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TWENTY-FIRST YEAR — EIGHT PAGES—FRIDAY MORNING MARCH 23 1900—EIGHT PAGES — ONE CENT

Senate Rdg Room 1feb00 SENATE PO

MR. WHITNEY SPRINGS ON THE HOUSE THREE STARTLING AFFIDAVITS IN WEST ELGIN CASE

John G. Pritchett of London, Now a Paid Fugitive In Detroit, One of the Machine's Imported Returning Officers, Who "Slipped" Ballots for Macnish.

Tells How It Was Done—Also Swears That He Was Offered Money by One of the Machine to Swear to a False Affidavit—Ministers Were Dumfounded, But They Voted Down Mr. Whitney's Amendment Condemning the Appointment of Grant.

A lyddite shell exploded in the Legislature last night, and the fumes which it spread thru the Government benches so stupified the Premier and the Attorney-General that they were capable of only the feeblest response. The West Elgin iniquity appeared in a new and more naked phase, and the country will be as startled to-day by the facts presented as the House was last night.

On the Legislature resuming at 8.30 last night, on the motion of the Premier to go into supply, Mr. Whitney rose and said:

"Mr. Speaker, I propose to delay the House for a few minutes while I make some allusions to the Crown counsel engaged in the West Elgin election commission and to move an amendment condemnatory of Mr. R. A. Grant, as one of the counsel appointed to represent the Crown before that commission, because thru his hands, as associate counsel, all the evidence to be brought forward before the commission must pass."

Mr. Whitney read the newspaper reports of the opening session of the commission. Mr. Grant was therein mentioned as representing the Liberal organization. The Government had been called upon to correct that statement, which was necessary in order that the public should arrive at a proper conclusion.

Government Had Ignored It.

On three different occasions he (Mr. Whitney) had spoken of the enormity of the appointment of Mr. Grant to the position, which the official report of the proceedings of the commission declared he held; but neither the Premier nor the Attorney-General had replied or paid any attention to the impropriety of the appointment, and, he would add, to the lasting disgrace of the appointment, of one of the men thru whose hands all the evidence of the prosecution of his late clients would have to pass before coming to the commission appointed to do justice to the Crown as against the returning officer, deputy returning officer and poll clerks.

Difficult to Understand.

"It is," said Mr. Whitney, "beyond my comprehension, how hon. gentlemen on the treasury benches could induce themselves to allow the appointment of this gentleman as assistant Crown counsel. I am not referring at all to his legal standing, when I say that he is the very last gentleman in the province whom a self-respecting Government would suffer to be appointed to that position."

Grant and MacNish's Confession.

Mr. Whitney then read The World's report of Mr. Macdiarmid's speech, telling of the connection of Grant with the confession of Macnish and with the associates of the deputy-returning officers, who had perpetrated the election frauds. He warned the Liberal members of the House how they supported the Government in the position it had chosen to assume towards Mr. Grant.

He Had Some Sworn Testimony.

"I warn them," said he, "that the time is coming, and is coming with accelerated pace, when the people of this province will demand from them a statement of the reasons which shall guide them in giving their endorsation to this monstrous appointment. And now, for their better information, I will read some sworn testimony taken in the city of Detroit."

THE FIRST AFFIDAVIT.

Mr. Whitney then sprung the following documents on the House, explaining that the deponent Pritchett was an ex-alderman of the city of London:

State of Michigan, City of Detroit to wit.

I, John G. Pritchett of the city of London, in the Province of Ontario, contractor, at present of the said city of Detroit, make oath and say:

(1) On the 10th day of Jan., A.D., 1899, Con. O'Gorman, a brother of John O'Gorman, came to my house in London and told me his brother Jack wanted me to go to the West Elgin bye-election and act as a deputy returning officer. I said I would do so, and on the following morning I was at the Dake House, St. Thomas, where I saw Con. O'Gorman, Captain Sullivan, Squire Hunt and John Lyle. O'Gorman told me I was wanted as deputy at sub-division No. 5, near the Five Stakes.

(2) I went home that night and returned to St. Thomas next morning. I went to the sheriff, who was the returning officer, and told him I had been sent for to act as deputy at the above named sub division. But he said that appointment was already made and the deputy had just then received his ballot box and papers. I went back to the Dake House and reported this to Con. O'Gorman and Squire Hunt. Later that day they asked me to take sub-division No. 6 Southwold. I went to the sheriff again and told him there had been a mistake and that I was wanted for No. 6 Southwold. He said his son was out there and might appoint a man, but he expected him back soon. The sheriff asked if I was a voter in the riding. I said "yes." He asked me to bring somebody to identify me. I again went back to the Dake House and reported. While I was talking to Con. O'Gorman and Hunt a railway man came in. One of the two asked this man to go with me to the sheriff and he did so. On our way he said he would introduce me as Marshall B. Johnson, who was a baggageman on the Michigan Central, and a good Grit. He said he would undertake that Johnson would give no trouble. I was introduced as Mr. Johnson, and the sheriff asked me to call again, as his son had not returned. In the afternoon I was appointed. I signed a paper and got my box. No oath was administered to me. John Lyle, chairman of the sub-division, told me George King would be my poll clerk.

