Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

Senate Reading Room

The Toronto World.

Modern man has put rubber between him and most of his discomforts. The "Berry" Rubber Heels, for instance, takes up the jar of the pavement and saves the nerves. They are manufactured by THE GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER MFG. CO. of Toronto, Limited.

TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR — EIGHT PAGES—WEDNESDAY MORNING APRIL 1 1903—EIGHT PAGES — ONE CENT

Partisan Revenge Thinly Disguised

Reference to Committee a Fine Gallery Play

In Terms of Redistribution Measure

Sir Wilfrid Announces Provisions of Bill in a Manner Most Unctious and Asserts His Confidence in Fairness of the New Divisions.

Ottawa, March 31.—(From World Staff Correspondent.)—The government redistribution bill has been brought down,but all the fine points of the Liberal revenge for Conservative redistribution bills of the past have not yet been revealed. The reference of the details of the bill to a conference of seven members of the House, four chosen by the government and three by the opposition, will but delay the feeding fat of the ancient grudge. The opposition is inclined to accept Sir Wilfrid's suggestion and act on this conference. When the bill comes up for a second reading the Conservatives will ask if the government had prepared schedules showing the proposed boundaries of the readjusted constituencies. If these schedules are admitted then the offer of a conference will be proven to be a cheap bit of sophistry.

Playing to Galleries.

The opinion is prevailent among the Conservatives that Sir Wilfrid's conference suggestion is a fine play to the gallery, for it is believed that the government has already fixed on the limits of the new seats. There will be only about 15 constituencies for the conference to discuss, for the others will have been set at rest by reason of the principle of county boundaries.

The fact that Bob Holmes, M.P. for West Huron, has already published in his paper the new limits of the Hurons is good reason for believing that the limits of every constituency as decided on by the government could be published if the government so desired.

Altogether, however, the effect of the bill is still in solution. A precipitation is due any day.

Announces the Terms.

Sir Wilfrid personified peace as he arose to present his redistribution bill that aims to legislate many of his fellow-members out of existence. Thruout his presentation of the measure he constantly consulted notes, as if he feared he might get aside from a path laid down beforehand. He assumed he was doing the fair thing, tho it meant slaughter to many. The bill was but an expression of the constitution that ordered a distribution of seats after each decennial census.

It was not a discretionary measure as was the measure introduced three years ago, but it was the fulfilling of an imperative and needed duty. It was necessarily unfortunate that the redistribution would cause serious disturbance in many provinces in their proportion of representtation. Passing to representation by population of the provinces, he read a table showing the census returns of 1891-1901.

Noted the Excitement.

The Premier noted that there had been excitement in the provinces that were losing members, but nothing could be done, as the letter of the law had to be carried out. Personally he was sorry some members would have to disappear, but law, and more particularly mathematics had to be applied. Parliament was merely the instrument of the law in allotting the number of seats to the provinces. But in the creation of constituencies the power of parliament was not limited. It could be exercised for good or for evil. In previous redistribution bills the Liberals had claimed that they were not fairly dealt with. Sir Wilfrid promised not to take unfair advantage of his opponents.

"I would avoid on this occasion,which in some respects a solemn one, I would avoid, as far as I can any recrimination concerning the past. But without any recrimination let me call attention to a list of 42 constituencies in Ontario, created by the redistributions of 1882 and 1889, in which the total of the popular vote recorded gave a clear Liberal majority, but in which there was a clear Conservative majority of members elected.

List of Constituencies.

The names of these constituencies are as follows: Bruce, E., W.; S.; Hastings, N., E., W.; Durham, E., W.; Elgin, E., W.; Essex, N., S.; Kent, Lambton, E., W.; Leeds and Grenville, Leeds, S.; Grenville, S.; Lanark, N., S.; Northumberland, E., W.; Peterboro, E., W.; Oxford, S., N.; Renfrew, N., S.; Ontario, N., S., W.; Victoria, N., S.; Perth, N., S.; Waterloo, N., S.; Wellington, C., N., S.; Wentworth, Brant, N., S.

"Here we have 42 constituencies in which the popular vote for the Liberal candidates in the last election was 88,305 and the popular vote in favor of the Conservative candidates 86,392, a clear Liberal majority of 1973. The result was that in 42 ridings which gave a clear Liberal majority there were 25 Conservatives elected and 17 Liberals. Such a condition of things is not fair or just, not conducive of good government.

Would Undo Evil.

