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TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR — EIGHT PAGES——FRIDAY MORNING MARCH 20 1903——EIGHT PAGES — ONE CENT

Menace Canada's Permanent Prosperity

Government's Hostile Attitude Towards Country's Industrial Progress.

In Refusing the Manufacturers a Tariff

Liberal Party Proclaims Its Unqualified Opposition to Revision in Greeting Deputation—Prominent Men Who Plead for Recognition of Enterprises Involving Three Hundred Million Dollars—Policy of Administration Frightens the Employers of Thousands of High Salaried Wage Earners.

Ottawa, March 19.—(World Staff Correspondence.) — The manufacturers of Canada, if the Canadian Manufacturers' Association represents them, came, saw and got a black eye to pay from the Liberal government. They asked for an immediate revision of the tariff along the line of increased protection, in order to meet the competition, and the devious business methods of the United States. Had they been in the House when Sir Wilfrid Laurier made his explanation of the resignation of Mr. Tarte, they would have known how little they had to hope for from the present government. But they were like Mr. Tarte. They read into "the Fielding tariff" more meaning than the cabinet would stand for, and, like Mr. Tarte, they have been practically dismissed by the government.

Representative Deputation.

Never was a deputation better engineered and more pointed to press its case upon the government. President Cyrus A. Birge, Hamilton, introduced the manufacturers to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Hon. W S Fielding, Hon William Paterson and Hon Mr Prefontaine, A E Kemp, M P; W R Brock, M P, and S Barker, M P, attended with the deputation. First Vice-President George E Drummond of Montreal, W K McNaught of Toronto, chairman of the Tariff Committee, and Robert Munro of Montreal, ex-president of the association, stood at President Birge's right hand.

Those Lines Involved.

The following trades were represented: Woollens—Jonathan Ellis, Port Dover. Cottons — R R Stevenson, Montreal, and B Tooke, Montreal. Iron and Steel — F H Clergue, Sault Ste. Marie. Agricultural Implements — J K Osborne, Toronto. Stoves — J L Moffatt, jr. Boots and Shoes — W S Marsh, Quebec. Pulp and Paper — E B Eddy, Hull. Soap—John Taylor, Toronto. Furniture — W B Rogers, Toronto. Carriages — R McLaughlin, Oshawa. Wagons — W R Louden, Chatham. Canned Goods — R J Graham, Belleville. Hats — R Crean, Toronto. Cereals — Senator McMullen, Mount Forest. Jewelry—Thomas Roden, Toronto. Binder Twine —W B Converse, Montreal. Cream Separators — W H Petrie, Guelph.

Without much introduction, President Birge brought his secretary forward, who read the memorial, that was indorsed unanimously by the association. President Birge then reinforced the arguments presented in the memorial.

Canada's Prosperity Menaced.

He believed that hard times were coming in the United States, and, when they came, Canada would be made the slaughtering grounds for their surplus products. It was incumbent on the government to act before that evil struck Canada. He declared the manufacturers were a unit in their demands. Schedules had been almost prepared, presenting their desires regarding a detailed revision of the tariff, and he would be pleased to give the government the benefit of these suggestions in confidence.

Mr. Fielding: Why in confidence?

Mr. Birge: Because it would not be wise to present them unless the government intended to use them.

To this Mr. Fielding replied that, if the manufacturers had schedules showing their ideas of a revised tariff, they should present them, and make them public. It was desirable that the public should know what the manufacturers wanted. The government might desire the information they would give, but it would prefer to have it made public, that the world at large would know also. "I object to the words 'in confidence.'"

Old Ideas Prevailing.

Mr. Birge thought that some people were still wedded to old fireside ideas, and it was hard to educate them.

"Then you should educate them," was Mr. Fielding's reply.

Thought Confidence Necessary.

Mr. Birge thought that the schedule, if made public, would not be open to fair criticism, therefore he preferred to make suggestions in confidence. George Drummond said the facts in the memorial were based on the experience of business men, and that 99 per cent. of the capitalists in Canada endorsed them. In regard to the schedules he thought they might be discussed with the Finance Minister, and, when a scheme was agreed on, made public. He contended the grievances of the manufacturers were so serious, and urged that they should be attended to this session. Within a years dark days would fall on the United States. Canada would still be prosperous for ten years to come. Let the full benefit of that prosperity be kept for Canada.

