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Senate Reading Room
5feb 01

AFFIDAVITS OF CROOKED WORK FLOURISHED BY BOTH PARTIES

Mr. Graham of Brockville Makes a Sensational Speech in the Legislature—A Crushing Retort From Mr. Macdiarmid, West Elgin—Debate on the Budget Speech Continues.

The sturdy member from Stormont, Mr. John McLaughlin, resumed the budget debate in the Legislature yesterday afternoon. The Finance Commission's report was a strong condemnation of its originators. It showed that the Reform Government received a surplus of over four million dollars in 1873, took over five millions from the municipalities for liquor licenses, sold hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of assets and yet had been so extravagant that direct taxation had become the sequel.

He was anxious for the development of New Ontario, but it should be for the benefit of the people of the province and not for private individuals. When New Ontario has been developed he did not want to see the people held by the throat by corporations. He would give hearty support to the proposal for the construction of a Government railway to the Temiscaming, but there was no time to waste in talk.

The million dollars proposed to be expended on the highways of Ontario would be worthy of support, if it was expended economically and impartially instead of politically as a corruption fund.

Agin' the Government.

J. A. Auld (East Essex) replied for the Government, strongly advocating aid to the dressed beef and beet root industries. He was not prepared to give unqualified support to the Government construction of a railway to the Temiscaming region unless the city of Toronto co-operated. He considered the capitalists and merchants of Toronto should do something if they wanted Toronto to get the trade of that district.

Dr. B. Jessop of Lincoln charged the Minister of Agriculture with having thru "ignorance and stupidity" caused a useless destruction of $500,000 worth of fruit trees in Lincoln County in the attempt which he had abandoned of stamping out the San Jose scale. While desirous of the development of New Ontario, he did not wish to see the Government give one-half the province to develop the other.

Mentioned the White Elephant.

George P. Graham of Brockville said the financial policy of the Opposition was "take in less, pay out more and have more left." If Toronto papers were to be believed the city of Toronto had great financial difficulties to deal with. If Toronto had had a Christopher Findlay Fraser to build the new City Hall they would not have had such a white elephant on their hands.

He believed Canada's progress would be along peaceful lines, Rev. Armstrong Black to the contrary notwithstanding. He considered the Government might be carried on with a little less of the close economy which verges on parsimony.

It being 6 o'clock the House rose for recess.

Mr. Graham Read an Affidavit.

Resuming at 8 o'clock, Mr. Graham devoted some time to discussing the rumored intention of Mr. Marter to retire from political life after the dissolution of the Legislature. He said a number of pleasant things about the member for North Toronto and advised the Opposition to catch up with Mr. Marter in regard to development policy. A review of the good roads movement was given, including the recent convention at Ottawa. He admitted that the member for West Toronto had introduced a labor bill, but he said the Opposition was not favorable to labor legislation.

He would try to prove, he said, that some of the evidence presented in the North Waterloo case was presented and paid for by the Conservative party. To prove this he read an affidavit by one Albert Hozzard, ex-hotelkeeper, Berlin.

Affidavit Challenged.

Mr. Kribs and Mr. Graham had a hot passage of cross-firing, Mr. Kribs asserting that the affidavit cost the Government a large sum of money, and in connection with Bozzard a Grit organizer got a black eye.

The affidavit had 14 clauses and detailed a story of alleged threats and bribery by Conservative organizers to induce him to give false evidence in the North Waterloo election case. The affidavit deposed that the bargain at first was that he was to give false evidence for $100, but that this the bargain at first was that he was to take it out in clothing to that amount from J. H. Slump, to whom he gave a note as a blind, which note was to be met by Slump. Mr. Graham flourished a note given by Bozzard for $50 to Slump, which he said was met by Slump to corroborate the truthfulness of the affidavit which was made on June 27, 1900.

How Liberals Try to Win.

Mr. F. G. Macdiarmid of West Elgin pointed out peculiarities in the financial statement indicative of a desire to deceive the people. The Conservatives were charged with bringing in no labor legislation. The saw-log policy had built up Canadian towns and villages, and had it been accepted when first proposed by the Conservatives, $3,000,000 more would have been expended among the wage-earners of Ontario.

Mr. Macdiarmid more than gave Mr. Graham a Roland for his Oliver in the affidavit line. He considered an apology due from the Provincial Secretary, Hon. J. R. Stratton. He based this upon an affidavit made by John Merry of St. Thomas, to show that Liberals induced one John Taylor to personate a vote, the said Taylor being taken to vote by a nephew of the Liberal candidate. Hon. Mr. Stratton had charged him with owing his seat to Taylor's personated vote. He owed his seat to the desire of the people of West Elgin to enter their protest against official frauds.