(3) I drove out that night and on election day I went to the polling place. Lyle and others were inside. I asked for George King. He stepped up and said he was the man. I administered the oaths regularly to the officials and opened the poll. The voting went on quietly and was all perfectly regular. At 5 o'clock I had the room cleared of all who were not entitled to be present at the counting. I turned all the ballots out of the box upon the table. A scrutineer from each side assisted in opening out the ballots and in placing them face downwards upon the table. That was done quite regularly. No one saw any vote or anything but what he was entitled to see. I then began the count, and the poll clerk and scrutineers (five in all) tallied according to my calling out. No one but myself saw for whom the ballot was marked. No one asked to see. I would have refused any such request. One ballot was marked for the Liberal candidate with only one stroke and another had no mark whatever. Both of these were laid aside and later on were rejected. All the other ballots were counted. As I picked up each ballot I called out Macnish or Macdiarmid as the case might be, and I then threw the ballots back into the box. **From time to time I called for Macnish a vote that was, in fact, for Macdiarmid. This is called slipping a vote, and each slip makes a difference of two in the count. As nearly as I could judge, I thus slipped 19 votes from the Conservative to the Liberal candidate. The result was a majority of 27 votes for Macnish, when, in fact, he was in the minority.**

I made up my return, placed it in the box and at my request the scrutineers sealed up the box, which I took back to St. Thomas and delivered to the returning officer.

(4) I gave George King, the poll clerk, an order for all the fees, as I did not wish a cheque sent by Marshall B. Johnson. I told King to keep my portion of the fees, and he did so. At all events, I have never heard from him. He said something about seeing me some time in London.

5) On the night of the election William O'Gorman settled with me in St. Thomas. He paid me $25.

(6) Since that I have taken part in the Federal bye-elections in West Huron and Brockville.

(7) On the night of May 4, 1899, Tom Lewis came to my house in London and said there were warrants out for the West Elgin affair, and that there was one for me. He asked me to go to his house that night. I went there about 8.30 p.m. John O'Gorman was there. He took me into a room and said I would have to get out of town for a while. I said I could not leave my business. He replied: "You must go, or you will be arrested in the morning." He urged me to go, and I consented. **He handed me $100 in twenty five-dollar bills and said I would get $100 a month so long as I should be away. I came here to Detroit that night.**

(8) In the early part of June Tom Lewis sent me another $100, and in July he sent me three sums of $25 each. Payments then stopped. I wrote to Lewis that unless they made the agreed payments I would go home. He did not reply. I wrote twice. I went home on Sept. 14, and remained home two weeks. I saw Lewis two or three times, and said I would go out on the street and take the chances unless they paid up what they owed me and made arrangements for the future. He put me off, said he would see them. Later on he said they would give me $50 a month. I refused the $50 offer. He told me I had threatened O'Gorman, who said I might go to h—. Lewis said he did not think it was a square deal towards me, but he could not help it. Again he said he had $100 for me, but he had not cashed the cheque; that he would have to go to the Bank of Toronto in the morning and get it cashed. **On the evening of Sept. 28 he gave me that $100, and he said they would send me $50 a month. I did not agree to take $50 instead of the $100. I came back to Detroit. They have been sending me $50 at the beginning of each month by American express.** I suppose it comes thru Lewis' hands. When I spoke to Lewis about this matter he said he would have to write or go to Toronto about it. He would have to see them about it.

The above-named deponent, John G. Pritchett, being duly sworn, says that he has read the foregoing affidavit by him signed, and he knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true in substance and in fact, of his own knowledge. Subscribed and sworn to before me at the city of Detroit, in the state of Michigan, one of the United States of America, this 29th December, 1899. (Signed), William L. Carpenter, Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, Michigan, [Seal.] (Signed), J. G. Pritchett.

THE SECOND AFFIDAVIT.

State of Michigan, City of Detroit, to wit:

I, John G. Pritchett of the city of London, in the Province of Ontario, contractor at present of the said city of Detroit, make oath and say:

(1) That on the 29th day of December now last past, I swore to an affidavit wherein I described the proceedings at polling sub-division No. 6, Southwold, in the West Elgin election of January, 1899, for the Local Legislature of Ontario.

(2) That on the completion of the counting of the votes, as in my said affidavit mentioned, and while the scrutineers were engaged adding up the votes for the respective candidates I took the counted ballots from the ballot box and placed them in the "counted ballots" or "used ballots" envelope, which I closed and fastened with the mucilage that was on the envelope flap. I thereupon requested the scrutineers to seal the envelope containing said ballots, which they did by dropping on the cover lap red sealing wax, and stamping the hot wax with the other end of the sealing wax stick. I then put all the papers, including the said envelope, back into the ballot box, and had the scrutineers, after I locked the box, seal the lap by putting a string thru the opening in which the padlock was inserted and carrying each end of it to the side of the box, and put sealing wax on the ends of the string.