We certainly intend to undo this evil. We intend to undo the injustice perpetrated at the expense of the Liberal party and yet not to perpetrate a similar injustice at the expense of our opponents. We wish to introduce a fair measure of justice, freedom and responsibility. We have always maintained that the guiding principle in redistribution should be that the county boundaries should be preserved. We should take the map of the municipal organization of the Dominion and make it the basis of the parliamentary representation."

One for Some Counties.

There were counties for which one member was sufficient and to which the principle of population would not warrant giving more. Then there were others so small relative to the unit that they should not send even one member. There was a combination needed. Then he came to the most delicate point of all. By whom should the divisions of the Dominion be made, by whom the union of ridings, so that the unit of population could apply? This was of great moment. He considered the best policy to follow was the method and rule laid down by Great Britain. Hence he proposed to follow British precedent in his bill. In 1884, when Gladstone brought in his readjustment of the British seats, he suggested that the details be prepared by a conference of the two parties, and Salisbury was invited to meet and discuss the measure with the government. The Liberals had always advocated this move. They did so in 1892, but the Conservatives, then in power, would not accept it.

By House Committee.

Therefore, he intended to have the details of the redistribution bill discussed by a select committee of the House, if that was acceptable to the opposition. He then read the bill, as follows:

An act to readjust the representation in the House of Commons:

"Whereas, the result of the census of 1901 necessitated a readjustment of the representation in the House of Commons, pursuant to the provisions of the B.N.A. act, 1867, other statutes made in that behalf and it is expedient at the same time to provide for an increased representation in the said House of the N.W.T.

Therefore His Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

214 Members in All.

1. The House of Commons shall consist of 214 members, of whom 86 shall be elected by Ontario, 65 from Quebec, 18 from Nova Scotia, 13 from New Brunswick,10 from Manitoba, 7 from British Columbia, 4 from Prince Edward Island, 10 from Northwest Territories, and 1 from the Yukon Territory.

2. The said province and territories respectively shall for the purpose of the election of members to serve in the said House of Commons be divided into electoral districts and be represented as provided in the schedule to this act.

3. Every town, village, township, parish or place lying within the territorial limits of any electoral district, and not specifically included in any other electoral district by the said schedule, shall be and be taken to be part of the electoral district in which it is so locally situated.

4. Wherever in the said schedule any word or expression is used to denote the name of any territorial division, such word or expression shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed as indicating such territorial division as it exists, and is bounded at the date of the passing of this act.

5. This act shall take effect only on the dissolution of the present parliament.

Committee of Seven.

Continuing, Sir Wilfrid picked up the thread of his suggestion of a special committee, and said he proposed on the second reading of the bill to refer it to such a committee, composed of seven members,three of whom would be selected by the opposition. This committee would create the constituencies to elect members to the Commons. He took credit to himself that in this way he could not be charged with presenting a bill to be swallowed holus bolus by the House, but a bill every detail of which would be discussed with his opponents. Thus the bill would be free from the blemishes of its predecessor, if the opposition would agree to meet the government fairly, and it would not be a disgrace or a measure of mere pretension.

Letter of Constitution.

In regard to the representation of the Northwest Territories, he cited that they had a population according to the census of 158,940. This would give them six members, but the government was bound by the letter of the constitution. The Northwest Territories would be given ten members. The population was now at least 250,000, and it was increasing by leaps and bounds.

Mr. Taylor: **But they must be British subjects.**

Sir Wilfrid replied that was so, and

Continued on Page 2.

INSIST ON PUBLICITY.

Ottawa, March 31.—(Special.)—Mr. Monk comes back at the G.T.R. He will ask on Thursday:

1. Have any definite proposals been made to the government in regard to the building of an additional transcontinental line of railway thru Canada?

2. Will the government lay them before parliament before accepting them?

3. Is it the intention of the government to make a binding agreement?

4. Who made the proposals?

NO FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

Albany, N.Y., March 31.—State Commissioner of Agriculture Weitin stated to-day that there is no foot and mouth disease among any cattle in this State. The herd killed at Charlton, Washington County, was afflicted with tuberculosis, and not with foot and mouth disease.

Wrought Iron Fences made to last by the Canada Foundry Company, Limited. 14-16 King Street East.

The Caledon Mountain Trout Club.

Mr. J. F. Ellis, the genial president of this club, and Mr. Charles Wilmot, the able managing director, these days are wearing the "smile that won't come off." Everyone is congratulating them on the near completion of the unique clubhouse, which, situated amid the picturesque beauties of the Credit Forks, is itself a marvel of modern luxury in the completeness of its appointments for the comfort of members. The matter of illuminating this magnificent building for more than a year past has indeed been a "burning question," but finally our young Canadian lighting corporation, which is rapidly growing into giant form, has carried off the palm over electricity and acetylene, and booked a contract for a two hundred light plant for Caledon Mountain Club. We congratulate the SICHE GAS COMPANY on its deserved success, and are proud to know that Toronto is the home of a purely Canadian concern, capable of holding its own with any company in the world in the field of fine art illumination. We understand that the Siche Company, in addition to its usual church, store and hotel lighting orders, is now booking orders daily for the finer class of Muskoka summer residences.