Mr. A. Hislop, East Huron, in reply to Mr. Macdiarmid, resurrected the history of the Winnipeg election.

Mr. Beatty of Leeds moved the adjournment of the debate at 11.10 o'clock.

Assembly Notes.

T. F. Callaghan has been promoted from the Registrar-General's to the Education Department at an advanced salary.

Mr. S. G. O'Grady, formerly of the Provincial Works Department, died yesterday at 28 Beaconsfield-avenue.

F. N. Speller of the Bureau of Mines has gone to Buffalo in connection with the Ontario mining exhibit.

The veterans have applied to the Government to have the land grants to them so allotted that they can settle together.

The sale of burnt over timber limits has been indefinitely postponed, owing to the smallpox epidemic causing part of the districts to be quarantined.

Ex-Ald. Steiner has been appointed by the Ontario Government honorary commissioner to the Pan-American Exposition.

A Peterboro County deputation will wait on the Government on the 19th inst. to ask for aid for the Norwood & Apsley Railroad.

Woodstock is a City.

The Private Bills Committee yesterday approved the People's Life Insurance Company's measure; the incorporation of Woodstock as a city, and the Ottawa Young Women's Christian Association bill.

THE GREAT QUESTION IN CANADA TO-DAY

Transportation Was the Topic in the House Yesterday, With Mr. Maclean on the Railways and Mr. Kemp on the Canals.

SOME OF MR. BLAIR'S MISTAKES POINTED OUT IN THE COMMONS

Railway Administration Has Been Faulty and Cost Much Money, Which Would Be Saved With Government Ownership and Railways and Canals Worked Together.

Ottawa, March 7.—(Special.)—The transportation question was debated and listened to to-day with even more interest than yesterday.

Mr. W. F. Maclean led off in a crisp speech. He said: "I would like to take a strictly non-partisan position in regard to this transportation problem; but when I remember how the hon. Minister of Railways and Canals treated me last night, and has treated me on several occasions, I do not think that I would be discharging my duty unless I pointed out some of the mistakes that he has made in the past in connection with this problem. The other day the recognized organ of hon. gentlemen opposite (The Globe) was discussing the railway question as it affected the people of Manitoba, and as it affects them today, in relation to a certain proposition that is now before them in connection with a Canadian Northern Railway. The Globe said that there is an element of resentment in the attitude of the people and their representatives in this matter. What gave rise to this element of resentment in the minds of the people of Manitoba? It is because this Government failed in 1898 to do what they should have done for the protection of the people in connection with certain transportation problems then before the Parliament of Canada. In 1898, when we had this matter up in the House, I directed the attention of both sides of the House to the fact that a great railway proposition and a new railway proposition was being brought to their attention, and I quoted from The Globe newspaper of that day, outlining the scheme of Messrs. Mann and Mackenzie, having in view the establishment of a new transportation route. I said that this is the opportunity when so much money is being expended to protect the people of Manitoba and to protect the whole people of Canada. To show what was done then to guard the interests of the country, I will quote from The Globe a statement of what was done in 1898 in this House, in the House at Toronto, in the House in Manitoba, in the Legislatures that were controlled absolutely by the Liberal party.

Money Was Given Away.

"The Ontario and Rainy River Railway has 286 miles in the Province of Ontario, and that province gave it $1,110,000 without a single condition being imposed. The Dominion Government gave $960,000 in connection with the same railway without condition, and the Province of Manitoba guaranteed bonds to the extent of $5,800,000 on the portion of the road both within the province and outside of it. On the whole, there were grants to that road of $27,000 a mile of public money for 290 miles in Ontario: $8000 a mile guaranteed for the Minnesota section by Manitoba and the section in Manitoba; and the Dominion Government in 1899 gave $4400 a mile. The Manitoba Government guaranteed $10,000 a mile bonds, which, with the land grants, made a donation of $20,000 a mile to that concern. In 1898 three Liberal Legislatures in this country; the Legislature of Ontario, the Legislature of Manitoba and this Parliament, controlled by the Liberal party, gave the equivalent of $20,000 a mile for this road. I called the attention of Parliament and of the Minister of Railways, Hon. Mr. Blair, when the measure was going thru here, and I said: Now is the time to protect the people of Manitoba, but the Minister replied, 'You are wandering far afield. You are trying to pose before the country.'" He made all kinds of charges against me, when my only desire was to get him to protect the interests of the people.

Mr. Blair's Petty Defence.