Yankee Trusts Menace Canada.

W. K. McNaught contended that the tariff should be kept certain and staple and out of politics. He saw in the trusts of the United States a menace to Canada should they reach out into this country. He characterized the coming in of German goods under the preference as an outrage. **He found in his business that his employes were demanding higher wages. They measured their demands by what the United States artisans got, but the Canadian manufacturer was not protected by as high a tariff as was the U.S.** He believed a national tariff not slavishly following that of the United States, but copying it in its main details, was the tariff for Canada.

Great Value of Secrecy.

Robert Munro referred to the schedules, and believed they should be kept secret, tho if the government intended to oppose the manufacturers the best thing they could do would be to make the schedules public.

J. E. Ellis declared the woollen industry was in an unsatisfactory condition. Something had to be done, and done quick. The Canadian mills for the most part were well equipped. He favored a prohibitory duty on all second-class machinery, so that manufacturers would have to keep up first-class equipment.

Mr. F. Jones was emphatic in announcing that an immediate revision of the tariff was absolutely necessary for the protection of the iron and steel industry. There was an ample market in Canada for steel billets, but we had no finishing mills. Those mills were needed, tho if no change was made in the tariff it would be hard to get capital to build them.

Clergue and His Millions.

Then the great F. H. Clergue, the Napoleon of Sault Ste. Marie, took the floor and spoke out in meeting. He had been in Canada for ten years now and had spent $135,000,000 in construction work and on pay rolls. Every manufacturer in Canada got the benefit of this expenditure. When he first came to Canada the Conservatives were in power. Those whom he represented were used to the policy of protection as it was in vogue in Canada. It had made the United States prosperous. He had every reason to believe it would make Canada prosperous. Hence he started his works in Canada, where the raw material was at his hand. He felt certain then that when his efforts proved their success the government would come and give him consideration.

Makes Frank Confession.

Then came a change of government and a rumored change in the tariff. This forced him to change his plans. He bought a site at the American Soo and spent $6,000,000 in construction. He did this because he reasoned that if Canada was to have free trade he could the better distribute his products from the American side, could easily get his raw material from Canada, and sell his surplus products in Canada. That was his frank confession. But the tariff of 1897 showed that there was to be very little change made. The radical change proposed had been found to be impracticable. He had gone to the government and had learned that it was not its intention to confine the resources of a government to agriculture, but would give study to each individual interest and foster all industries in Canada. Therefore he to-day used his plant on the American side only for electrical industries. In this may be shown how a tariff in politics had frightened him.

Canada's Great Iron Mills.

Turning his attention to the steel and iron in rails he said that there was no duty on the rails he manufactured when he came to Canada. There was a duty on some styles of rails, but he had been assured that when those styles were made the duty would be imposed. He had spent $10,000,000 on his rail mills. These mills necessitated a daily expenditure of $25,000 to yield a daily product of 500 tons of rails. When these mills resumed he would be able to produce all the rails Canada would need. At present, however, he had not sold a ton of rails. Could he keep the mill going, it was as well equipped as any mill on earth, but he had to fight a wage scale that was three times as great as that in existence in Great Britain and Germany.

Where Germany Cuts in.

The matter simmered down to this, that he had to get a certain price for his rails or lose money. The combine in Britain and Germany made it possible to sell rails in Britain at $4 to $6 a ton higher than was asked for the same rails exported, and the bonus on exports from Germany enabled German mills to lay rails down in Port Arthur for less than they cost in Germany. This was what he had to fight against. "We must be protected from being in the condition of a slaughter market, or we can't run those works." He wanted a modest tariff on steel rails. He had turned out 20,000 tons of street railway rails, but he was informed that the street railway men were about to ask the government to put down the tariff on this class of rails. He claimed he was entitled to some consideration.

Enormous Sums Paid Out.

He had paid to the Canadian government $500,000 in duties. His development work in Canada had put $2,000,000 into the coffers of the C. P. R. He believed he had thrown more life-blood into the commercial life of Canada than any other single Canadian industry. Was he not entitled to consideration?

Mr. Stevenson sang the plaint of the cotton manufacturers. He wanted immediate protection. The tariff at present was lower than the Mackenzie tariff. If he was given protection, he would guarantee the prices would not advance except in consonance with the price of raw material. He aimed to keep foreign imports out and preserve Canada for Canadians. We want it and we want it quick.

