented? That was the point.

Was it not possible for parliament to prevent a government-aided road getting into the hands of the people who wanted merely to exploit it? The subsidies given to these roads were not employed as they should have been employed.

Government Must Control.

He enunciated the doctrine that railway subsidies should not be voted unless the government retained power to see that they were applied properly in the construction of the railways. [Applause.]

Mr. Blair was confused by the new doctrine. What could the government do to follow up the subsidy and see it put into the road?

Mr. Haggart nearly sidetracked the discussion by taking Mr. Blair's part, but Mr. Tarte came back at the Minister and put it up to him alone. He (Mr. Tarte) was only a private member of the House. It was for the government to do something, to follow its subsidy.

No More Misapplication.

The government was responsible. He would not take up the past, but would say that in all future cases it should be seen that subsidies were not misapplied. The government should make no more mistakes.

Mr. Blair wanted to know who the owners of the roads were. Were they financially responsible? Perhaps the government could force them to operate the roads.

Mr. Maclean took up Mr. Tarte's plaint and said:

Duty to Use Force.

"Mr. Speaker, enough has come out of this debate to establish two things. First, that not only is there **a responsibility on the government to try to compel the owners of this road (the South Shore) to operate it and serve the public, but there is also a responsibility on the government to take such steps now that hereafter such things will not recur.**

"I believe that a large part of the subsidies voted to railways in the past have not been applied to railways, but have been exploited by men who have become rich by that means. **The whole tendency of legislation in this country is in that direction. We grant franchises, powers, subsidies of money and land and we do not make provisions for performance or against malversation of funds, and it is high time that we had in this country legislation of that kind.**

Protect the Public.

"We have an ex-Minister of the Crown saying now that our policy in the past has been wrong, and ought to be corrected. He is saying that to old friends of his, and that being the case I hope there will be an improvement this session, and if any money is granted, tho I do not wish to see any granted, I hope steps will be taken to protect the public, and when franchises are given we shall take some kind of contract for performance."

Sir Wilfrid Admits Point.

Mr. Tarte added for the information of the House, that at present there were several dozens of cars loaded with perishable goods standing on the tracks of the Eastern Valley Railway. This was a lamentable state of affairs. Sir Wilfrid took a hand and admitted that the law, as it stood in regard to the

Continued on Page 2.

LIBERAL PRESS IMPATIENT.

From The Huron Expositor (Lib.)

But while we say this much in favor of the government and their scheme for the investigation of these charges, we must also issue this note of warning. The public is in no humor to be trifled with. The government should understand that the eyes of the province are upon them, and the rank and file of the Liberal party, especially, are breathlessly awaiting the result of this investigation, and are closely watching every movement. They desire and demand that the investigation be thoro and searching, no matter who may get hurt, and any attempt to limit the inquiry to shield any person, or to circumscribe the jurisdiction and powers of the commission, will at once be taken as a mark of weakness and will be looked upon with suspicion. The commission must, therefore, be given a free hand, and if the laws of the province will not permit this, as some seem to think is the case these obstacles must be removed. No half measures must be resorted to. The truth must be brought out. If this is done, the people will be satisfied. Nothing short of this will satisfy them.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY ANNOYS THE MINISTERS

Plenty of Money for Useless Buildings, But None for Modern Postal Conveniences.

Ottawa, March 25.—(Staff Correspondence.)—The question of rural free delivery came up in the House to-night, and made the government sit up and think. Had it not been for the ruling of Chairman MacDonald the government would have been put on record as opposed to this progressive scheme. The matter was stifled to-night, but the member for East York, who brought it up, will press it again when the House moves to go into Committee of Supply.

The situation grew out of the Ontario estimates, in which many small towns were to be provided with public buildings, apparently as a return for political favors.

Not Expensive Service.

Mr. Maclean said there was an agitation in favor of rural mail delivery in Canada. It was spreading in the United States. Money now wasted on public buildings would give farmers a substantial value for their money. For $500 you could have four routes provided. With the votes that were going thru this season there could be eight such routes established.

The rural members of the House should ask the government to change its policy. At least, let an experiment be made on one hundred or so routes.

Jabez Robinson said that if it was the understanding of the government to erect buildings in Alexandria and towns of that size, he could call attention to several in his constituency. "I don't want money spent on buildings that are not necessary, but if you are going to squander money, as it seems you are, I just put in a claim for my constituency."