(3) I afterwards delivered the said ballot box, just as it had been sealed, to the returning officer at his residence in St. Thomas, and then returned to my house in London the same evening.

(4) On the day next after the said election day, Robert Reid of Reid Bros., Clarence-street, London, paper box and bag manufacturers, called me up at my residence by telephone between 9 and 10 a.m., and asked me if I could come up town to his office, that he wanted to see me. I said "Yes," and immediately went to his office, and met the said Mr. Robert Reid, who was alone in his office. He said to me: "Did you fix your box up?" I said I did not, and that I had left it exactly as it was when I left the room, meaning the polling booth. I asked him why, and he said there was no danger, as the majority was too large for a recount. If they wanted it done I could go over and do it in a very short time. **He then said that a Mr. Grant of Toronto was up, and would see about it.** I told him that I had slipped about 20 ballots. Some other person came to the door of the office, and I left and heard no more about it.

The above-named deponent, John G. Pritchett, being duly sworn, says that he has read the foregoing affidavit, by him signed, and knew the contents thereof, and that the same is true in substance and in fact of his own knowledge, subscribed and sworn to at the city of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, this 7th day of February, 1900, before me, William L. Carpenter, Circuit Judge, third Judicial Circuit, Mich. (seal) Signed, J. G. Pritchett.

THE THIRD AFFIDAVIT.

State of Michigan, City of Detroit, to wit:

I, John G. Pritchett of the city of London, in the Province of Ontario, contractor, at present in the city of Detroit, make oath and say:

(1) That on the 26th or 27th day of September A.D. 1899, I met Thomas Lewis of London by appointment with him at his residence in the said city of London, Ontario, when he produced an affidavit, already prepared, and said: "They want you to sign this." And I said: "What is it? What do you want me to sign?" And he then said it was to the effect that I had nothing to do with the Brockville election. In reply to him I said that I could not make any such affidavit, and would not sign anything to that effect.

(2) The said Thomas Lewis, when urging me to sign the said affidavit, offered me $100, which he said he would pay me as soon as I would sign it, which I refused to do.

(3) The said Thomas Lewis, who so requested me to make such affidavit, is the Thomas Lewis of London, Ontario, to whom I went from Toronto to the said town of Brockville on the 10th day of April, 1899, to take part in the election there, and with whom, and in company with John O'Gorman, I returned from Brockville to Toronto on the night after the said election. The said Lewis, the said O'Gorman and Alexander Smith, the organizer of the Liberal party in Ontario, all know that I was in Brockville at the time aforesaid for about twelve days for purposes connected with the said election.

(4) On the 28th day of February, A.D. 1900, the said Thomas Lewis called me up by telephone at Detroit, Mich., and requested me to meet him at Carolan's Saloon at the corner of Abbott-street and First-street in the said city of Detroit. I went immediately to meet him at said saloon at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. We met in the barroom, and he asked me to one side and opened the conversation by asking me how I was getting along.

(5) In this interview the said Thomas Lewis told me that the commission to investigate the West Elgin election would commence work at St. Thomas on the next day, the first day of March, and that no doubt I would be examined the last of that week, or the beginning of the next week, and that if I would give evidence the commissioners would come to Detroit to take it. He did not say whether or not the commissioners had said that they would come to Detroit, but asserted that they would come if I would testify, and that all I would have to say was that so far as my division was concerned everything was regular. I said to him that I did not want to be investigated.

(6) I further said to him that if I were investigated I would tell the whole thing. Lewis argued with me that I would be wise to do what he asked of me and promised that if I did so everything would be fixed up shortly. He wished and offered to pay me all arrears under the agreement with me when I was obliged to leave London ten months ago to avoid arrest in connection with the West Elgin election, and said he would guarantee all future payments promptly until the whole matter should be fixed up. I replied that I did not want his money. He persisted in urging me to give the testimony he wanted; but as I refused to do so he finally said it would not be necessary for the commissioners to come to Detroit.

The above-named deponent, John G. Pritchett, being duly sworn, says that he has read the foregoing affidavit by him signed and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true in substance and in fact of his own knowledge. Subscribed and sworn to before me at the city of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, this 9th day of

Continued on Page 2.

LIBERALS ARE PREPARING FOR FEDERAL ELECTIONS

Postmaster-General Mulock Moves a Labor Resolution, Which Acts as a Boomerang on Himself From His Record.

Opposition Members Would Have the Resolution Applied to Every Department of the Public Service, Including the Letter Carriers—Debate Adjourned.

Ottawa, March 22.—(Special.)—This afternoon the Postmaster-General appeared in a new role. He was put forward as the unsullied champion of the cause of labor to present this motion:

"That all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the sub-letting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.