Keep Out U.S. Soap.

J. Taylor declared that no money has been made out of soap for the past several years. He wanted a revision that would keep United States toilet soap out of Canada.

W. B. Rogers urged an increase in the tariff on furniture, because the United States manufacturers flooded this market with goods that had gone out of style with them, but were still in style with us. The tariff on wool mantels should be made the same as that on furniture.

R. McLaughlin complained of the importation of United States cheap wagons into the west. He favored fixing the invoice price $50. He did not fear honest-made goods, but it was the shoddy goods that got in. He predicted that hard times would come to Canada.

Admits One Grievance.

Mr. Fielding replying to Mr. Blackwood, who represented the neckwear manufacturers, and who complained of being discriminated against, inasmuch as his raw material was bought in Germany, but was also sent into Canada under the preference via England, and the manufactured article paid less duty than the raw material, said this was a real grievance.

Mr. Fielding, replying to the deputation, said that ministers had to be listeners and questioners. With much that had been said they would agree; but with much they would disagree, but the present was not the proper occasion to discuss disagreements.

Thinks Demands Vogue.

He regretted that the manufacturers had not been sufficiently definite in their demands. He was disappointed at their representations. He would be frank. He thought the manufacturers could not frame a tariff that would harmonize all interests. He feared they would mix it up, for in the past 15 months they had been trying to harmonize the rural interests and were still trying to do so. One month ago he had told them he would be pleased to receive information on the revision of the tariff. He expected it to-day. He was firm in the belief that this information that the manufacturers promised should be made public, and not kept confidential. The buyers had not yet been heard from.

Warned Against Association.

He had received letters from manufacturers warning the government against the designs of the Manufacturers' Association. There were some manufacturers who feared the aims of the association. They feared that the imposition of duties would affect their special interests. Here seemed to be a division in the association. Therefore it was necessary to have the manufacturers' views subjected to public criticism.

Urged to Inaction.

"You may be proposing what you think is good, but I have letters, the Premier has letters, and other members of parliament have letters, that urge our leaving things as they are. Let us have your schedules and give them the light of day. It would do you an injustice to conceal your suggestions. We would welcome your information if it was for public scrutiny and give it more attention."

And the deputation went away convinced that nothing can be expected from the Liberal government so far as protection is concerned.

The executive of the Manufacturers' Association will discuss the matter of publicity of the schedules with Mr. Fielding later.

Continued on Page 6.

SPEAKERS IN THE HOUSE TO-DAY.

Dr. Beattie Nesbitt. G. P. Graham.

J. F. Gross.

J. F. Gross, M.L.A. for Welland, has been twice chosen to represent that county in the legislature. His first experience in a campaign was during the life of the last legislature, when he defeated William McCleary, ex-M. P., in the by-election following the election of W. M. German to the House of Commons in 1900. He was re-elected in May last by an increased majority. Mr. Gross practises law in Welland, and is a good debater.

Party Exigencies Blamed For Politics in Judiciary

Spirited Debate in Commons Over Manner in Which Liberal Government Insists on Selecting Judges.

(From World Staff Man.)

Ottawa, March 19.—The appointment of county court judges by reason of political exigencies was one of the principal themes of discussion in the House this afternoon. It came up when the main estimates of the justice department were under review. W. H. Bennett asked the Minister of Justice why he had violated the principle laid down by Sir John Thompson that appointments to county judgeships should be made from the bar outside the county. Was the rule again to be broken in the appointment to the vacancies in the Province of Ontario?

It had been broken in the County of Huron, where Judge Holt was given a judgeship tho he was a local man. Why was not an outside man appointed? Judge Holt had been an active politician and familiar with active politicians. If politics were to enter into the appointment of judges, the public would view the bench with suspicion. The same rule applied to the appointment of Judge Liddell of Cornwall, Judge Reynolds of Grenville, and Judge Monck of Hamilton.

As to the Toronto Judgeship.

What did the minister intend to do in regard to the vacancy in York caused by the death of Judge McDougall?