"What was the defence that the Hon. Mr. Blair set up then? He said: 'This is not a great continental project. It is only a little railway, and does not involve any great interests.' That statement of the Minister, Hon. Mr. Blair, is on record, and when I divided the House the Right Hon. First Minister rushed the measure thru. He neglected to seize the opportunity which would have protected the people of Manitoba to-day. The people of Manitoba are now trying to right the wrong that was perpetrated upon them by three legislatures, controlled by the Liberal party. The Province of Ontario is to blame for not taking some sort of satisfactory guarantee from the Rainy River road; the Minister is to blame in the same way, and the Greenway Government is most of all to blame. If what I proposed had been done, namely: to unite and make that road a national road, there would be no grievance in Manitoba to-day, but, on the contrary, the Rainy River Railway would be a link in the new national system. It would in a short time have been connected with the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, and with the Intercolonial system, and for the money that Canada has expended on these railways we would have practically had a national system across the continent without costing us an additional cent. The Minister of Railways, Hon. Mr. Blair, on that occasion, failed to protect the interests of the country; he failed to protect the interests of Manitoba, and the same charge applies to the Liberal Government of Ontario and Manitoba.

Mr. Bennett's Position.

"I want to pass, Mr. Speaker, from that view of the case. Now what the hon.

Continued on Page 2.

FOURTEEN FEET FOR THE CANALS IS THE DEMAND OF MR. KEMP, M.P.

Member for East Toronto Vigorously Demands That Government Take Steps to Secure Canadian Trade for Canadian Carriers—Toronto's Railway Tonnage Above Montreal's.

Ottawa, March 7.—(Special.)—Dr. MacDonald (Huron) informed the House that last year 20,000 vessels passed thru the Soo Canal with a tonnage of 25,000,000 and a value of $218,000,000. Canada has the greatest waterway in the world. Its advantages are far in advance of the United States. He regarded Montreal as the great gateway between the east and the west. Montreal Harbor should be taken hold of by the Government and made a national port. Dr. MacDonald pointed out the entirely inadequate terminal facilities in Montreal. There is not on the whole Atlantic coast, he also said, a harbor in so dilapidated a condition. It should be put into a condition second to none on the continent. The import, as well as the export trade, would pass thru Montreal if the harbor were improved and facilities for handling modernized.

Mr. Bickerdike asked how much money the Government had spent on the harbor of Montreal.

Dr. MacDonald: Not a dollar.

Mr. Kemps Backs Government.

M. A. E. Kemp had no hesitation in supporting the policy of the present Government in deepening the St. Lawrence canals to 14 feet. He considered the transportation in its effect alike upon ocean and inland navigation. A few days ago, in the Railway Committee, the Minister of Railways sounded a note of alarm over the action of the G.T.R. in transferring its terminus to Portland, and the consequent diversion of trade from Montreal. The Government had made a bargain with the Grand Trunk when bringing the Intercolonial into Montreal, and it was not only competent for the Government then, but the duty of the Government, to have made it impossible for the Grand Trunk to take the terminus to Portland. The Government had full notice of the intention of the Grand Trunk Railway. Mr. Hays plainly stated what those intentions were, speaking in Portland in 1898, and the remarks were reported in the public press. Mr. Hays stated in effect then what the G.T.R. Co. had since carried out.

Mr. Kemp itemized the large amounts of money given by the Government to the Grand Trunk in connection with the reconstruction of the Victoria Bridge, etc. The Government had certainly treated the Grand Trunk generously, and the Grand Trunk had used the money to help in building up Portland and taking the trade of Canada away from the port of Montreal. The Government should at that time have made it a condition of the agreement that the terminus would not be taken out of Canada. A clause should have been inserted preventing the company going to Portland. The Government should have said to the company: We will not submit to your making Portland the terminus. [Hear, hear.] The Grand Trunk has a total mileage of 3194, 2600 miles of which are in the Province of Ontario, or 80 per cent. of the entire mileage. The House now heard the Minister of Railways protesting against the trade going to Portland; but protests were not enough, and some way should be found to save Montreal and the interests of Canada. One result that had already come about was the change of one steamship line to Portland. He (Mr. Kemp) was informed that negotiations were on foot for another company being taken away from Montreal. It was announced that the G.T.R. at Portland next year would have a Bristol service and in 1903 the company expected to have an Antwerp and Hamburg service. All these things would mean taking vessels away from Montreal. Canada had spent enormous sums of money deepening the canals, and he (Mr. Kemp) felt that it would be necessary in the future to spend other large sums in inducing steamships to come back to the St. Lawrence.

The Wind Makes a Difference.

Mr. Kemp said that he had been informed by the Minister of Railways a few days ago that there is 14 feet of water all the way from the lakes to Montreal. He, however, had it on good authority that when the wind blew from the east, not more than 12 or 11½ feet of water can be found available in the St. Lawrence channel. It was the intention of the Northwest Steamship Company next year to send four large steamers from the Great Lakes by the northern route, and as this was an experiment in shipping it was to be hoped that these ships would not find less than 14 feet of water in the channel.