Would Make Issue Plain.

To bring the matter to a head, Mr. Maclean moved: "That the public interest would be better served by the expenditure of public money on rural postal delivery, than by erecting postoffices in towns of less than 2000 population."

Arch. Campbell, M.P., showed considerable discomfit, but agreed that rural postal delivery was coming to the front, and it was probable that something would be done at an early date. Yet that did not do away with the necessity of postoffices.

Annoyed Mr. Sutherland.

Mr. Sutherland did not think the motion was presented at a time when it would receive the support it deserved. He was annoyed.

Mr. Maclean thought he was quite within his rights, and that the House should be divided on this important question. Was the government in favor of reckless expenditure or willing to put into force this progressive scheme?

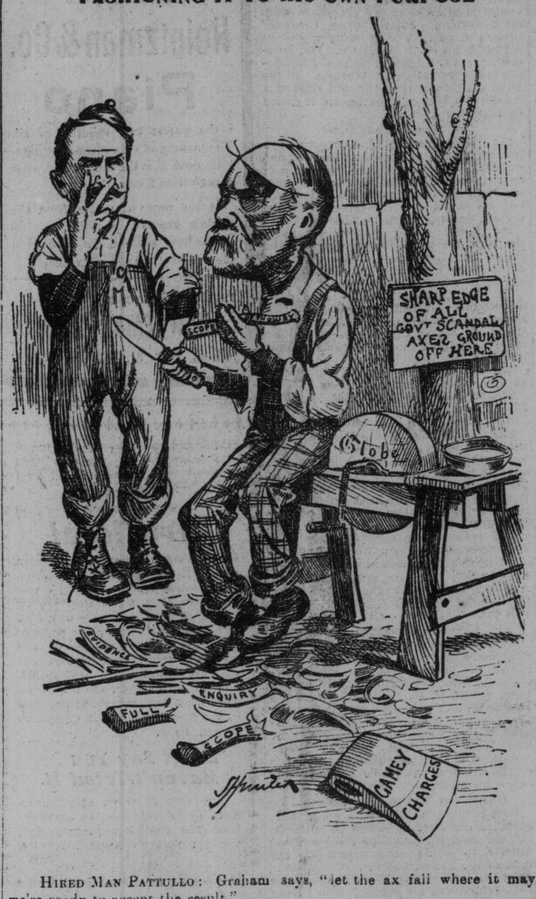
Hit at a Real Evil.

The hon. gentlemen were up against a great issue. He repudiated the idea that he was taking the government at a disadvantage, and maintained that an evil was hit at, and a good thing espoused.

Nat Boyd seconded Mr. Maclean's motion. He was in favor of rural delivery. It was engaging the attention of the farmers to a great extent. They would derive immense benefit from it. W. R. Brock said the government had itself to blame for this matter, because it had not expounded the principle on which it was spending money for public buildings? This was in reply to Mr. Fielding, who contended that Mr. Maclean's motion took the government at a disadvantage.

Chairman MacDonald ruled that the motion was not in order, tho the matter had been discussed for an hour.

FASHIONING IT TO HIS OWN PURPOSE



HIRED MAN PATTULLO: Graham says, "let the ax fall where it may, we're ready to accept the result."

MR ROSS (whitting down the ax helve): Did he? Well, we'll try and fix it so's this ax won't be dangerous, no matter where it falls, Andrew.

MacDonald Ends His Life With Pistol Ball in Head

Tragic Conclusion of the Career of the Distinguished Soldier of the Empire.

Paris, March 25.—Major-General Sir Hector MacDonald, commanding the British forces in Ceylon, and one of the foremost officers in the British army, against whom charges, based on immoral acts, were filed some time ago, committed suicide to-day at the Hotel Regina here. He shot himself in the right temple shortly after noon and expired a few minutes later.

Alone in His Agony.

The general was alone in his small chamber, on the Mezzanine floor of the hotel at the time of the tragedy. One of the female attendants heard the pistol shot, and opening the door, saw the general's figure outstretched on the floor with the blood gushing from a bullet wound in the head. She ran screaming to the balcony overlooking the lobby of the hotel, where many guests, including a number of ladies, were assembled. The proprietor of the hotel was the first to reach the expiring man. Medical help was immediately summoned, but was found to be useless, death ensuing quickly.

Two Letters Found.