Mr. Fitzpatrick replied that the rule of not appointing judges from the local bar was more honored in its breach than in its observance. As to the County of York no decision as to the judgeship had been made, but it would be made from the bar or the bench in the City of Toronto. He justified Judge Holt's appointment, because it was the unanimous request of the bar of Huron. No appointment had been made to the vacant judgeship in the County of Grey. H. Lennox and A. Ingram took a position against the minister's recent appointment. Mr. Lennox declared the Minister had a list of barristers who were willing to become judges, and he should have no trouble in getting a man from the outside county bar.

Widened the Discussion.

Mr. Borden widened the discussion by asking if it was not a fact that there had been some delay in appointing a county court judge in Minnedosa to succeed Judge Prendergast. Mr. Fitzpatrick answered that the position had been vacant for a year, but the duties of the office had been discharged by another county court judge, who had never complained. He knew of no political reason for keeping the position vacant.

Politics Interfere.

Dr. Roche and N. Boyd then testified that they knew that political exigencies kept the judgeship vacant, and caused Judge Myers to be appointed after he had resigned his place in the local legislature. Further, Judge Walker, who acted in the place of Judge Prendergast, had complained of being overworked.

Mr. Bennett again came back at the Minister, and declared Judge Morgan had taken part in the election in North York, and his letter had been used in a way that brought the judiciary in York into disrepute. Judge Morgan had tried to bolster up the candidature of Mr. Davis, and his statements had been challenged by Mr. Lennox on the public platform.

Forced Hand of Government.

Further Judge Holt owed his nomination to office to the fact that M. G. Cameron, M.L.A., had forced the hands of the government to appoint him.

R. Holmes (West Huron) considered this remark a gratuitous insult to Judge Holt, and repudiated the insinuation. The matter dropped with the passing of this item of the estimates.

M. K. Cowan (South Essex) reintroduced his bill of last year respecting drainage on and across the property of railway companies. His bill aims to effect a compromise between the Dominion and the Provincial Houses for carrying water across railway tracks. He asks that power be granted to a municipality to build drains without having to go to the railway committee.

Other Bills Offered.

Archibald Campbell (West York) introduced his bill to regulate the size of milk-cans and to have a legal size.

Richard Blain (Peel) was told by the government would not publish the prices of binder twine, because it would not be advisable.

R. L. Borden was told by Sir Wilfrid that the Redistribution bill would be introduced at an early date. Mr. Blair would bring in his Railway Commission bill to-morrow.

Railroad's Bad Condition.

Victor Geoffrion (Verchères) called the attention of the Minister of Railways and Canals to the dangerous condition of the roadbed and rolling stock of the South Shore Railway. The employes of the railway had not been paid for five or six months. He called on the government to send an inspector over the road, and to withhold any subsidies due the railway. Mr. Blair promised to look into the matter, and do something.

Col. Hughes recalled his fight with General Hutton by declaring that returns asked for last session were not brought down, and could not be found in the Militia Department. Dr. Borden said he would make a careful inquiry, and bring a full statement. This satisfied the colonel.

Odor of a Scandal.

The odor of a scandal was stirred up by Mr. Bennett, when the estimates of the Inland Revenue Department came up. The matter harked back to North Ontario and Longford Mills. Mr. Bennett gleaned from the Hon. Mr. Bernier that the Standard Chemical Co. had a five-year contract with the government, to supply it with wood alcohol at the rate of $22,000 a year, being $1.40 a gallon. Messrs. Peuchen, Thompson and Tudhope, prominent Liberal workers in the recent by-election, were interested in the company. At a meeting of the leaders of the company with the Postmaster-General in Toronto on March 3, 1903, Mr. Peuchen had said that, in 1896, he had been a Conservative, and had come to Ottawa to interest the Conservative government in the establishment of a wood alcohol industry. He had met with the cold shoulder. In 1897, he returned to Ottawa, saw the Liberal government, and was promised assistance. Then the five-year contract was made with the government, and it still has some months to run.

Hints at Corruption.

Then Mr. Bennett took the House up to North Ontario, and pointed out that, possibly, the extreme partisanship of the members of the Standard Chemical Company had something to do with their hope of having their contract renewed. He charged them with muzzling their men. He brought the Postmaster-General into the riding, and hinted that the latter knew what was in store for the Wood Alcohol Company.

After Mr. Bernier had said that the contract with the Wood Alcohol Co. was made without tenders having been asked, the Postmaster General admitted that his government had aided in bringing the company into existence. He lauded the enterprise of the concern, which now has factories at Longford Mills, Deseronto and Croton, and had an invested capital of $250,000. It was a credit to Canada.