Mr. Kemp quoted the letter of Thomas Donnelly, a high shipping authority, on this matter, and, proceeding, showed how the port of Toronto and other Ontario ports depended for trade upon the ability of the Government to keep the waterway to Montreal sufficient for the demands upon it. He also said Toronto has for years been trying to get Government assistance to clear out of its harbor deposits of silt brought down by the Don. Very recently pressure had been brought to bear upon the Government, and he hoped that the Government would give the grant before the conclusion of the present session of Parliament. [Hear, hear.]

Importance of Toronto.

To show the importance of Toronto, Mr. Kemp compared its trade with that of Montreal for two months of the year,

Continued on Page 8.

MR. BALFOUR'S RULE WAS PASSED AFTER AN ALL-NIGHT DEBATE

The Irish Members Resisted, But There Was No Disposition to Become Violent—A Bit of Juggling Which Savored of the Humorous and Caused Laughter.

London, March 7.—The Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, Lord Cranborne, informed a questioner that the text of the despatch from the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg to the Foreign Office repeating the oral promise of Russia to the effect that the Russian occupation of Manchuria was only temporary, had been seen and approved by Count Lamsdorff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the end of February.

The Speaker, Mr. Gully, announced that he had received a letter from Mr. Jordan to the effect that he had not defied the authority of the chair (when a number of Irish members of Parliament were removed from the House by force Tuesday) and on the motion of Mr. Dillon Mr. Jordan's name was removed from the list of suspended members.

Mr. Balfour then moved his amendment to the rule governing the suspension of recalcitrant members. In supporting the motion, Mr. Balfour said it was necessary adequate summary punishment for such physical resistance to the Speaker's orders as occurred Tuesday. He trusted the House would unanimously agree to the amendment.

The House ought not to remain helpless against a member who committed such an aggravated crime against the House, an offence the danger and reality of which had been so painfully brought before them.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman alluded to the grossly disorderly conduct of certain members, and said he had not a word of excuse to say in their justification or palliation, but he suggested a modification of Mr. Balfour's amendment.

Mr. John Redmond said what had occurred was a natural ebullition of feeling against an unjust closure. He denied premeditation, and said the moral responsibility for what had occurred was wholly on Mr. Balfour, whose proposal now was extravagant and unnecessary.

Lord Hugh Cecil, Conservative, moved an amendment providing that recalcitrant members should be imprisoned. This was opposed by Mr. Balfour, who pointed out that it would place too much responsibility upon the Government, and Lord Hugh Cecil wished to withdraw the amendment, but the Irish members insisted upon continuing the discussion of it."

Several passionate speeches were made and the scene was one of great excitement. Finally, having forced a division by shouting "Aye" when the Speaker put the question, the Irish members joined the rest of the House in the "No" lobby, the result being that no one voted for the amendment of Lord Hugh Cecil and 426 voted against it. An incident which had raised much bad blood ended amid peals of laughter.

Several ineffectual attempts were then made to adjourn the debate. Mr. Balfour appealed to the House to arrive at a decision before adjournment, and the debate went on. At 4.30 a.m. he moved a closure on the motion for adjournment, but the motion was rejected by 231 to 119 votes, and the debate was resumed.

Balfour's Rule Carried.

London, March 8.—(5.50 a.m.)—Under closure, an amendment by Mr. Labouchere to make the term of suspension two months was rejected by a vote of 224 to 97.

Mr. Balfour moved that the main question be put. This was followed by cheers and uproar, mingled with Irish cries of "Gag."

The Speaker then read the new rule and the House divided.

Mr. Balfour's new rule was adopted by a vote of 264 to 51.

The House adjourned at 5.40 a.m.

COMBINE OF ONTARIO CANNERS IMMINENT IN THE NEAR FUTURE

Syndicate Will Buy Remainder of Last Year's Pack and the Whole of Next Year's—Trust Aims to Own Complete Output of Ontario Factories.

How to limit the output of canned goods is a question that the members of the Ontario Canners' and Packers' Association have been wrestling with for some time, and to gather information and exchange ideas on the subject a special meeting of the association was held yesterday at the Walker House. About 35 members were present.

A Strange Disclosure.

As a result of last year's operations over 40 per cent. of the goods canned could not find a market. What to do with the over-production is something the canners would like to find out. Canada not being able to consume the total output, it is necessary to find new markets or limit the production. Prices have gone down until it is claimed by some that there is no money in the business, and one gentleman at yesterday's session announced that he was done with it.

Regulating the Product.

Mr. H. T. Mathews of Lakeport is president and Mr. S. Nesbitt of Brighton, vice-president of the association. It was decided to make a determined effort to reduce the pack, and a penalty will be imposed on canners who exceed the amount of production agreed upon.