The commissary of police was notified, and, accompanied by a doctor, proceeded to a preliminary investigation. No money or papers of any kind were found in Sir Hector's baggage.

Two notes written in English were found lying on a table in his room, and these were taken possession of by the authorities, but it is understood their contents have no bearing on the suicide.

In the general's coat, lying on the bed, were found some photographs. The British Embassy and Consulate were notified later, and Consul-General English visited the hotel and took charge of the body, which was placed on the bed. The door was then locked, the consul-general taking the key. The French officials took possession of the revolver.

Returning for Trial.

Sir Hector MacDonald arrived in Paris last Friday evening from London on his way back to Ceylon, where it was understood that an immediate court-martial would be held to clear up the charges made against him.

On reaching the hotel at 11 o'clock at night he was told that only a small and indifferent room was available. He replied that that was quite sufficient. He was not accompanied by any aides-de-camp or a valet.

Acted on Sudden Impulse.

He said he only intended to stay a day or two in Paris. Little was seen of him since his arrival. He was, however, in the hotel lobby, about noon to-day, and it is believed that a newspaper printed in English, containing a resume of the grave charges, brought against him and embellished with the general's portrait in full uniform came under his attention.

He left the lobby, going to his room, and the pistol shot followed soon after.

Disposition of Remains.

No arrangements have yet been made as to the disposition of the body, which is subject to the orders of the British authorities. Both the British Embassy and Consul-General English have advised London of the tragedy and are awaiting definite instructions.

The general's suicide has profoundly shocked the British officials here. Those, about the hotel, who had conversed with Sir Hector MacDonald recently, say he showed no signs of excitement or mental worry.

Rose By His Own Energy.

Major-General Hector Archibald MacDonald, C.B., D.S.O., was called from the Sirhind District in India to succeed the late General Wauchope in command of the Highland Brigade. He had a most distinguished career. He owes everything to his own energy and military ability, for he rose from the ranks to a commission, and has never failed to make much of his opportunities. He fought thru the Afghan war, and accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts on the great march from Cabul to Candahar, and was made a second lieutenant for his brilliant services. He was in the Boer war of 1881, and was present at Majuba Hill. Much of his experience was won in fighting on the Nile. During the operations of 1896 he served with the Dongola Expeditionary Force, was the first compandant at Akasha, and was present at the battle of Firket. He was in command of the 2nd (Soudanese) Brigade in the advance to the Atbara, and his splendid troops did admirable service. In the final battle of Omdurman, his brigade bore, for a time, the brunt of the Dervish attack, meeting it with a hail of bullets, and, when the savage bands of Osman and Wad Helu came on, it changed front to meet the new assault. The state of military efficiency to which the brigade had been brought, and the brilliant manner in which it was led, won very great fame for Hector MacDonald. He broke the force of the Dervish onslaught, and the enthusiasm with which he was received on returning to Scotland is still fresh in the memory. His regimental service has been with the Gordon Highlanders and the Royal Fusiliers.

TRUST BOX HOLDS CASH FOR THE CONSPIRATORS

Startling Phase of Boodle Case Brought Out by Gamey's Cunning.

The real interest in the disclosures clustering around the boodling charges made by R. R. Gamey centres in the location of $3000 in new bank bills paid to the member for Manitoulin by Frank Sullivan. This money reposes in a deposit box of one of the leading trust companies of Toronto. When it is produced it will have to come on the order of a court or the House as evidence of the conspiracy alleged by Gamey to have existed for the corruption of Conservative members. It is a joint fund, and is deposited in the names of Gamey and Sullivan.

The presence of this mysterious fund accounts for the persistence with which the opposition has insisted on an investigation by the House or by a commission which would not limit its scope. This money must be ordered up as evidence by a court or it can never be produced in light of day. The terms on which it was deposited call for the simultaneous demand of Gamey and Sullivan. It is not unusual for important papers and money packages to be deposited in this manner, and invariably the interested parties leave a minute description of themselves with the company and the persons answering these descriptions must appear before such boxes can be opened.

In this case this rule is said to have been followed. A law court may order produced such evidence in a criminal case, but it is not so certain that the royal commission could or would take the responsibility for such action. In fact some trust companies have been known to refuse to open their boxes on orders of courts. The most famous case of this character was that developing last year in St. Louis during the sensational trial of political boodlers in that city. Then the grand jury discovered the presence of a fund in a deposit box, to be used for bribing legislative bodies. It was ordered produced. The bank refused. The grand jury threatened indictments for obstructing the course of justice, against the bank, and the box was opened in the presence of the jury, and the boodle fund confiscated.