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

10c Gates Cigar sold for 5c.—Havana. Alive Bollard, New Store, 1[illegible] Yonge St.

Did you ever try the top barrel?

REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION

Ottawa, March 31.—(Special.)—The Redistribution bill as presented by Sir Wilfrid Laurier indicates this showing:

	1891.	1901.
Canada	4,883,829	5,371,215
Prince Edward I.	109,078	103,259
Nova Scotia	450,396	459,574
New Brunswick	321,263	321,129
Ontario	2,114,221	2,182,947
Manitoba	152,206	255,211
British Columbia	98,173	178,627
Northwest Territories	66,799	158,940
Quebec	1,483,335	1,648,898

Quebec is the pivotal province for the allotment of seats, and, as Quebec had 65 members, according to the B.N.A. Act, the unit of representation was 25,367 for all the provinces.

Hence Prince Edward Island would, by the new bill, have only four members, losing one.

Nova Scotia 18 instead of 20.

New Brunswick 13 in place of 14.

Ontario 86 instead of 92.

Thus all the provinces east of Lake Superior except Quebec, lose members.

But to even up the losses British Columbia will have seven instead of six.

Manitoba 10 instead of seven.

N.W.T., not coming under the special provision of the B.N.A. Act, is given 10 members.

CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS SHOW LARGE INCREASE

March Was Record Month for Port of Toronto, and Increase Seems Likely to Continue.

Toronto had a record-breaking March in many ways. Among them, in the matter of customs receipts. Toronto's customs receipts for the month that ended at 5 p.m. yesterday show an immense gain over the corresponding month last year, while for the period of nine months of the fiscal year already completed the increase is no less gratifying. The figures are:

March, 1903	$ 731,502.48
March, 1902	568,220.80
Increase	163,281.68

Total collections for the nine months of the fiscal year 1902-03 were $5,233,676, as compared with the corresponding period of 1901-02, $4,514,398, or an increase of $719,278. The number of entries were 84,452, as against 77,414.

The customs collections at Montreal also show a large increase for the month. In comparison, Toronto gets the palm. The figures for the Canadian metropolis reads as follows:

March, 1903	$ 976,320
March, 1902	792,688
Increase	183,637

JURY SAY MURDER.

Listened to Evidence That Makes It Look Bad for McGrain.

The adjourned coroner's inquest on the death of George Williams was held in the Police Court last night. Coroner M. M. Crawford heard the evidence. Hartley Dewart, K.C., appeared for the Crown, E. A. Forster for the relatives of the deceased and T. C. Robinette, K.C., for the prisoner, Christopher McGrain.

The first witness called was Dr. Wainwright, house surgeon of St. Michael's Hospital. In answer to the Crown Attorney's questions he said that he was present when Williams was brought to the hospital, at about 12 p.m., on Monday, March 23, that the man was in a very bad condition, as if he had suffered from a very severe shock, that he examined the wound with a probe, had it packed and that the prisoner had been given some water and put to bed. Dr. McKeown had been called and arrived at about 1 o'clock, but considered that everything necessary had been done. Dr. Wainwright was present on Wednesday night, when Williams made his statement, and said that the deceased had been told, and understood perfectly that he was going to die. He agreed exactly with the statement made by Dr. Caven after his postmortem examination.

Mr. Robinette then examined the witness as to the care which Williams had received at the hospital. Could nothing more have been done on Monday night? Dr. McKeown had said that nothing else was necessary. When had the wounded man been attended to again? On Tuesday at 2 o'clock. Dr. Wren removed the packing, dressed the wound and replaced it. This was repeated on Wednesday, and nothing else was done, except to relieve the pain before his death. Were not about two quarts of blood and water taken from the wound after his death?" asked Mr. Robinette. Dr. Wainwright replied in the affirmative, and said that it probably proceeded from some internal hemorrhage. "Could nothing have been done to stop it?" queried the Attorney. "The condition of the patient did not justify it," replied the witness. Mr. Robinette then asked what measures had been taken to ascertain Williams' condition, and the doctor replied that he had tested his pulse.