Syndicate After It All.

Considerable time was given to the discussion of a proposition laid before the association by a gentleman representing a syndicate, which aims at controlling the combined output of the Ontario factories. The syndicate was represented by Mr. Lees of the law firm of Scott & Lees, Hamilton. When the association adjourned at 6 o'clock no decision had been arrived at, and the members spent an hour in the evening before the matter was settled. Each canner present signed an agreement to sell the remainder of last year's pack and the whole of this year's to the syndicate and reduce his output this year by 40 per cent. The syndicate have ample capital to ensure the success of their undertaking.

THE MANITOBA LIQUOR BILL

Mr. Aikins, K.C., Applied for Leave to Appeal Direct to the Privy Council About It.

MR. GREENWAY ON RAILWAY DEAL.

The Ex-Premier Opposes the Roblin Bargain, Saying Hugh John's Was Better.

Winnipeg, March 7.—(Special.)—This morning before Justice Bain, an application was made by Mr. Aikins, K.C., for leave to appeal direct to the Privy Council against the judgment of the full court here, which declared the Liquor Act was invalid. It was directed that the matter should be brought before the full court on Saturday next, Mr. Aikins to give notice of the application to the counsel who appeared at the hearing in opposition to the act.

Railway Bill Debate.

The debate on the railway bill was continued in the Legislature this afternoon. Mr. Greenway opposed the deal, and said that the contract made by Hugh John Macdonald with New York capitalists, from which he read extracts, was a better one than that entered into last year. Mr. Greenway said Hugh John signed this contract on June 23 of last year, and the House did not adjourn until July 3, therefore Mr. Greenway thought he was within his rights in characterizing this a secret deal.

Mr. Greenway regretted that there was not a younger man leading the Opposition. He said his political ambitions had been settled. This was taken to mean that he contemplated early retirement. There was a good deal of sympathy manifested for Mr. Greenway, as it was plainly apparent that nearly all his old-time vigor has disappeared.

J. T. Gordon replied to Mr. Greenway; Frank Fowler followed against the deal, and Dr. McInnis moved the adjournment. Christopher Robinson and W. Barwick of Toronto have been retained by the Government to assist the Attorney-General in drawing up the mortgage in connection with the contract.

Perfection Smoking Mixture, only kind that smokes cool. Try it. Alive Bollard.

TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

Humane Society meets at 103 Bay-street 4 p.m.

Irish Protestant Benevolent Society meets Young-street Arcade 8 p.m.

Cartwright Club meets West Y.M.C.A. 8 p.m.

Canadian Socialists League meets Forum Hall 8 p.m.

Prof. Mavor lectures at St. Margaret's College 8 p.m.

Toronto Opera House, "McFadden's Row of Flats," 8 p.m.

Princess Theatre, "Devil's Mine," 8 p.m.

Shea's Theatre, vaudeville, 2 and 8 p.m.

Royal Theatre, burlesque and vaudeville, 8 p.m.

Patents.—Fetherstonhaugh & Co., King-street West, Toronto, also Montreal, Ottawa and Washington.

Turkish Baths at Pember's, 75c.

SCALE OF SALARIES FIXED

School Board Has Decided to Make Some Increases for Principals and Teachers.

OFFICIALS WHO WERE RAISED.

Board Thinks $3300 a Year is Enough for Inspector James L. Hughes.

The question of teachers' salaries has been settled. The subject engaged the attention of the Public School Board meeting last night for four hours. The increases decided upon amount to between $20,000 and $30,000.

Scale of Salaries.

The salaries were finally fixed as follows: Principals of schools of 16 rooms and upwards, minimum salary $1300, maximum salary $1600, no principal to receive more than $50 increase during the present year; principals of schools of 8 rooms and up to 15 inclusive, minimum salary $1000, maximum salary $1500, all principals who have not reached the maximum to receive $50 more than the salary paid for 1900; principals of 4 rooms and up to 7 inclusive, minimum salary $900, maximum salary $1000, with an increase of $50 per annum, but no teacher for 1901 to receive less salary than in 1900.

The teacher in Victoria Industrial School will receive $1200, York-street $750, Howard-street $750, Kew Beach $700, Boys' Home $700 and Girls' Home $700.

"Three or Worse."

The clause recommending that no teacher receive any increase if he or she has been marked three or worse by the inspectors, was referred back to the committee. The salaries of male assistants for the first year will be $600, this sum to be increased $50 for each succeeding year until the maximum of $900 a year is reached; minimum salary of female assistant teachers $350, to be increased at the rate of $25 per annum until it reaches the maximum of $675.

Kindergarten Teachers.