Something of this kind will be necessary before the $3000 paid as a bribe to Mr. Gamey can be placed in evidence. However, when it is done, it will form a sensational climax of the bribery case.

The Trust Company officials who received the money, and the identification of Gamey and Frank Sullivan will be called upon to give evidence surrounding this phase of the transaction. In fact, this bundle of cash promises to form one of the most damaging features of the whole case for the government. When Gamey failed to account for all the cash, he said had been paid him at the time of the exposure, there was much speculation as to where the balance was. He refused to say, but explained that it would be ready when wanted. His silence on this point is now understood.

The first inkling of the presence of the Trust Company fund came out thru W. H. Price, editor of The Algoma Conservative. Mr. Price is a close friend of Gamey's, and it was two of his boys who are attending college in Toronto, who were used to listen to a conversation between Gamey and Frank Sullivan in the piano factory, at the time the final plot was completed.

Mr. Price published a story in his paper, in which he alluded to the bribery funds being tied up in the deposit vault. This illustrates just how thoroly Gamey has done his work in trapping those who sought to have him betray his constituents.

Mr. Gamey continued to maintain silence on this score, but the facts have leaked too much to longer be denied. It is now certain that one of the first steps the senior counsel for Gamey, Mr. Samuel Blake, will take when the investigation opens will be to ask for an order on this trust company to produce box No. ——. Under the terms of the commission, as it stands, can such an order be asked with any hope of it being complied with? That is the point that forces the opposition to fight for a trial that will afford facilities to bring out this strong evidence. These developments have caused some lively speculation thruout Toronto during the past few hours and added materially to the interest in the hot fight impending.

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Division Possible To-day On New Tack of Liberals

Law Touching Evidence May Be Amended to Remove Objection of Opposition.

The feature of the bribery discussion yesterday was the introduction by Attorney-General Gibson of a bill to meet the objections of the opposition, that witnesses might be excused from giving evidence in the inquiry on the ground that the evidence might incriminate them. At the request of Mr. Whitney the bill was allowed to stand over till to-day, when, if it is found on examination, to meet the difficulty, it will be given its second and third readings. The Attorney-General explained that the bill was brought down to clear up any doubts that existed in the minds of the people as to the meaning of clause 11 of the instructions to the judges who are to conduct the investigation. This move on the part of the government was the only feature of the day's proceedings.

Division Possible To-Day.

The belief is that a division will be taken to-night on the Foy amendment. It is unlikely that the Premier will press his objections to the form of the amendment, and that he will call for the Speaker's ruling. Both sides are ready for the decision of the House. Dr. Pyne, who will have the floor on the opening of the debate this afternoon, will probably be followed by Mr. St. John. The Liberal Whip, C. M. Bowman, stated last night that the Premier was the only one who would speak on the government side of the House unless something unforeseen occurred. Mr. Ross would close the debate.

In all probability every member of the legislature will be in his seat when the division bell rings. Mr. Richardson of East York, who has been out of the House from the first day of the session, will be in a convenient locality when the cry "Call in the members" issues forth. There will be a straight party vote, unless all indications fail. The member for North Grey emphatically declared in his somewhat lengthy argument that the Liberals would stand to a man behind the Provincial Secretary, and if he is able to correctly read the minds of his colleagues that will be the result.

Liberals Not Pleased.

There are indications that the Liberals are not all exactly pleased with the situation. Many of them have received protests from their constituents against a restricted inquiry, but the bill introduced by the Attorney-General may go a long way towards easing their conscience. Indeed it is asserted that the bill was brought down not so much at the behest of the opposition critics as to appease the dissatisfied supporters of the government.

Attorney-General's Bill.

The Attorney-General arose to introduce a bill to make effective the clause

Continued on Page 8.

MAY GET AT TRUTH.