Alex. Downey, court stenographer, testified as to Williams' identification of McGrain as the man who had stabbed him, and Mrs. Lizzie Auben, sometimes known as "Orange Liz," stepped into the box.

Mrs. Auben keeps house for Robert Short, 14 Eastern-avenue, and McGrain and his wife had been there the afternoon previous to the stabbing. Mrs. Auben was asked if she recognized the prisoner as McGrain. "I should know him, when he hit me with a brick," she replied. McGrain had been at her house the Monday afternoon, had sent out for whiskey, flourished a penknife, and threatened to surgically remove her windpipe.

A number of other witnesses were called, who gave evidence to the effect that McGrain and Williams had met at Wright's Hotel on the corner of King and Parliament, that Williams had, jocularly or otherwise, called McGrain, who was the worse for liquor, a Fenian, and that McGrain had followed Williams from the hotel, leaving a half-glass of beer on the bar. Thos. Tretter heard a man who he thought was McGrain, call threateningly to Williams on their way down Trinity-street.

The verdict returned by the jury was: "George Williams was killed by a stab wound unlawfully inflicted by Christopher McGrain."

McGrain appeared in yesterday's Police Court and was remanded for a week.

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

TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

St. James Cathedral, Lenten service 12.30 p.m.

Church of the Redeemer, Stayner's "Crucifixion," 8 p.m.

Douglas Hall, L. O. L. 791 banquet, 8 p.m.

Armories, Q. O. R. parade, 8 p.m.

Toronto McAll Auxiliary meeting, 263 Jarvis-street, 4.30 p.m.

Webb's, Thirteen Club, J. L. Hughes on "Education," 8 p.m.

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

This Isn't a Joke, Either.

The price of coal will come down into $7 per to-day, a sure sign of spring.

Try the Decanter at Thomas.

THREE BRICKS AND A HAT.

THE GREAT NATIONAL JOKER (in the background): Waal, yes, I'm kinder kalkilatin' on Johnny Canuck makin' a kick thar.

FAVORS IRELAND'S CAUSE BY A VOTE IN THE COMMONS

Ottawa, March 31.—(Special.)—Hon. John Costigan's resolution on Home Rule was presented to-day and supported largely by the government, being carried on a vote. The best speech on the Liberal side was made by Charles Marcil, whose utterances stamp him as an orator. Next to him came Mr. Fitzpatrick, who has a peculiar manner that carried conviction. Away ahead came E. F. Clarke for the Conservatives, who always commands the close attention of the House.

Hon. John Costigan's resolution on Home Rule was presented to-day and supported largely by the government, was carried on a vote. Mr. Costigan in presenting his resolution recalled the fact that he had introduced a similar one and the first of its kind 20 years ago. He voiced sympathy with Great Britain's plan to settle the land question. He was interrupted at this point by ironical cries from the opposition, and replied with heat that he had always been sincere in his wishes for the welfare of England. He explained that the object of his resolution was to have this parliament give some expression of congratulation to England on the bright prospect of a united empire and of the settlement of the ancient wrongs of Ireland. He praised the generous spirit of Britain. He believed it was as important to reconcile the reasonable aspirations of the Irish people as to cement the South African Colonies.

Raised a Laugh.

Mr. Hackett (P.E.I.) made an impromptu speech seconding the resolution. He raised a laugh by challenging the government to vote against it. He thought the resolution would strengthen the hands of Imperial statesmen. John Charlton made a break in the harmonious proceedings. He considered that the removal of Ireland's grievances was not a question for colonial interference. Canada had nothing to do with it. If the resolution was passed Canada was entitled to be told she was impertinent and had meddled with matters not within her province. He took a rap at the government, saying that if papers relating to the purchase of supplies for the Imperial government could not be brought down by the House, so also the passing of such a resolution was a similar act of discourtesy.

Canada's Own Trouble.

Jabel Robinson had no use for Mr. Costigan's resolution. Canada had enough trouble to settle without dragging Ireland into this parliament. The British government had been more than generous toward Ireland. He called the resolution buncombe, and declared that it wasted the time of the House, which he calculated as costing the Country $28 a minute.

Mr. Costigan was not the only sinner in this manner of wasting Canada's surplus. The Irish could take care of themselves.

Dr. Sproule wanted to know whether the government would place the Irish and the cattle embargo in the same category. A resolution re the embargo had been viewed as one of want of confidence. What of this resolution? He considered the discussion was a more waste of time and unwise. Canada had no right to advise the Imperial government in the discharge of its duties.

Irish Are Divided.

He read from the speeches of prominent Englishmen statements holding similar views. Treating the general question of home rule the doctor declared that he Irish leaders themselves were divided as to its efficacy, then why should Canada take it up? He appealed to the House to vote against the resolution on the ground that it was unwise to bring these disturbing questions into the House.