The kindergarten directresses will be paid as follows: First year $800, increase of $25 until maximum salary of $475 is reached; kindergarten assistants $225 first year, increase of $15 until maximum salary of $300 is reached. Other salaries were fixed as follows: Mr. Perrin, assistant music teacher, $1000, no increase; Miss Curry, superintendent of kindergarten, $800, $25 increase; director of drawing $775, $125 increase; Inspector Hughes $3300, no increase; Inspector Chapman $2250, no increase; Mr. William Kerr, clerk of supplies, $1000, $150 increase; Miss E. Edwards $600, $50 increase; Mr. C. B. Hodgson $550, $25 increase; W. C. Wilkinson, secretary-treasurer, $2250, no increase; James Burns, accountant, $1200, $150 increase; Miss Annie Staneland, stenographer, $325, $25 increase; Superintendent Bishop $2500, no increase; superintendent's assistant $1200, $200 increase; stenographer $325, $25 increase; Drill Instructor Major Thompson $1250, no increase; Solicitor McMurrich $1000, no increase; male kindergarten assistants will be paid $2.25 per day, female assistants $1.50 and kindergarten assistants $1. Mrs. Warburton, teacher in Elizabeth-street school, will be paid $800 per annum. The increases in caretakers' salaries as recommended in the report were passed. Their increases in all amount to $1172.

E.R.Case, patents procured, Temple Bldg

AMENDMENTS TO THE ALIEN LAW PROPOSED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Penalty at Discretion of Judge, From $50 to $10,000—"Personal Friends" Can No Longer Go in With Settlers—A Check to Scheming Advertisers.

Ottawa, March 7.—(Special.)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier to-day, in the House, moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the Act to Restrict the Importation and Employment of Aliens. He said: The leading feature of the amendment which is proposed by this bill concerns the third section of the present act, which provides for a penalty for violation of this act of $1000, no more, no less. The object of the amendment is to make the penalty not more than $10,000, and not less than $50, giving to the judge discretion to apply the penalty according to the offence. Then, it is stated in the act that the penalty is to be recovered only by the consent of the Attorney-General. We propose to modify that section, and to provide that the penalty should be recovered with the consent either of the Attorney-General of the province or the judge from any court in which the penalty is sued for.

The second section amendment concerns section 5 of the act, which provides that a settler, that is to say, an intending settler, may bring with him a relative or a personal friend. It has been found in practice that this word "personal" friend is too elastic for practical purposes, and that it may be made an occasion for evading the law; therefore, we propose to strike out the words "personal friend."

Section 6 of the said act provides that, if there has been a violation of the act, the party who has been introduced into the country illegally, should be sent back "at the expense of the person previously contracting for the services." It is proposed to strike out these words, and to substitute in lieu thereof: "At the expense of the person, partnership, company or corporation violating any of the provisions of section 1 of this act."

Section 8 Supplanted.

Then it is proposed to repeal section 8 of the act altogether, and to substitute the following section therefor:

That it should be deemed a violation of this act for any person, partnership, company or corporation to assist or encourage the importation or immigration of any alien or foreigner who resides in or is a citizen of any foreign country to which this act should apply, by promise of employment, thru advertisement, printed or published in such foreign country, and any such alien or foreigner coming to this country in consequence of such an advertisement, should be treated as coming under a contract as contemplated by this act, and the penalties by this act imposed should be applicable in such cases. Nothing in this act contained should be held to affect or control the Government of Canada, or of any province, or of the territories, in respect of promoting immigration.

This last amendment has been inserted at the suggestion of the labor organizations, who have strongly pressed for its adoption.

The motion was agreed to and the bill read a first time.

TROLLEY CARS IN COLLISION

One Man Seriously Injured and Two Others Were More or Less Hurt.

AVENUE ROAD AND BLOOR ST.

Was the Scene of the Accident Shortly Before Midnight—Brakes Would Not Work.

One man received serious injuries to his head and two others were more or less hurt by the collision of two street railway cars at the intersection of Avenue-road and Bloor-street, about 11.30 o'clock last night.

The man who sustained the injuries to his head is Albert Staples, motorman of Avenue-road car No. 506, and who lives at 61 Jarvis-street.

The other men, G. L. Tyner, 558 Spadina-avenue, and F. H. Ray, 673 Markham-street, passengers on the Belt Line car No. 734, were thrown from their seats when the collision occurred, and their hands were badly cut by broken glass.

The car in charge of Motorman Staples was coming down Avenue-road at a fair rate of speed, and as it approached Bloor-street it was found that the brakes would not work properly. Staples reversed the power and was slowly bringing the car to a standstill when the Belt Line car appeared at the northeast corner, and the collision occurred.

Staples was hurled from his place in the vestibule to the roadway, alighting on his head, and Tyner and Ray, who were in the other car, were badly shaken up.