The first ray of hope for a solution of the House struggle in the bribery charges comes in the introduction of the following, which remedies the Conservatives' objections on the point of evidence, tho not as to the commission:

An Act Respecting Evidence: His Majesty, by and with the consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 2 of the Act respecting enquiries concerning public matters, or in any other statute, section 5 of the Canada Evidence Act of 1893 as amended by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, and being chapter 36, passed in the first year of His Majesty's reign, shall apply to all persons giving evidence before the commissioners appointed by Royal commission for the purpose of hearing and investigating certain charges preferred on the 11th day of March, 1903, by Robert Roswell Gamey, a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, and such persons so giving evidence as aforesaid shall be entitled to the like protection as if their evidence was given under the provisions of said section of the Canada Evidence Act as amended.

2. The preceding section shall extend to and include all persons giving evidence on the hearing of any other charges that may be preferred and heard under said Royal Commission.

CRAP GAME RAIDED.

At 1 o'clock this morning the police raided the drug store at 169 Yonge-street, managed by Harry J. Rea, and arrested him and ten other young fellows on a gambling charge. Rea is accused of being keeper of a gambling house, and the others as frequenters. It is said a lively crap game was in progress when the raiders swooped down on them. The glass door was smashed in before Rea admitted them.

At No. 2 Police Station they gave their names as follows: Harry J. Rea, married, 27, 120 Carlton-street; Frank Gillan, married, 27, 200 Victoria-street; Bert Hinckey, single, 28, 78 East Gerrard-street; Norbet Bastian, single, 19, 169 Berkeley-street; John Allison, married, 27, 4 Bond-street; Andrew Marstin, single, 19, Victoria-street; Fred Maklin, single, 21, 295 Church-street; Walker Lewis, single, 23, 16 Gifford-street; John Clair, single, 28, 206 Victoria-street; Hugh McClelland, single, 23, 670 Parliament-street; John English, married, 26, Tremont House.

They spent the night in the cells and will appear in court to-day.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Dr. Goldwin Smith is improving rapidly from his attack of the grippe.

Miss A. M. S. Graham, the assistant superintendent of the Indian schools, is staying with friends at 33 Marlboro-avenue, on her way home to Ottawa from College, where she has been attending the funeral of her cousin, the late Otis T. Standish.

Charles McDonald, clerk of the Yukon Territorial Court, and J. G. Hay of the firm of Clute, Macdonald, Macintosh & Hay, Toronto, barristers, left on Tuesday for New Orleans and San Francisco. From the latter place they will go to Dawson City, where Mr. Macdonald will resume his duties and Mr. Hay will in future practise law.

Rev. J. T. Sunderland of the Jarvis-street Unitarian Church has just returned from Afton, N.Y., where he has been delivering a series of lectures before the Theological School of the St. Lawrence University on "The Practical Work of the Preacher and Pastor," and also a series on "Palestine as Related to Jewish History."

Grave Injustice to Grand Trunk.

Tuesday morning's World, referring to the C.P.R. wreck near Islington, thru a typographical error, inserted the letters "G.T.R.," thus leaving the impression that the accident had occurred on that line. The correction is cheerfully made in view of the fact that both trains involved were Canadian Pacific freights, and were wrecked on C.P.R. tracks.

SANDERSON'S MOUNTAIN DEW SCOTCH
Has both strength and flavor.

DEATHS.

HART—On Tuesday, the 24th inst., at her late residence, 61 William-street, Susan, beloved wife of James Hart, in her 60th year.

Funeral on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 2.30 p.m., to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

SHIELDS—At her late residence, 95 Richmond-street east, on Wednesday morning, Ann Shields, aged 69 years.

Funeral on Friday morning at 9 o'clock to St. Michael's Cemetery. R. I. P.

THOMSON—At Fort William, on March 23, Hugh Christopher, only son of the late Hugh C. Thomson, and grandson of the late Lieut.-Col. R. L. Denison, both of this city.

VAUCOUR—At Western Hospital, on March 24, 1903, Elizabeth Ann, widow of the late John Vaucour of Galt, and formerly Mrs. Jas. Keen of Cobourg.

Funeral from the family residence, 431 Parliament-street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

AMERICANS FORTIFY IN CUBA.

Arranging for Site as Base for West Indies Naval Stations.