Charles Marcil spoke in support of Mr. Costigan's resolution. There were in Canada to-day nearly one million people of Irish origin. This parliament represented these people, and he would add his voice to congratulate Imperial statesmen in their giving fair play to to Ireland. The colonies had the right to utter an opinion on affairs tending to the progress of the empire. If England meted out to the Irish the fair treatment given to Canada, King Edward's reign would be made famous.

Time for Moderation.

Andrew Broder thought the present was a time for moderation than for agitation. The main argument for home rule was that it would settle the land question. But the land question was already settled. Home rule was not needed. But the men who supported the resolution were like the men who had a grievance, and when told it could be settled, said: "I don't want it settled, I want a grievance." So it was with Mr. Costigan. He would remind him that "a bird never flies to the top of the mountain with one wing." Mr. Costigan had lost one wing the land question. "He is playing his harp, not the Irish harp, and has climbed up on the band wagon as the procession goes by."

Something for Canada.

Mr. Kemp made a strong Canadian speech, declaring that Canada should be this parliament's theme. He thought the resolution was empty, and those who supported it were not sincere, because they were not prepared to do anything to back it up. He termed the resolution a hollow mockery.

Col. Hughes challenged any member to name a grievance the Irish suffered under that was not endured by British and Scotch.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that whatever the appropriateness of the motion stil it had to be voted on. He would support it because he believed in Ireland's cause. Tho Canada had been told by a British statesman that she was going outside of her province in passing such resolutions, yet times had changed. Relations between Great Britain and her colonies were closer than they were 22 years ago. Canada could now offer advice without any rebuke. He cited the resolution passed at the time of the South African war. There was no rebuff. By the same token Canada could send congratulations regarding Ireland. Why Ireland had not Home Rule was owing to the distrust of Britishers for the Irish. Some of the Irish leaders had given cause for distrust.

Home Rule's Meaning.

Were he an Imperial M.P. he would tell Irishmen that Home Rule did not mean separation. He would tell the British government what it should be told. It should appeal to the heart of the Irishmen and be more generous in granting reforms.

Mr. Borden took exception to the resolution because it criticized the tone of a debate in the Imperial House. While he thought the Irish might be benefited by Home Rule, yet the claims of the residents of the Northwest Territories for Home Rule might also be viewed by this government. (Applause.) Perhaps such claims would be more pertinent to the House. Still he concluded to vote for the resolution.

Mr. Fitzpatrick replied to Dr. Reid, who had said that he thought Mr. Costigan was playing with the resolution, and testified to the sentiment of Irish Roman Catholics, and said that Mr. Costigan deserved well of them.

Urged the Passage.

The House should pass the resolution and congratulate Ireland on her way to peace and prosperity. It was important for Canada and for the British empire that Ireland should be made content. E. F. Clarke gave reasons for opposing the resolution. He was an Irishman and thought it was inexpedient to draw into the resolution any reference to Home Rule. It would not conduce to the peace of Ireland.

All parties were uniting in Ireland, and such a resolution might do harm. It could not do good. Canada's resolution re South Africa was a different thing from the present situation, because the former appealed to the whole empire and Great Britain needed a voice from the colonies.

Pertinent Queries Put.

Mr. Clarke asked Mr. Costigan to ad-

Continued on Page 2.

BANQUET TO A JOURNALIST.

A neat little spread was tendered William Richmond Smith at the National Club last night by a number of his friends in newspaper and other circles. The occasion was the announcement of Mr. Smith of his intention to cave next week for a foreign tour that will keep him away for a year. As The Montreal Star correspondent in South Africa, and later editor of The News in Toronto, Mr. Smith has endeared himself to a host of prominent people. The banquet was a very genial affair, partaking of nothing formal. Among those present and replying to toasts were: W. Richmond Smith, M. R. Jennings, A. H. U. Colquhoun, John Lewis, H. D. Eby, F. A. Rowlatt, J. S. Douglas, C. C. Norris, Ald. S. G. Curry, E. Sterling Dean, M E. Nicholls, Morgan Jellett, Philip Davey, Clement E. Crowley, W. H. Caraswell, George Ernest Macrae, J. H. Woods, chairman.

Adjournment of Three Weeks Forced

Sequel of Lengthy Discussion in the House.

While Tribunal Hears Bribery Charge

FINAL EFFORT FUTILE.

The following amendments offered yesterday by the opposition were defeated:

By Mr. St. John.