"It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds."

In support of the resolution Mr. Mulock declared in a visibly hesitating way that the principle contained had been sanctioned and found workable by the English House of Commons. If Parliament affirmed the principle, then the Government would adopt from time to time whatever conditions were deemed necessary to carry out the principle. He emphatically pronounced himself in favor of a fair wage for a fair day's work, for a fair wage was like mercy, it was twice blessed.

To Control Railways.

Dr. Sproule asked the P. M. G. how he would control the railways?

The reply was that the Government subsidy would not be given till it was proved the laborers had received a fair wage.

It Shook Mulock's Nerve.

The halting manner of the Postmaster-General led Mr. Wallace to declare that the unusual role assumed at the dawning of an election shook even Mr. Mulock's nerve. He considered the Postmaster-General the last man in the House who should bring forward such a resolution, when there were so many glaring instances in his own department that ran contrary to the principle enunciated. This fact demonstrated the utter hypocrisy of the buncombe resolution.

Mulock in a Corner.

Mr. Wallace pointed out that the man who carried the mail from Woodbridge station to Woodbridge postoffice, a distance of 7½ miles, got 21½ cents a day, working three hours, an average of 7 cents an hour. Was that a fair wage? In another case a mail-carrier got 9 cents a day for covering two miles. Was that a merciful wage?

This Was a Hit.

He made a hit when he informed the House that the letter carriers in Toronto had had their statutory increases stopped for the past three years by the Postmaster-General, who boasted of having saved thousands of dollars in his department. He understood that now, with the election staring them in the face, the Government had given the statutory increases, but not made up the increases of the previous three years they were entitled to.

This Was a Contrast.

There was a contrast in the Government's treatment of the Minister of Customs and the Minister of Inland Revenue, when their salaries were raised from $5000 to $7000, and made retro-active. The conclusion was that the Ministers looked well after themselves and let the poor letter carriers slide.

Macdonald a Repeater.

Dr. Macdonald, who has talked as long and as often as any other member in the House this session, reiterated the arguments advanced by the Postmaster-General.

Resolution Alone is Useless.

Mr. Casgrain termed the resolution academic and useless, because it was not the intention of the Government to solidify the principle by introducing a bill. It was a blind to the electorate. The resolution was not wide enough; it should include provisions for assuring the laborer his hire at the hands of the contractor, it should regulate the hours of a working day, and it should touch upon compensation to workingmen for injuries received while at work.

Mr. Fraser (Guysboro) lent his weight to the support of the resolution, and by sheer strength brushed away the arguments of the Opposition.

Would Be Like the Alien Law.

Mr. Clarke sympathized with any movement for the bettering of the condition of laborers, but felt the present resolution would become a dead letter, even as the alien labor law had. The resolution showed the influence of the Trades and Labor Councils of Canada, for it first appeared on the order paper the day after a representative deputation of laboring men had waited on the Government.

Violated His Own Principle.

He accused the Postmaster-General of violating his own principle, a fair wage for a fair day's work. The letter carriers and third class clerks in the employ of the department, especially in Toronto, were underpaid and compelled to work without holidays and less remuneration than they were led to believe they would receive when they entered the service.

It Certainly is a Shame.

It was a crying shame that such employes entered the service at a wage of $25 a month. The Postmaster-General should set an example of square, fair dealing with laborers.

An Amendment Moved.

Mr. Clarke moved an amendment to the resolution, that the following be added to it:

"And that the aforesaid policy shall be forthwith applied to every department of the public service, and to all parties performing services for the Government."

Belcourt Supports Clarke.

Mr. Belcourt (Liberal, Ottawa) said he was compelled reluctantly to support Mr. Clarke's amendment. He was strongly opposed to the stopping of statutory increases, as had been done by the Postmaster-General, for it gave rise to demoralization of the service, inasmuch as political pull was used to get the increase, in spite of the Minister. He was applauded by the Opposition, but the Postmaster-General wrinkled his brows.

The Speaker left the chair at 6 o'clock.

Davin Wants an Act.

After recess Mr. Davin continued the debate, and moved a second amendment to the resolution:

"That the principle should be crystallized into an Act."

He described the resolution as a bit of imitative legislation taken from England, and was putting on the wise man's boots without catching his inspiration. In England the resolution was found to be futile in its operation.

Mr. Davin's varied vocabulary and scintillating wit put the House in excellent humor to hear the exceptionally vigorous speech given by Sir Charles. It was the fish before the meat.

Sir Charles Speaks.

Sir Charles was given a hearty reception when he rose. He paid a tribute to the working classes of Canada, and believed that the prosperity of the country depended upon the proper treatment of the laboring man. The Government stood convicted of showing contempt for honest labor, and had shown time and again its utter disregard for fair dealing between the State and its employes.

A Disgrace to Canada.