Guantanamo, Cuba, March 25.—After a personal inspection of the proposed site, Secretary Moody has selected Guantanamo as the principal United States naval station in the West Indies. Secretary Moody, Senator Proctor and Congressmen Foss and Gillett arrived here yesterday on the United States despatch boat Dolphin. Secretary Moody and his associates have worked incessanaly during the past two days under a hot sun examining the strategic points, the transportation facilities, the water supply and the surrounding country. They visited the various locations for the proposed fortifications, surveyed the coast line and conferred with the owners of the land it is proposed to acquire. Senator Proctor and the Congressmen will recommend the purchase of 20 square miles of land on both sides of the lower bay and several small islands. As soon as the necessary legislation has been secured, they favor the construction of a permanent barracks, a dry-dock and strong fortifications, designed against a sea attack only, fortifications on the land side not being regarded as necessary. No difficulty is anticipated in acquiring the necessary lands, as the English and Spanish owners are enthusiastic for the station. It is thought that both the army and navy will maintain forces at Guantanamo. The Dolphin will proceed to Jamaica to-morrow.

The Young Statesman.

The young statesman is the name of the new wide brim Derby hat. It is the favorite in all the big centres of the world. It is made in good quality of felt; at least, those by Dineen's are such. These are the new styles for spring 1903.

FAIR AND MILDER.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, March 25. (8 p.m.)—Rain fell heavily over the Maritime Provinces during last night and snow flurries have been fairly general to-day in Ontario and Quebec. The weather is still decidedly cold in Manitoba and the Territories.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 38—42; Edmonton, 16 below—16; Calgary, 2—12; Qu'Appelle, zero—8; Winnipeg, 6 below—24; Port Arthur, 14—40; Parry Sound, 30—34; Toronto, 34—39; Ottawa, 32—40; Montreal, 32—42; Quebec, 30—38; Halifax, 34—50.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Fine and milder.

Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Fine; stationary or a little higher temperature.

Lower St. Lawrence—Westerly winds; fresh to strong until evening; fair and cool.

Gulf—Strong westerly winds; fair and cool.

Maritime—Fresh to strong westerly winds; fair and slightly cooler.

Lake Superior—Generally fair to-day.

Manitoba—Fair and continued cold.

Picture frames always joined and fitted res at Geddes', 431 Spadina.

Six o'clock dinner at New Carlton Hotel

Pictures framed at the lowest prices 431 Spadina.

Terms of Irish Land Bill May End Long Struggle

Tenants and Landlords Pleased and Measure Provokes Favorable Comment.

STRIKING FEATURES OF MEASURE

Free grant of sixty million dollars, and loans up to five hundred million.

Repayment in sixty-two and one-half years.

Safe commercial transaction.

Loans to be known as guaranteed 2 1-2 per cent.

Fifteen years to be consumed in completing settlement.

Maximum annual charge of handling $1,950,000.

This to be met by reduction in cost of present administration, $1,250,000, forever.

The Irish Police cost seven million annually.

Measure satisfactory to landowners.

Irish tenants are being ruined morally, and landlords financially, by present system.

No existing rights withdrawn.

Sale of estates under three commissioners, who shall have discretion in accepting tenders for sale, limited to being suitable for tenants.

Under control of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Commission determines what constitutes "estates" within meaning of bill.

Landlords may make own arrangements with tenants when within line of measure's policy.

Landlords will not be expatriated.

London, March 25.—The Irish Secretary, Mr. Wyndham, introduced the government's long-anticipated Irish Land Bill in the House of Commons this afternoon. It proposes a free grant of $60,000,000 for the purposes of the bill.

The keen interest felt in this new legislation, which, it is hoped, will promote peace and contentment in Ireland, was evidenced by the crowded house. The peers' gallery and the distinguished strangers' gallery were filled, and there had been no such gathering of members of parliament since the opening of the session. Michael Davitt, father of the Land League, celebrated his 57th

HON GEORGE WYNDHAM.

birthday by re-entering the House for the first time since he ceased to be a member, in order to hear the Chief Secretary for Ireland unfold his plans. Mr. Wyndham, who was heartily cheered, rose to speak at 2.40 o'clock p.m.

Cash and Credit.

At the outset, he announced that the government thought cash aid was necessary for the fulfilment of the proposed scheme, but it attached greater importance to the credit operation than to the cash operation. He then unfolded the scheme, which provides for advances of money for the purchase of land by tenants. The advances will be in the shape of cash, and not of stock; but, in order to enable the cash to be raised, a new stock is to be floated. It will be called "Guaranteed 2 3-4 per cent. stock," and will be unredeemable for thirty years.

Mr. Wyndham doubted if $500,000,000 of the stock will be needed. It will be issued at the rate of $25,000,000 yearly for the first three years, and afterwards, possibly in larger sums.