Kept Up the Prodding.

Mr. Bennett continued to prod the Postmaster General. He declared that Peuchen was in Ottawa the other day. Was it to receive his reward? [Cheers.] He demanded that tenders be at once called for the wood alcohol the government used. But the Minister of Inland Revenue was not prepared to say he would call for tenders.

George Taylor took a hand in the fray, and hinted at a corrupt bargain between the company and the Postmaster General, which the latter vehemently repudiated. Mr. Heyd defended the government, but his first words, "It strikes me," followed by the opposition question, "Where?", made his remarks of little avail.

J. Robinson convulsed the House by asking: "What does the government do with this wood alcohol?"

May Have Competition.

Mr. Osler threw new light on the possible cause of the haste of the Standard Chemical Co. to renew its contract. A large German firm was looking into the question of manufacturing wood alcohol by a new process that would cost one-fifth of the present cost to produce. The Longford Mills Company possibly wanted to renew its contract at the old prices. [Applause.]

Mr. Clancy showed that in 1896, when the Conservatives were in power and the Standard Chemical Co. had been refused asistance, the duty on wood alcohol was $2.25 a gallon, but, mark you, in 1897, when the company did get its five-year contract, the duty was raised to $2.40. Was this the assistance Mr. Peuchen spoke of?

E. Gus Porter wound up the debate and pointed out that the company aided by the government was composed for the most part of Americans. At this point the discussion ceased to be resumed later, and the House adjourned.

Greenwood.

VERY CHEAP FLOWERS.

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Six o'clock dinner at New Carlton Hotel

TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

McMaster University, Prof. Farmer on "Old Bibles and New Criticism," 8 p.m.
St. James' Cathedral, midday Lenten service, 12.30 p.m.
Massey Hall, Creatore and his Italian Band, 2 and 8 p.m.
Toronto Junction, Conservative banquet to J. W. St. John, M.L.A., 8 p.m.
Armouries, first spring parade, 48th Highlanders, 8 p.m.
McConkey's master plumbers' banquet, 8 p.m.
Clancy's, D Co., Q.O.R., dinner, 8 p.m.
Queen's Hotel, London Old Boys, 8 p.m.
Conservatory of Music Hall, Prof. Clark on "Books and Reading," 8 p.m.
Webb's, Leeds and Grenville Old Boys' banquet, 8 p.m.
St. Margaret's College, Miscellaneous readings by Miss Lillian Burns, 8 p.m.
Everson School, School Teachers' convention, 9 a.m.

ANOTHER "LIBERAL" GENTLEMAN'S VIEWS.

MR. CORPORATION GRAFTER: I'm glad you're restricting that enquiry. If you hadn't, some vulgar private member would probably have tried to find out where all the money came from—and dragged me in.

WHERE SCOPE OF COMMISSION IS LIMITED.

Inquiry among Conservatives shows a good deal of dissatisfaction with the terms of the commission issued by the government. In the first place the recital of Mr. Gamey's charges is not regarded as complete. Gamey charged not only Mr. Stratton but other members of the administration with a guilty knowledge of the corruption to which he referred. He also said that there were three means of corruption employed: the money; the offer of patronage, and the withdrawal of the election petition. The view taken by the opposition is that there should be a special act of the legislature authorizing the issue of the commission to enquire into the Gamey charges. It is felt that the statute under which the government is proceeding is not wide enough and will result as one gentleman said, in a hobbled commission. The commission as framed declares that no witness shall be excused from answering incriminating questions, but it is probable that this section is ultra vires. It would be an act of legislation by the government instead of by the legislature.

The act should provide for the appointment of three judges instead of two, so that upon any question relating to the admissibility of evidence or any other matter there would be no danger of disagreement.

The commission should be armed with all the powers possessed by the High Court of Justice in regard to enforcing the attendance of witnesses, compelling the production of documents, issuing commissions to examine witnesses abroad and punishing contempt of court.

But even these powers are not regarded as wide enough to cover the necessities of the case. It is felt that the commissioners ought to have as ample powers as are vested in the Committee of Privileges and Elections. Generally the feeling is that no testimony relevant to the case should be excluded on technical grounds.