He denounced the Government for its amendment of the Civil Service Act. That was the most cruel amendment that ever disgraced a Government in Canada. It made the service completely partisan and used public money to reward party heelers, while all who did not bow the knee to Baal were trampled down. Further, still partisan, the Government appointed bogus commissioners to go thruout Canada to fish up something against poor civil servants in order to take the bread out of their mouths.

Mulock Was Roasted.

Most of Sir Charles' biting invective was directed to the Postmaster-General, who had treated his employes, in spite of entreaties of suffering men and women, with great cruelty and lack of feeling. His policy had been to tear up contracts and to get work done at starvation rates. As a pungent bit of criticism, he said: "A more cruel and oppressive Minister never trifled with the feeling of the honest sons of toil." He challenged the Postmaster-General to name one act in which he had shown the slightest regard for the labor classes. Yet the Government had managed to add six millions to the country's taxation—more than ever borne before. [Opposition applause.]

The 8-Hour-a-Day Clause.

In criticizing the resolution he thought that the eight-hour day clause should be incorporated.

How Sir Wilfrid Hedges.

Sir Wilfrid looked upon the resolution as a business proposition that involved the application of a principle. It was absurd to ask it to be strengthened by an Act of Parliament. As to Mr. Clarke's amendment, he could see no reason for giving more protection to civil servants than to other workmen. Mr. Davin's amendment, he declared was out of order and the Speaker upheld him.

Mr. Casgrain's Amendment.

Mr. Casgrain then moved an amendment to the amendment with the same intent as Mr. Davin's amendment to the resolution, and it was declared in order.

Mr. Puttee's Speech.

Mr. Puttee, the labor member from Winnipeg, supported the main resolution, because it enunciated a principle of justice and fairness. He pleaded for higher wages for the workingman and quoted numerous political economy authorities to prove that labor improved as it was better paid. Before he finished he had eulogized the Government and its policy, even better than could a straight Liberal.

Wants an Alien Labor Act to Use.

Mr. Ingram, who is another labor representative, made a sound speech, supporting the amendments and urging a revision of the Alien Labor Act. He was followed by Patron David Rogers, to whom care for civil servants was no virtue, hence he would support the main resolution.

Major Beatty advocated better conditions for the workingmen, and suggested that legislation should be made to shorten their hours of work.

Country Postmasters Poorly Paid.

Mr. Richardson thought that country postmasters were the most poorly paid men in the country, and their better payment should be considered by the Government.

The yeas and nays were then taken on Mr. Casgrain's amendment to the amendment. All Conservatives voted for it, as did also Messrs. Puttee, Erb and McInnes on the Ministerial side. The vote was: Yeas, 40; nays, 74.

It was lost.

Mr. Campbell then moved an amendment to the amendment that Mr. Clarke's amendment be struck out and these words added to the main resolution: "It is not expedient to mix with this proposal the salaries of those employed in the Government."

A long discussion ensued, and the debate was adjourned with the House at 12.45.

The Budget To-Day.

Mr. Fielding's budget will come up tomorrow sure. When he has finished his speech the House will adjourn.

MAY BE IMPERIAL OFFICERS

Commissions Will Be Offered All Canadian Officers Now Serving in South Africa.

COL. LAKE TO SUCCEED HUTTON.

How Mr. Morrison, M.P., Got Between Two Fires at the Railway Committee.

Ottawa, March 22.—(Special.)—Col. Pinault, Deputy Minister of Militia, is authority for the statement that it is the intention of the Imperial authorities to offer imperial commissions to all the Canadian officers now serving in South Africa. This has been done already to the Australian officers in South Africa, and the Canadian Militia Department are hourly expecting a similar official announcement to be made concerning Canada's officers.

Lake to Succeed Hutton.

It is taken for granted at the Militia Department that Col. Lake, now in London, England, will be Canada's next G.O.C. to succeed Major-General Hutton.

Morrison Would Not Vote.

A good-sized row varied the proceedings of the Railway Committee this morning. Mr. Morrison's bill, granting a charter to the Comox and Cape Scott Railway of British Columbia, was under discussion. Mr. McInnes moved his amendment that a clause should be inserted in the charter, prohibiting Chinese labor in the construction of the road. The amendment was vigorously debated. When a vote was asked, Mr. Morrison declined to vote, because if he said yea he would antagonize the corporation he was acting for, while if he said nay he would lose caste among his own constituents. Col. Prior challenged his vote. Chairman Sutherland stated the rule of the committee that the member challenged should vote, but said he had no power to force him to do so. Mr. Morrison declined to commit himself. A bitter discussion ensued. However, at last, the amendment was lost by a vote of 18 to 10. Mr. Morrison was not in it. The bill was reported.

No Commissioner Sent.

Mr. Clarke was informed to-day by the Premier that no Canadian commissioner had been sent to the United States to inspect the working of the American alien labor law in its operation upon Canadians.

The Popular Hats, at Dineens'.