That the said bill be not now read a third time, but that it be referred back to a committee of the whole House with instructions to add the following as section 4 thereof:

4. No evidence tendered in support of the charges made by R. R. Gamey in the House on the 11th day of March, 1903, confirmed by his statement made to this House on the 27th day of March, 1903, or any of them, shall be rejected by the commissioners except for reasons stated by them or one of them and concurred in by both of the commissioners.

By. Mr. Matheson.

That all the words in the motion after the word "that" be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"This House regrets that the provisions of section 27 of the Act respecting the representation of the people in the Legislative Assembly have not been complied with by the issue of a writ for an election to fill the vacancy in the representation of the North Riding of Renfrew in this House in accordance with the warrant of the Speaker of the House and directs that the said writ be issued without further delay.

By. Mr. Gamey.

That the said bill be not now read a third time, but that the same be referred back to a committee of the whole House with instructions to strike out the words "the last clause of" in the last line of section 3.

The bill reads that the statement of Mr. Gamey shall be deemed to be a charge under the last clause of the commission. Striking out the words "the last clause of," the effect of Mr. Gamey's resolution is plain.

GROWTH OF RURAL DELIVERY

United States Postoffice Department Now Serves One-Third Population.

IT IS NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENT

History of Movement and Figures Showing Its Remarkable Development and Popularity.

Washington, March 31.—The wonderful growth of the rural free delivery system in the United States since its inauguration in 1896 is shown by the appropriation made for carrying on this postal service by the last Congress. The first appropriation made for the rural free delivery was in February, 1893, when $10,000 was made available for experimenting with the plan. The last Congress appropriated $12,500,000 for the service. In 1896 rural free delivery was started, with 42 routes, and on March 15 last there were 14,062 routes in successful operation thruout the country.

In February, 1893, when Congress appropriated $10,000 to try the system, Postmaster-General Wilson S. Birrell refused to avail himself of the appropriation or test the scheme. In 1894 and 1895 Congress appropriated the same amount, but Mr. Bissell still refused to use the money. On July 1, 1896, Congress provided $40,000 for the experiment, and Postmaster-General Wilson, altho opposed to the plan, reluctantly decided to try the experiment. In August, 1896, 10 postoffice inspectors were selected to go over the country and choose routes for the experiment. Forty-three points were selected in the United States at which to try these experiments, and between October, 1896, and February 1, 1897, all the 43 routes were established.

Realized Its Possibilities.

Postmaster-General Wilson expected to make a report to Congress on the subject, but owing to the lateness of the establishment of the service, he was unable to select data before the expiration of Congress on March 4, 1897. Then came a change in administration, the Republicans again assuming the reins of government. For the fiscal year 1897 Congres appropriated $50,000 for the rural service. Perry S. Heath, First Assistant Postmaster-General, on being shown the possibilities of the service, gave orders that every dollar be spent, and that the experiment of testing this new service be conducted to the fullest extent.

It was in Carroll County, Md., that the first system of rural delivery for a county was tried, and the system perfected. The first route ever established in the rural free delivery service was in the fall of 1896 at Charlestown, W. Va., Postmaster-General Wilson's home. This was a plain, ordinary rural delivery route, without postal wagons or the features which make rural delivery so successful at this time. Two weeks later four routes were established at Westminster, Md., and gradually the first 43 routes were inaugurated in various parts of the country.

It was during the summer of 1898 that a plan for the "traveling postoffice" was laid before Supt. Machen, of the free delivery service. This wagon was fitted up like a railway mail car, and a carrier traveled with it to assort and distribute the mail as the wagon went over the route. The plan so pleased Mr. Machen that the government purchased it and paid for its transportation to the route selected for its operation. On April 1, 1899, the first postal wagon, known as wagon No. 1, started from Westminster, Md., with a carrier inside, who supplied nine postoffices and delivered mail to farmers along the route. The "traveling postoffice" was an immediate success, and it became a permanent feature of the rural service, and at the present time there is a large number of these wagons were used all over the country.

County Service Experiment.

It was not until the summer of 1899 that the plan for a complete county service was laid before Postmaster-General Smith. Up to this time the service had been fragmentary, and no system by counties had been arranged, and there was no way by which

Continued on Page 8.

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

If Not, Why Not?

You should have an Accident Policy. See Walter H. Blight Phone 2270, Medical Building, Bay and Richmond-Streets. 136

Last Hours of the Debate Marked by Continued Adherence of Every Member of the Government's Forces—Trial Will Commence Monday.