There should be very strict provision to compel the attendance of witnesses and to compel them to tell all they know. No witness should be excused from answering any questions put to him on the ground that the answer would tend to incriminate him, but on the other hand witnesses should be protected by a declaration that no incriminating evidence could be used against him in any criminal proceeding. Of course witnesses guilty of perjury before the judges ought not to be protected in this way.

Another thing which might probably prevent a full inquiry would be the raising of the point that Ministers of the Crown or heads of the departments are not obliged to produce privileged documents. Such an objection might be taken on the ground that the production of state papers would be prejudicial to the public interest. The commissioners should be empowered to compel the production of such documents, but they should also be allowed to prevent any greater publicity being given to them than is necessary for the purposes of the enquiry. For the same reason Ministers of the Crown should be released from any obligation of secrecy which is ordinarily attached to their public duty.

Another matter in regard to which there ought to be full inquiry is, "Where did the corrupting funds, if offered, come from? It is not at all likely that any Minister yielded up $4000 of his own money for this purpose. Such liberality would seem to point to some person or corporation having profitable contracts with the government, or holding some enormous franchise. In the Caron case the charge was that a fund of $112,000 was raised from railway subsidies, and therefore came originally out of the pockets of the people; that the people were robbed, and the money then used to corrupt the constituencies. This is by far the most important phase of the inquiry, because it traces the corruption to its source.

Wreck Victims Improving No More Deaths Occur

Survey of Scene Indicates That Passengers Were Fortunate in Escaping With Mere Injuries.

Guelph, March 19.—(From World Staff Representative.)— It was more than a miracle that nearly everyone on that ill-fated train which was wrecked on the Grand Trunk yesterday, was not killed outright. Gazing at the cars overturned in the creek, it seemed miraculous that anyone escaped. There was a persistent rumor this morning that a man was missing, and this caused many to go to the scene of the wreck, which is eight miles from here, thinking that there was a body buried in the wreck. A World reporter watched the wrecking train at work during the day, and all the cars were removed, and a diligent search made before the friends of the missing party notified the Guelph people that he had turned up alright. An inquest on the bodies of the Huston baby and the Irwin baby was opened at Fergus this morning by Coroner Johnson.

Coroner's Jury at Work.

The jury viewed the remains of the little victims, which lay side by side in the hospital, and then took the evidence of some of the passengers who told nothing which has not already been published. The inquiry will be resumed at 1 o'clock p.m. to-morrow, when it is expected that someone will give an opinion as to the cause of the accident.

What caused the accident is a matter of much earnest discussion here, and there are those who say that the road on the old Wellington, Grey and Bruce Branch is in very bad shape, and they would sooner walk than travel upon it. In some places the road certainly does look pretty bad.

The accident, however, seems to have been caused, as stated yesterday, by the truck of the rear car becoming detached.

The road was in perfect condition, as it would appear to the eye. In company with Roadmaster H. Ferguson and another railway man, A. C. Brown, C. P. R. agent, who was a passenger, on the ill-fated train, looked over the rail after the accident. Just to see if a loose wheel on the axle had caused the wreck, they measured with an iron rod the distance between the wheels on both axles of what was supposed to be the trailing truck, and found that they fitted the gauge.

A. C. Brain was in the smoker, which was the rear half of the mail car, and to The World said: "I can't say I knew the other car had gone off before our car left the rails. There was a bump and then the car turned with all of us over. The first think I knew I was on the ceiling of the car." He had put up his hands to shield his face. As soon as he recovered from the shock he helped out an old gentleman who was on a hat rack. "To get out was like hogs getting to the trough, but once outside the general object was to assist everyone, and the men from the smoker assisted in a great measure to getting out the injured, said Mr. Brown.

"There would be at least 25 in the smoking car, but we all got off very lucky in not being killed. The car only had to make one more turn to complete a somersault," concluded Mr. Brown, who was thankful for his escape.

Condition of Injured.

Rev. Mr. Hallam of St. Catharines

Continued on Page 2.

Caucus Reveals Little Hope For Early Division

Verdict of Commission Is Secondary as Compared With What Public Thinks of Facts.