A barber must depend very largely on his personal popularity for the success of his shop, but when a man wants a new hat the personal popularity of the hatter is of less consequence to him than the style, quality and price of new hats. When a man wants a genuine Dunlap, Heath or other celebrated exclusive make of hat, he will naturally select it at Dineens', simply and solely because Dineens' are sole agents for Canada for the genuine Dunlap and Heath hats, and direct importers of leading styles, which cannot be had anywhere else. Other hats may be had at other stores—but even the ordinary hats are cheaper at Dineens' than elsewhere.

Cook's Turkish and Russian Baths. Bath and bed $1.00. 202 and 204 King W

Furs on Orders at Dineens'

For the purpose of keeping their large staff of skilled workmen on fur wear busy all through this spring, Dineens' offer to make new Alaska seal and Persian lamb garments to order, in the style that will prevail next season, at the prices which ruled at Dineens' before the recent rise in seal and Persian furs. This offer conveys a saving of fully 50 per cent. on the prices which these garments will command next fall.

PERSISTENT RUMORS AGAIN THAT MAFEKING IS RELIEVED.

But the War Office Will Not Admit That It Has Such a Despatch—Boers Spreading False News to Re-assure the People.

London, March 23.—(4 a.m.)—There is a persistent rumor that Mafeking has been relieved. It is even asserted that the War Office has received a despatch positively announcing the relief, but that publication of it is withheld because the form of the message admits the possibility of mistake. The War Office, however, declares that there is no confirmation of the rumor and that no further news on the subject is at hand.

Simply Boer Fakes.

No attention is paid in any quarter to the wild Boer rumors of Commandant Olivier's victory over Gatacre, which are only designed to relieve the drooping spirits of the burghers.

Mafeking's Only Chances.

It seems certain that Mafeking's only chances lie in relief by the column supposed to be advancing from the south, or in the possibility that Col. Baden-Powell is strong enough to attempt a sortie with a view of capturing the Boer guns at a time when Commandant Snyman has withdrawn his men to oppose Col. Plumer's advance. All the reports regarding the British operations in the Free State continue to be satisfactory.

Nothing From Buller.

Nothing has been developed regarding Gen. Buller's intentions, but it seems hard to believe that he is again embarking Gen. Warren's division.

Boer Women Desperate.

It is reported from Lorenzo Marquez that Pretoria is prepared to stand a siege of two years, and that the Boer women, frantic at the reverses to the Boer army, are entreating to be allowed to shoot the British officers imprisoned at Pretoria.

Italy Keeps Out, Too.

It is also announced from the Transvaal capital that the Italian Government has declined to interfere.

MILWAUKEE AT CAPE TOWN.

Canadian Transport Arrives — All the Men Well, But 38 of the Horses Died.

Ottawa, March 22.—(Special.)—The following cable was received at the Militia Department to-day:

Cape Town, March 21.—Transport Milwaukee arrived Cape Town to-day. All well, 38 horses dead. (Signed) Col. Gordon.

BOER GUNS SILENCED.

A Further Account of Wednesday's Artillery Duel Near Warrenton—Railway Station Safe.

Kimberley, March 22.—There was a smart artillery duel near Warrenton yesterday morning. A battery under Major Blowitt, supported by the Kimberley Light Horse, located the Boers, who employed four guns, two of which used cordite, but ineffectively. The British battery replied with effect and silenced the Boer fire. The Boers sent two shells near the railway station, which was not damaged.

Sir Alfred Milner's Movements.

Cape Town, March 22.—Sir Alfred Milner, after leaving Norval's Pont, arrived at Colesberg at 7 o'clock this morning. An hour later he left for Stormberg.

MR. WILKINSON'S SIZE-UP.

Reports of Boer Victories Not Worth Much — Roberts Getting His Forces in Good Shape.

London, March 23.—Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, reviewing the general field operations in The Morning Post, says:

"The rumors of Boer victories are not worth much, but they may serve to remind us that for a day or two there has been no specific account of Gen. Gatacre's movements. It is probable that his force is moving northward on the east side of the railway.

"Interest in Mafeking increases in acuteness. Commandant Snyman evidently writes highly-colored despatches, which seems a pity, for his tactics are sound.

Roberts Knows What He's About.

"Lord Roberts is not likely to let the Boer army escape him, and he is pausing so as to ensure, when he next moves, the mobility and handiness of all his columns. By this time he has taken the measure of all his generals and troops, and there is not likely to be any such failure of execution as occurred during the march on Bloemfontein. He will be directing the movements of two, if not three, armies, and the result will probably greatly astonish the Boers."

A VERY BITTER FEELING

Exists Now Between the Transvaal and the Orange Free State—A Discussion Coming.

London, March 23.—The Daily News has the following from Bloemfontein, dated Wednesday:

"It is rumored that Mr. Kruger and Mr. Steyn will meet at Kroonstadt, in the Orange Free State, on April 4, to discuss the future program. The feeling between the Transvaal and the Free State is very bitter."