The House is adjourned for three weeks, pending the trial of the bribery charges. This is the sequel of the bitter contest in the provincial parliament provoked by the allegation of the member for Manitoulin that he had been bribed by agents of the administration to betray his Conservative constituency. Three weeks have been consumed in the discussion, and at every stage the proceedings have been along the lines of strict party votes. Two distinct questions have been involved in the debate—the character of the tribunal and the scope of the investigation. The position of the government as announced by the Premier, that a judicial commission should hear the charges, has been inflexibly maintained by the Liberals, while the opposition has held with equal tenacity to the theory that the House should be the jury to investigate charges effecting its honor.

Desire Wide Scope.

When the opposition discovered that they must submit to a judicial tribunal they sought as a secondary consideration to secure a wide scope for the hearing so that any evidence tending to prove the truth of the Gamey accusations, tho possibly not in strict accord with the cold rules of evidence, might be introduced. In both of these propositions the government has won, the majority of five never varying. As a last resort the opposition urged the House to remain in session during the investigation in order that a supervision at least might be maintained over the proceedings of the commission. This, too, was denied.

Views of Both Sides.

The contention of the government is that the commission, as it is constituted, has ample scope to accord a full investigation to the accusations. The counsel for the prosecution maintains that this is not the case, and that the progress of the trial will develop the exceedingly narrow limits into which the commission has been forced.

Spectacula Trial Promised.

The trial promises to be one of the most spectacular in Canadian political history. The eminent legal talent each side has provided renders certain full technical protection to all interests. The issue, involving as it does the fate of the government, the integrity of cabinet ministers and the examination of more than a hundred witnesses, contributes all the elements of a dramatic situation. That three weeks will be required to complete the investigation is certain.

Some apprehension has been expressed by those interested in the full publicity of all evidence bearing on the case that some of the witnesses who are relied upon to prove the charges may not be available when wanted, but as far as known, none of them have fled yet. The prosecution is carefully guarding the list of witnesses, and it is a question whether the full list will be supplied to the tribunal before the commission convenes.

Some Sharp Examinations.

When it is recalled that E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., one of the most severe cross-examining lawyers in the Dominion will have several hours convession with Mr. Gamey in the witness box, and that Hon. Samuel H. Blake, K.C., will perform the same cross examining service for Secretary Stratton, the entertaining character of the trial may be easily imagined. This is the ordeal that confronts every witness called during the three weeks' session of the commission.

Details of the Day.

The legislature yesterday adopted the bill of the Attorney-General respecting evidence after voting down several amendments proposed by Conservatives, and calculated to widen the scope of the inquiry and allow evidence to be put in which they claim will not be admitted under the limited and restricted powers of the judges. The Carscallen amendment went to a vote and was lost on a straight party division, the government having a majority of five. Several other amendments were declared lost on the same division.

The House again divided on the Premier's motion to adjourn until April 21, after the leaders on both sides had expressed themselves briefly. There was no disposition to delay the final decision, and two hours sufficed to clear the slate.

Several members were away, and their names do not appear in the division list, except among the "pairs."

Third Reading of Bills.

The first business was the third reading of the bill of Hon. J. M. Gibson, respecting evidence. Mr. Carscallen's amendment introduced on Monday and given in full in Tuesday morning's World, concerning the powers of the judges to the taking of evidence, met the usual fate, as did two amendments by Mr. Gamey, one by Mr. St. John and one by Mr. Matheson. An interim appropriation of $345,000 was passed without comment, and then the House divided on the resolution of the Premier to adjourn till April 21.

Will Meet on Friday.

Mr. Ross intimated that the commission would meet on Friday of this week and get down to the taking of evidence on Monday next. The counsel on both sides, it is understood, will be ready to go on by that time. Just what construction the judges will place on the terms of the commission will not be known until the case is under way. Mr. Gamey will, of course, be able to tell his whole story, but the Conservatives fear that the main kick from the counsel for the accused will come when they attempt to give evidence to corroborate what the chief witness against the government will say. If Gamey is not allowed to call witnesses to corroborate him the whole investigation will simmer down to Gamey on one hand and the men accused on the other. But the chief reliance will be placed on the force of public opinion, if any such a game is attempted. The first evidence that is excluded will be a convincing argument that the Conservatives were right in insisting on the scope being so widened as to admit the evidence supporting the charges, even tho the men accused were not present when the events took place. This is the principal factor which will induce Mr. Gamey to go before the commission. If his whole case is not got in, it is argued, public opinion will condemn the government, even tho the verdict of the commissioners may be favorable to them.

Consumed Three Weeks.