A solution of the method by which the bribery charges are to be investigated is no nearer to-day than when the House opened the debate. No division is in sight, and the Conservative caucus yesterday failed to outline a plan by which the terms dictated by the government can be accepted. The inadequacy of the provisions for bringing out the truth argues the insincerity of the Premier's following, it is suggested. The Conservative leader points out the vital point in the jockeying of the government for a judiciary to probe the charges as this: The verdict arrived at by the House or the commission, after investigating the case, is of minor importance to the verdict to be rendered by public opinion—by the country at large. Therefore, the opposition desires the fullest possible scope in the trial. For obvious reasons, the Premier does not take this view. Before the commission, charges affecting only Mr. Stratton can properly be introduced, when, in fact, the opposition is not disposed especially to make the Provincial Secretary the scapegoat, but rather to have all facts sifted, regardless of the formal rules of evidence, such as necessarily apply before a judicial commission. The cabinet appreciate the point but too well, as evidenced by the extraordinarily vigorous tactics they are indulging in to sidestep the real dangerous feature—the House investigation, where no man may shield his transactions by claims of privileges or fear of incrimination.

Making No Progress.

Nothing new developed at yesterday's session. The whole afternoon was taken up with the debate on the Gamey charges. What to-day may bring forth is uncertain, except that there will be no division. The whole attitude of the opposition indicates an uncompromising fight against the objectionable features of the instructions. There will be no cessation of hostilities until the government recedes from its position, and allows the investigation to take place, full and untrammeled by hampering conditions. Just how to bring about this result is what the opposition finds some difficulty in deciding. There is a suggestion that, if an act were passed that would empower the judges to probe to the bottom of the affair, the opposition would agree to the case being submitted to the judges named. "If we are to have a Royal Commission," remarked a Conservative member last night, "it must have the same power to adduce evidence as a parliamentary committee, but this is a condition the government seems most anxious to avoid. Their whole attitude has been to smother the investigation, and I don't think they will agree to any such proposition."

Failing to get more liberal conditions, the Conservatives will continue to oppose the Premiers' motion, and a vote will not be reached for some days.

A caucus of the opposition was held yesterday, but no line of action was suggested. They merely "talked over" the situation, and, until they have had the mature opinion of learned counsel as to the scope that the commission will have, will not outline a course of action.

Continued on Page 5.

WHENCE CAME BRIBERY FUNDS, INQUIRES GOLDWIN SMITH.

Dr. Goldwin Smith, the eminent British authority on all things parliamentary, last night discussed the terms of commission laid on the table of the House by Premier Ross. Dr. Smith in his statement to The World was much opposed to the course of procedure proposed by the Premier. "What the country wants," he said, "is a free and searching inquiry into the whole thing, and this end cannot be attained by a judicial commission. The real kernel of the nut, as far as I can decide, is the **source from which the money paid over to Gamey was obtained. Stratton has no money, and he could not therefore pay it out of his own purse.** What the people of the Province of Ontario, and in fact, the whole of the Dominion, want to know is, **Whence and out of whose pocket, did that money come?"**

In regard to Justices Boyd and Falconbridge, the learned professor had not much to say. "Personally, I don't know much about them, but I can quite understand Mr. Whitney asking what are the reasons for the choice of these two men. Falconbridge has always appeared to be, in my mind, a purely party man and a Conservative at that, and his appointment may be merely a sop to appease the Conservative end. Chancellor Boyd I have always heard spoken of with respect, and he appears to me to be a man beyond reproach; but the fairest and most satisfactory method of procedure would have been a parliamentary enquiry. Party affairs would have entered it, of course, but the harm would have been infinitessimal.

"A parliamentary enquiry is unlimited, whereas a judicial course of procedure is strictly limited to the particular facts; that is, if this particular enquiry follows the general analogy of judicial procedure. I do not look for great revelations from this enquiry. There is no doubt in my mind as to the facts of the case. If Mr. Stratton had been innocent, or rather if he had not been mixed up in some unsavory dealings with Mr. Gamey, he would have immediately given the lie to the member for Manitoulin on the floor of the House when the charges were made."

MISS JESSIE GIBSON, GUELPH,

Hurt in Wreck and Last Woman to Escape From Shattered Coach.

WILL COME TO TORONTO.

Lord and Lady Minto to Spend the Month of May in This City.