BOERS ARE GOOD FIGHTERS

And They May Soon Form Part of the British Forces, The London Standard Says.

principal editorial to-day, indulges the hope that many Boers may yet become British soldiers. It says: "The Boers are proved to have a remarkable turn for soldiering, and there must be many young Boers who will be reluctant to return to a humdrum pastoral life after the excitements of campaigning. If they are willing to adopt a military career, we can find room for them in safer and more satisfactory enterprises than armed rebellion. We may yet hope to see some future Cronje or Joubert leading British troops on the battlefield, side by side with generals of Irish, Canadian and Australia origin.

"Army commissions are to be given to Australians. Similar privileges must be granted to the other colonies, including those of Southern Africa."

Olivier Had Skinned

Aliwal North, Cape Colony, March 22.—Commandant Olivier left Smithfield two hours before the British scouts arrived. He only succeeded in inducing about 150 men to accompany him, mostly insurgent colonists. The Free Staters refused to go with him, and are returning to their farms.

IS SERGT. HOWARD INSANE?

One of the Halifax Garrison Recruits Now at Ottawa in the Hands of the Doctors.

Ottawa, March 22.—(Special.)—Sergeant Howard of the recruits encamped here to garrison Halifax has been acting so strangely of late that he was taken care of yesterday by the medical officer. It is feared that he has gone insane. His mania exhibited itself in his importunity to be appointed Major.

Sergeant Maurice B. Howard was in "B" Company, Queen's Own Rifles when he enlisted for service in Halifax. His home is at 542 West Adelaide-street, and he is well-known in Toronto, where he has lived all his life. The Queen's Own Regimental orders issued yesterday contain a notice of his enlistment for Halifax and also state that he is reduced to the ranks of a private at his own request.

Howard is a big fine looking young fellow of quiet disposition, but a good soldier, and was well thought of in the Queen's Own. He showed no sign of mental weakness when in Toronto.

VOLNEY ASHFORD IS DEAD.

He Was a Canadian Who Took a Prominent Part in Hawaii for the Monarchy.

Oakland, Cal., March 22.—Volney V. Ashford, formerly a prominent Hawaiian political agitator and revolutionist, is dead at his residence in this city. He was the legal adviser to the Hawaiian crown for many years. After the dethronement of Queen Liliuokalani he became prominently identified with the movement to restore the monarchy to Kaiulani. He was arrested and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, but was released before the expiration of his term, on condition that he would leave the islands.

The most up-to-date article for the home is "The Snow," a delightful refreshing floating soap for the bath. Once used always used. Retain the wrappers, which are of great value. Sold by all grocers.

Content to Sell You Quality.

Fairweather's, 84 Yonge-street, say: "We never worry over what our neighbors are doing—there are people in the trade who do. Some men, foolish enough to be enticed into the departmentals, after dollar hats, have to buy experience, for most dollar hats would be dear at half that. We are content to cultivate trade along the better quality lines, give a man so much quality for the two-fifty, three or five he spends, that he'll always associate this house with his hat needs. And a thousand a day is not an over-estimate of the numbers in the newest spring styles in men's English and American hats for spring-coming in this week.

For all washing purposes order the "Imperial," the newest and best soap known. Your grocer will be pleased to fill your orders. The wrappers are as good as money to you. See premium list. Manufactured by the Imperial Soap Co., Limited, Toronto, Canada.

Palms! Palms!

The demand for palms in the home has increased wonderfully and they must be counted among the indispensable articles for ornamental purposes. We devote much time and the most careful attention to palms and always have a large and vigorous stock to choose from. Dunlop's, 5 King-street west, and 445 Yonge-street.

Office chairs, a large, most complete stock. Office Specialty Mnfg. Co., 77 Bay.

Cure a Cold in a few hours. Dr. Evans' Laxative Grip Capsules do not gripe. Money refunded. 25 cents. Bingham's Pharmacy, 100 Yonge-street. ed

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Patent Solicitors and experts, Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto.

TELLER HERBERT TANGLED

Under Cross-Examination the Ex-Employe of the Ville Marie Bank Got Badly Mixed.

WANTED $15,000 TO SKIP WITH.

There Was No Kind of Agreement Between Baxter and Lemieux That He Knew of.

Montreal, March 22.—(Special.)—Some very important evidence was heard to-day in the Baxter-Lemieux conspiracy case, and it becomes more and more evident that Herbert's previous stories to the Crown authorities, and with which it was expected conspiracy would be proved, are wholly unreliable. As a matter of fact, Herbert, under Mr. MacMaster's cross-examination, admitted that there was no collusion that he knew of. He contradicted himself in the most glaring manner, and it was found that the sworn statements made by the witness to-day were totally at variance with his worn statements before the lower court.

What Herbert Admitted.