In addition to this, the government proposed a free grant of $60,000,000, to be raised by additions to the stock, the interest and sinking fund of which will be borne by the Treasury, and the maximum annual charge of which will not exceed $1,950,000.

Limited to $2500.

The advances to tenants, thru the

Continued on Page 2.

TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

Hunt Club dinner to farmers, Walker House, 7.30.

Trades and Labor Council, 8.

People's Choral Union concert, Massey Hall, 8.

Manufacturers' Association Executive, 2.

Northern W. C. T. U. at home, Central Methodist Church, 8.

Simcoe County Old Boys, Lucas House, 8.

Bishop DuMoulin at St. James' Cathedral, 12.30 noon.

Mackenzie Liberal Club, Prospect Park Rink, 8.

Anglican W. A. Memorial service, St. James' Cathedral, 4.30.

Old Home Committee, Board of Trade, 4.30.

Debate, Broadway Hall, 8.

Ross Liberal Club, St. George's Hall, 8 p.m.

We are headquarters for architectural ironwork of every description. Send for descriptive literature. Canada Foundry Company, Limited, 14-16 King Street East.

The sub-committee on inspection of the Public School Board are making their annual inspection of the schools in reference to the requisition for repairs given by the principals. They have visited the schools in Wards 2 and 3 and will visit Ward 1 to-morrow. Wards 4, 5 and 6 will be visited next week.

Try the Decanter at Thomas.

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FIRE RECORD.

Cape May, N.J.—The Marine Villa Hotel, valued at $60,000, was destroyed. Cause unknown.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—A large part of the car building plant of the Penn. R.R. was destroyed at a loss of about $100,000.

London—A barn belonging to Robert Gilmoure, baker, was destroyed, with a loss of $300.

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

A meeting will be held in Peterboro on Saturday morning to decide whether or not a Trent Valley Lacrosse League will be organized this year. From present appearances the only teams that appear to be available are Lindsay, Peterboro T.A.S. Peterboro Athletics, Hastings Campbellford and perhaps Stirling

Clear Havana Cigar for 5c. The Temple Cigar Store

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

Lord Spencer has come to the conclusion that the conduct of the Irish M.P.'s in applauding the disasters to British arms during the Boer war was reprehensible. The decision is all the more valuable in that it is no hasty one.

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

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

De Jonge Has Suicided Thinks Col. Sam Hughes

Boer General Was Out of His Mind, He Believes, Over Private Misfortunes.

Ottawa, March 25. — (Special.)—Col. Sam Hughes, M. P., believes that Gen. De Jonge, who has disappeared from Toronto, has committed suicide. A few days ago he received the following letter from the general:

Col. Sam Hughes, M. P., Lindsay, Ont.:

My Dear Friend,—I don't know what you will think of me, after reading this, for, by that time, I hope to have ceased my suffering. I cannot endure this agony any longer. I feel that living (under the circumstances under which I am living) is a farce. Outwardly, one appears happy; but God! the suffering at heart is inexpressible, and I can't endure any longer. It is perhaps a cowardly thing to do, but, immediately after posting this, I intend to do away wi.

Forgive me, if you can. Think as well of me as circumstances will permit. Thank you for all your kindness. Yours, in great sorrow,

W. T. De Jonge.

Met De Jonge Three Years Ago.

Speaking to The World to-night about the matter, Col. Hughes said that he first met the general at Kuruman, Bechuanaland, three years ago, when he was the instrument used to capture the Boer, with 300 of his men. That night, when De Jonge was a captive, the colonel discovered him pounding his head in the sand, and crying "My country, my country, has it come to this?" He acted as if out of his mind. Later, the general did valuable service to the British, thru going among the Boers and telling them the folly of their acts.

His Domestic Troubles.

When the general came to Canada, it was to forget domestic troubles, for his wife had disowned him because he had left the Boers, and given aid to the British. Col. Hughes saw him here only three times, the last time 6 weeks ago, when he was firmly of the opinion that the general was mentally unbalanced.

But the general did not forget his troubles in Canada. Distance only tended to make him long the more for his home land. He grew homesick. An experience in Orillia, where he lost much money, as much as $300 in one night, according to the colonel, did not tend to cheer him up.

The Colonel is firmly of the opinion that the general has made away with himself in sheer desperation.