Ottawa, March 19.—It is understood that Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Countess of Minto, with their staff and household, contemplate making a visit to Toronto and remaining there for a month or more. They will occupy the residence of Mr. J. W. Flavelle, which has placed his handsome house at their disposal, on the request of the Premier of Ontario, as, owing to the session accommodation in the parliament buildings was not obtainable.

Their Excellencies leave here the latter part of April, and will be in Toronto for the military tournament and horse show about May 1, and will remain for the races at the end of May. They will make a prior visit to Toronto on April 16 to preside at the first festival concert to be conducted by Sir A. C. MacKenzie in Massey Hall.

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

BIRTHS.

DEFOE—On Tuesday, March 17, at 195 Palmerston-avenue, the wife of E. A. Defoe, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

WOODS—WALMSLEY—Thursday, March the 19th, by the Rev. J. L. Gordon of Bond-street Congregational Church, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Walmsley, 6 Spruce-street, Miss Nellie Hawthorne Walmsley to Mr. William Woods, both of Toronto.

CHERRY—LAVELLE—At Holy Trinity Church, on March 17, 1903, by the Rev. William J. Brain, William W. Cherry, to Kathleen Lavelle, all of Toronto.

DEATHS.

CHARLTON—At her residence, Johnstreet, Weston, Ont., on Thursday, the 19th of March, 1903, Annie McNally, beloved wife of Dr. W. J. Charlton, in her 36th year.

Funeral from above address on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Toronto.

CHILTON—At 110 Lisgar-street, wife of William Chilton.

Funeral from her mother's residence (Mrs. Mary Noble), 67 Louisa-street, Friday morning, at 9 a.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

ROBINSON—At Lyondale, Birch-avenue, Balmy Beach, on March 17th, 1903, Sarah A. Robinson, relict of the late James A. Robinson of New York, and mother of Mrs. Charles T. Lyon.

Funeral Thursday, March 19th, 1903, at 2 p.m., to St. John's Cemetery, Norway.

COLOSSAL AMALGAMATION COMING

Montreal Power and Railway Companies to Unite.

Montreal, March 19.—(Special.)—It is stated here this evening, on good authority, that the biggest combination deal is yet to come.

A colossal amalgamation, involving the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company and the Montreal Street Railway, is now in sight, and it would not surprise financial interests in Montreal to see it brought about before many weeks.

The two companies together would prove one of the strongest combinations in Canada, and, with a capitalization of about $50,000,000, the people behind it could take it to the London market.

In fact, it is asserted that the leading English financiers have already scented the possibilities of such a deal, and have been in Montreal for some time, with a view of helping it along.

New York Hats for Ladies.

The stylish New Yorker is noted for her stylish hats. They are never gaudy—but always rich and tasty, yet plain. Generally they are in straw effects of splendid quality. The Dineen Company imported last week some new designs by some of the best of the New York ladies' tailors. These are precisely the same as worn by the elite of American society.

SHOWERY, TURNING COLDER.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, March 19.—(8 p.m.)—The weather has been showery to-day over the greater portions of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Rain is falling to-night in the Georgian Bay region and a considerable snowfall has occurred over Lake Superior. Extremely mild conditions have prevailed in the lower lake region and in the Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence Valley, while from Lake Superior to the Qu'Appelle Valley the weather has been decidedly cold.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Prince Albert, 18 below—14; Qu'Appelle, 20 below—16; Winnipeg, 2 below—10; Port Arthur, 16—26; Parry Sound, 46—34; Toronto, 37—48; Ottawa, 34—48; Montreal, 36—62; Quebec, 30—44; Halifax, 30—48.

Probabilities.

Lower Lake and Georgian Bay—Unsettled and showery; local thunderstorms; turning colder towards evening or during night; Saturday much colder.

Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Unsettled with showers and local thunderstorms, turning colder during the night.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Unsettled and showery; Saturday colder.

Maritime—Fair to cloudy and quite mild, with some showers, more especially on Saturday.

Lake Superior—Strong northerly winds; decidedly cold; light local snowfalls.

Manitoba—Fair and cold.

PATENTS—Fetherstonhaugh & Co. Head Office, King-street West, Toronto, and Montreal, Ottawa and Washington

Try the Decanter at Thomas.

SANDERSON'S MOUNTAIN DEW SCOTCH
An old and delicious whisky.

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Minneapolis	London	New York
Saxonia	Liverpool	Boston
Laurentian	Glasgow	New York

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