Herbert admitted that when he got into trouble and went to Baxter for $15,000 to recoup the losses, Baxter would not give him the money and asked for security. Witness was also forced to say that the $15,000 which he tried to get out of Baxter was not to give to the directors, as he had alleged, but to enable him to get out of the country.

Herbert Caught Again.

Herbert said that to his knowledge there was no kind of agreement between Baxter and Lemieux to defraud the bank.

Herbert had sworn in the court below that the cheques which Baxter had sold to Lemieux had been endorsed by Baxter, but when they were produced to-day the alleged endorsation did not exist.

In the afternoon Herbert's cross-examination was continued without important new developments.

Pember's Turkish Baths. Excellent sleeping accommodation. 129 Yonge.

BIRTHS.

McNEILL—At 19 Springhurst-avenue, on Wednesday, March 21, the wife of E. W. McNeill of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

KERR—DICKSON—At the residence of the bride's parents, Stayner, Ont., March 21, Miss Annie M. Dickson, daughter of Mr. William Dickson, agent Grand Trunk Railway, to Mr. James Kerr of the Crossin Manufacturing Co., Cobourg, Ont.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—On March 22, 1900, at his father's residence, 120 Euclid-avenue, William Alfred Adams, eldest son of Alfred and Lottie Adams, aged 6 years and 3 months.

Funeral from above address on Saturday at 3 o'clock to the Necropolis.

ABRAHAM—At 264 Farley-avenue, on Wednesday, March 21, Mabel, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Abraham, aged 13 years.

Funeral from the above address on Friday at 2.30 p.m.

TAIT—At Scarboro, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, Marion Inglis Tait, wife of William Tait, in her 74th year.

Bracebridge papers please copy.

McINERNEY—On Thursday, March 22, 1900, at his late residence, 437 East Queen-street, James McInerney.

Funeral Saturday at 9 a.m. to St. Michael's Cemetery.

LISTOWEL GAS WORKS BLEW UP.

The Disaster Took Place Last Midnight and the Engineer Has Probably Been Killed.

Listowel, Ont., March 22.—The Listowel Gas and Electrical Works blew up to-night at about 11.45. W. Bitten, engineer in charge, is probably killed.

PHILLIP-TUPPER LIBEL SUIT.

A Postponement Applied for Because of Absence of Witnesses.

Brandon, Man., March 22.—An application has been made to the courts for a postponement of the case of Phillip v. Tupper, for libel, which is to come up at the Spring Assizes here, commencing on March 27. The application is made by defendants on the ground of the absence of material witnesses.

Fair and Mild.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, March 22.—8 p.m.—A low area, which is now passing eastward across northern Ontario and Quebec, will be quickly followed by a high area, which will bring colder northerly winds in these two provinces to-night, and it is not improbable that easterly winds with snow or rain will become general before Saturday night. The weather to-day has been comparatively mild in nearly all the districts.

Minimum and maximum temperatures—Victoria, 44—50; Kamloops, 44—54; Calgary, 24—50; Prince Albert, 8—30; Qu'Appelle, 14—30; Winnipeg, 8—22; Port Arthur, 24—36; Parry Sound, 20—38; Toronto, 24—42; Ottawa, 18—34; Montreal, 18—34; Quebec, 10—32; Halifax, 20—40.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes—Fair and mild to-day, followed by cold northerly winds to-night.

Georgian Bay—Westerly to northerly winds, fair weather, turning a little colder again.

Ottawa Valley—Westerly to northerly winds, fair weather, turning a little colder again.

Upper St. Lawrence—Fair and mild to-day, followed by cold northerly winds to-night.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Mild, with a few showers of sleet or rain to-day, turning a little colder again to-night and to-morrow.

Maritime Provinces—Fresh to strong southwesterly to northwesterly winds, generally fair and mild.

Lake Superior and Manitoba—Fair and moderately cold.

The Men's Oak Hall Ten-Dollar Suits are wonderfully good value. They have the style and appearance of made-to-order suits at $18 and $20.

Cook's Turkish Baths—204 King W.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

March 22.	At.	From.
Darmstadt	New York	Bremen
St. Paul	Southampton	New York
Corean	Glasgow	New York
Lake Huron	Halifax	Liverpool
Californian	New York	Naples
Pretoria	Plymouth	New York
Wetonia	Queenstown	Boston

Sailed.	From.	For.
Dauntless	Algiers	Portland

To-Day's Program.

Dufferin School Old Boys' dinner, Temple Building.

Theatrical Mechanical Association's annual benefit, Grand Opera House, 2 p.m.

Zetland Lodge, A.F. and A.M., 25th anniversary, Temple Building, 8 p.m.

Industrial School Board, 32 Church-street, 5 p.m.

Cartwright Club, 8 p.m.

Legislature, Queen's Park, 3 p.m.

Grand Opera House, "The Sign of the Cross," 8 p.m.

Toronto Opera House, "Over the Fence," 8 p.m.

"Princess Theatre, "Quo Vadis," 2 and 8 p.m.

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