Just three weeks were consumed by the Gamey charges in the legislature. It was on Wednesday, the 11th day of March, when the member for Manitoulin arose in his place in the legislature after the seconder of the address to the Lieutenant-Governor had finished with his speech laudatory of the government, no one knew what he was going to say. Shortly before the House met he requested the Conservative whip to be allowed the floor to make a statement to the House regarding his position. The request was communicated to Mr. Whitney and, as everyone was anxious to know just how Mr. Gamey was going to reconcile his attitude with the fact that he had been elected as a Conservative, Mr. Whitney said: "Well, let him go." Before Mr. Valentine Stock finished his speech, Mr. Whitney moved down several seats to be close enough to hear well what the member for Manitoulin was going to say.

Gamey's Exposure.

Mr. Gamey read a lengthy statement, which he prefaced with the remark that no doubt the House was anxious to hear where he stood and they should have been told long before. Then followed the recital of the shameful effort of the government to bribe him

Continued on Page 2.

SUPPLIES VOTED.

Civil government	$ 25,000
Legislation	25,000
Administration of justice	40,000
Education	250,000
Public institutions maintenance	65,000
Agriculture	20,000
Immigration and colonization	2,000
Repairs public buildings	8,000
Public works, including contracts for School of Science $30,000 and London Asylum $10,000	60,000
Colonization roads	5,000
Charges Crown Lands	10,000
Miscellaneous	50,000
	$745,000

SIR WILFRID TO RESIGN.

London, March 31.—Canadian cables to London newspapers report that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada, intends retiring after the next general election.

All the newest designs in Wrought Iron Fences. Closest prices. Canada Foundry Company, Limited. 14-16 King Street East.

Miners Get the Advance.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 31.—Bituminous coal miners of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, will begin work to-morrow under the new wage agreement, providing for an advance of 10 to 20 per cent. Nearly 300,000 men will be affected.

DEATHS.

CRAWFORD—At St. Michael's Hospital, March 31, 1903, Robert Crawford, collector for the Township of Scarboro, age 75 years.

Funeral Friday at 2 p.m., from his residence at East Toronto, to Knox Church Cemetery, Agincourt.

GILMOR—At his late residence, 324 Jarvis-street, on Tuesday, March 31, Isaac C. Gilmor.

Funeral on Thursday at 3.30 p.m. Private.

GLASBY—At No. 8 Lindsay-avenue, on March 30, 1903, Eliza Jane Glasby, beloved wife of W. R. Glasby.

Funeral will leave the above address Wednesday, April 1, at 2 p.m.

MERSON—In Toronto, on March 31, 1903, Gordon Chapman, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Merson, 1337 West King-street, aged 7 years and 6 months.

Funeral private.

STARK—At 6 Baldwin-street, on the 30th inst., Helen Purdie, widow of the late Capt. William Stark and mother of Inspector Stark of this city.

Funeral private. Please do not send flowers.

Six o'clock dinner at New Carlton Hotel

Toronto Imitates Gotham.

We advised you in this column over two weeks ago that brown felt hats were the particular style on Fifth-avenue, New York, and now that the news is confirmed by the presence of some visitors here who rank among the "400," we wish to call again your notice to this popular fashion in men's spring hats. They are positively the only thing for spring wear. Dineen Company have a line of them just in. They are Dunlap's and Heath's sole Canadian agents.

FAIR AND COOLER.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, March 31 (8 p.m.)—The weather continues very mild thruout the Dominion. A general rain has fallen to-day in the Maritime Provinces and showers have occurred in Manitoba; elsewhere it has been fair.

Minimum and maximum temperatures—Victoria, 42—50; Kamloops, 46—48; Calgary, 28—46; Edmonton, 26—46; Qu'Appelle, 34—54; Winnipeg, 22—38; Port Arthur, 30—40; Parry Sound, 26—46; Toronto, 32—50; Ottawa, 30—38; Montreal, 30—32; Quebec, 30—46; Halifax, 32—48.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Moderate northerly and easterly winds; fair and a little cooler.

Upper St. Lawrence and Ottawa Valley—Moderate to fresh northwesterly and northerly winds; fair and a little cooler.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Fresh to strong northerly and westerly winds; fair and cool.

Maritime Provinces—Fresh westerly winds; fair and mild.

Lake Superior—Easterly winds; fair, becoming showery at night in western districts.

Manitoba—Fresh southerly to westerly winds; milder and showery.

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

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

May, 31.	From.	At.
Barbarossa	New York	Bremen
Kr. Pr. Wilhelm	New York	Cherbourg
Blucher	New York	Glasgow
Astoria	New York	Glasgow
Vaderland	New York	Antwerp
Parisian	St. John, N.B.	Moville