Dr. Alex. Davidson, Mrs. Davidson and another lady, the only other passengers in the car, were alighting when the accident occurred and escaped injury.

The three men who were injured were assisted to Dr. Scadding's surgery by Dr. Davidson, and, after their wounds were dressed, they were sent to their homes. The collision destroyed the whole vestibule of the Avenue-road car, and the other motor was also badly damaged. Traffic was delayed for a short time. Edward Sidley was the motorman in charge of the Belt Line car.

10c Manuel Garcia for 5c Alive Bollard

Flowers That Bloom in the Spring.

Violets, daffodils, tulips and all the dainty spring flowers. Prices so reasonable that all may enjoy some. Dunlop, 5 King west, and 445 Yonge-street. ed

Cook's Turkish & steam baths, 204 King w., cures colds, coughs and rheumatism

TWELVE THOUSAND NEW TROOPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA NEXT WEEK

Government Shows No Disposition to Relax Measures to Prosecute the War—Another Battle Reported by Lord Kitchener as in Progress—Result Not Known.

London, March 8.—Whatever negotiations are proceeding in Pretoria, and Mr. Kruger declares that they can only be for an armistice, the Government evidently has no idea of slackening reinforcements. The War Office issued a detailed statement last evening of transports that are to sail for South Africa within the coming week with 12,000 troops.

The casualty list reveals the fact that two officers were killed at Lichtenberg March 3. Lord Kitchener's telegram, "Am sending reinforcements," was dated March 6. Evidently, therefore, the fighting continued for some days, and further advices are awaited with anxiety.

According to The Daily Mail despatches, Gen. Dewet and Mr. Steyn have separated, the former being at Petrusburg, west of Bloemfontein, and the latter at Smithfield.

The Bubonic Plague.

The progress of the bubonic plague causes deep anxiety and apprehension in Cape Town. The Cape Government has decided to remove the people from one-third of the city area and to cleanse it. Every precaution will be taken should the disease spread to the troops. The Amsterdam correspondent of The Daily Mail says Mr. Kruger is informed that Mr. F. W. Reitz, former State Secretary of the Transvaal, is suffering from aberration of mind.

The Times understands that the remainder of the war loan will be issued in consols, the Government having already issued as much in short term loans and bonds as it is likely to obtain from the proceeds of a Transvaal loan.

A BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

Delarey Attacked Lichtenburg, Defended by 500 British.

London, March 7.—The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Kitchener:

"Pretoria, March 6.—Lichtenburg being attacked by Delarey's forces; fighting continued all day long. The garrison consists of 200 Yeomanry, 300 Northumberland Fusiliers, with two guns. Major Fletcher and Lieut. Hall are reported killed. I am sending reinforcements."

Pearston Recaptured.

Cape Town, March 7.—It is officially announced that Colonel Gorringe re-occupied Pearston on the Great Riet River, March 5. He says the town should have been impregnable to the Boers, but the town guard offered inadequate resistance, and the Boers captured the place, together with sixty rifles, fifteen men and twenty thousand rounds of ammunition.

The Boers who captured Pearston numbered seven hundred and had two guns. The garrison consisted of twenty-five colonials and fifty town guards.

Boers at Rouxville.

Aliwal North, Cape Colony, March 5.—(Tuesday.)—The Boers are occupying positions in Rouxville, 25 miles north of here, in the Orange River Colony. Bushmanskop and elsewhere, in parties of from 200 to 400. President Steyn is reported to be at Smithfield, 25 miles northwest of here, in the Orange River Colony.

General Bruce Hamilton's column is here preparing to advance.

There Have Been Conferences.

London, March 7.—Replying to the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Balfour said that there had been communications between General Kitchener and General Botha, but the Government was not in a position at present to make a statement on the subject.

Dewet Without Guns.

Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony, Wednesday, March 6.—It is reported that Gen. Dewet is now without guns and hard pressed.

Amnesty a Condition of Surrender.

Pretoria, Tuesday, March 5.—It is said here in Boer circles that the leaders of the burghers in the field will surrender with a majority of their followers if assured of amnesty and assistance in starting life fresh, and if a free pardon is granted to the rebels.

ROBERTS DEFENDS SOLDIERS.

More Moderation in Africa Than in Any Previous Campaign.

London, March 7.—Lord Roberts, presiding to-day at a meeting of the Army Temperance Society, contrasted the moderation of the British soldiers in South Africa with previous campaigns. He said it was true they had not had many opportunities to drink, but at Bloemfontein, Johannesburg and Pretoria, where they did have such opportunity, they were remarkably well-behaved, and he had never heard a single complaint of a soldier being rude or improperly behaved towards Boer women. The latter and their children went fearlessly upon the streets, the children constantly played and talked with the British soldiers.

Boers in German Africa.

Berlin, March 7.—Dr. Stuebel, during the debate to-day in the Reichstag on colonial estimates, said there had been a small Boer trek into German Southwest Africa.

Valuable Pictures—Mr. C. J. Way, R.C.A., who has achieved European renown and made himself one of the foremost of Canadian Landscape Painters, has commissioned Messrs. C. J. Town & Co. to arrange for sale his valuable collection of water colors painted in Switzerland, Italy, Sicily, Capri, England, Wales, the Rockies and the St. Lawrence, on Thursday, 21st March. This will be the most important sale held for years. On view March 18th. ed7

Cure a Cold in a Few Hours.

Dr. Evans' Laxative Grip Capsules; no buzzing, no griping; money refunded if they fail. 25c. Bingham's Pharmacy. 135

Turkish Baths at Pember's, 75 c.

TO CURE THE GRIP IN TWO DAYS.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause

NATIONALIZATION OF CABLES!

Sir Mackenzie Bowell Wants Information—Hon. Mr. Mills Asks Delay Re Cook Charges.

Ottawa, March 7.—(Special.)—In the Senate Sir Mackenzie Bowell gave notice that he would move for copies of the tenders and contract for laying the Pacific cable, and all correspondence in connection with the nationalization of the cables of the Empire.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said he had been requested by Hon. David Mills to let his motion regarding Mr. H. H. Cook's charges stand till Tuesday.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell: If Senator Mills wanted a quick and easy study of the law he might look up the proceedings of the House of Commons on the emergency food scandal, the frauds in West Elgin and Huron.

MR. ROBINSON'S LOYALTY.

Member for West Elgin Will Contest the Issue With Mr. Bourassa Re Help to Britain.

Ottawa, March 7.—(Special.)—Jabez Robinson will move on Monday: That whenever the British Empire is assailed and the liberty, lives and property of British subjects are jeopardized by internal or external foes, the assistance of Canada and Canadians in aid of law and order will be cheerfully given.

Mr. Wallace will ask whether the Premier or any member of the Government has promised Alexander Gibson to purchase the Great Eastern Railway.

Sir Louis Davies has given notice of amending shipping laws.

If you drink Scotch whiskey, drink the very best. It is called "Clan Mackenzie" and is sold by all dealers. d7

SS. Dominion Aground.

Dominion Line steamer Dominion, outward bound from Liverpool to Portland, with 200 passengers, is grounded near the bar at the entrance to the River Mersey.

Cook's Turkish Baths, 204 King W.

Bubonic Plague at Cape Town.

The bubonic plague has attacked three persons at Cape Town. One child died from it and twenty-four persons are isolated owing to contact with the stricken.

NO SIGN OF NUMIDIAN.

Halifax, N. S., March 7.—(Midnight.)—No sign of Numidian.

The Numidian is conveying the Strathcona Horse, and is five days overdue.

Edwards and Hart-Smith, Chartered Accountants, offices Canadian Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto.

DEATHS:

BURGESS—On Wednesday, March 6, at his late residence, 255 Wellesley-street, Samuel Thomas Burgess, formerly of Queen-street East, aged 79 years.
Funeral Friday, March 8, at 2.30 p.m.

CHAMBERS—On Thursday, March 7, at the residence of his son, Rev. Dr. Chambers, Toronto, John Chambers, formerly of Wilfrid, near Cannington, Ont.
Interment will be at Wilfrid.

PAPE—At 87 Howard-street, the residence of his brother, on Thursday, March 7, John Pape, aged 65.
Funeral private, 8.45 a.m., Saturday, to St. Michael's Cemetery.

TWO IMPORTANT MATTERS.

Col. Prior Informed That Royalty Will Probably Visit Pacific Coast—Budget Speech Thursday.

Ottawa, March 7.—(Special.)—Replying to Col. Prior in the House to-day, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: We are corresponding at this moment with the Colonial Office upon the subject of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. In the meantime, I think, without divulging any secret, I may assume to say that it would be, I think, quite fitting and proper that Their Royal Highnesses should visit Vancouver and Victoria.

Budget Next Thursday.

Hon. W. S. Fielding: Our present intention is that the budget speech shall be delivered on Thursday of next week, unless something should occur to postpone it, of which, of course, due notice will be given.

Why Hesitate?

Is there any garment more stylish than a Persian lamb jacket? Is there any garment that looks as rich or is as comfortable? And if you can get it at such a price as meets your pocketbook, why hesitate? For instance, the Dineen Company are offering the fashionable 22-inch jacket, plain or trimmed, with Chinchilla, mink or other furs, for seventy-five dollars each. They are worth twice the amount. Call to-day and satisfy yourself.

**Sleet or R