Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

The Toronto World.

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Senate Reading Room 10julytf

TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR — EIGHT PAGES—TUESDAY MORNING APRIL 7 1903—EIGHT PAGES — ONE CENT

Labor Unions of Canada Enter Protest

SCHEDULE FOR NEW MEASURE FILED.

Against the Present Laws and Methods

Animated Interview of Government Ministers With Large Delegation Representing the Industrial Dominion—Mr. Blair Loses Temper and Grows Painfully Personal.

Ottawa, April 6.—(From World staff correspondent.)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir William Mulock, Hon. A. G. Blair and ex-Premier Emmerson, in his private capacity, received twenty-five delegates from the various labor unions affiliated with the Trades Congress of Canada this morning. They represented labor unionism from the Atlantic to the Pacific. John A. Flett introduced the deputation. A. W. Puttee, M.P. (Winnipeg) and Ralph Smith, M.P. (Vancouver) were the only members of parliament who accompanied the deputation. They did so on invitation. Other M.P.'s were not invited, for instance, E. F. Clarke, M.P.

Promise of the Government.

John Flett, in presenting the requests of the deputation, told Sir Wilfrid that the government had promised to give an eight-hour day to the I.C.R. employes last year, but up to the present had failed to do so.

J. D. G. O'Donoghue, legal adviser to the Congress, presented draft bills of the proposed anti-contract law. He declared the present act had not helped the laboring men.. Charges against it were often met with the statement that actions were committed "unknowingly," a phrase unknown in other phases of law. A section of the new act aimed to relieve a labor union from the expense of pushing a case to a finish and put in the government. He got into an alteration with Sir William when he declared that a government interpretor named Murray had gone to the United States and brought into Sydney a number of Italians and negroes, who were employed in preference to Canadians.

O'Donoghue produced his authority, a Mr. Sharkey, and Mr. Blair relieved the situation by declaring that Murray was only an occasional employe.

Makes Strong Charges.

O'Donoghue, referring to the trouble at the Kingston Locomotive Works, declared that men were brought from Scotland and Germany under false pretences, and dumped on the Canadian labor market. He declared that the bill would not interfere with any new industry for which laborers could not be got in Canada. The immigration act would not be interfered with.

A. W. Puttee, M.P., suggested a few amendments to the Conciliation Act of 1900, aiming to carry the principle of conciliation as far as possible without verging on compulsion. The Minister of Labor is given large powers. Arbitration is made compulsory if one party asks for it, stress is laid on publicity, and a clause is inserted to give The Labor Gazette a free hand. Another clause gives an employe freedom to belong to a union without hindrance. His remarks referred to the bill he has now before the House.

Much Time for a Hearing.

The request of truckers and checkers of the I.C.R. developed the fact that it had taken them eighteen months to get a hearing from the general manager of the road.

Mr. Blair tried to vindicate his position and shift the blame to Mr. Pottinger, but P. M. Draper, who presented the facts, declared:

"You, as Minister of Railways, have not given these men the consideration you have given men who belong to international unions. These men have only a Canadian union."

Mr. Blair: How long since they got a raise?

Mr. Sharkey, an employe of the I.C.R., broke in with "I got a raise of 3 1-2 cents a day last year."

Mr. Blair Gets Personal.

Mr Blair blustered out at Sharkey: "You have not been a good employe. You have been agitating ever since you came into the service. You have made it impossible to get along in harmony with the workmen."

P. M. Draper deprecated the heat with which Mr. Blair had made a personal attack on a member of the delegation, and added: "The officials of the I.C.R. have got their men so afraid of losing their positions that they do not dare to express their grievances. I do not believe Sir Wilfrid knows this, and that is why I bring it up. If a body of workmen belong to a Canadian organization, as distinguished from an international body, the general manager of the I.C.R. will not see them. We want to operate the Canadian labor movement, and believe that strikes should not occur. **But the grand officers of international unions come over here, take the officials of the I.C.R. by the throat and get whatever they want."**

Declared Statement Unfair.

Mr. Blair: "I don't think that is a fair statement."

Mr. Draper: "Well, it is a statement of facts, for Mr. Pottinger refused to see the truckers and the checkers for eighteen months."

Mr. Draper then went on to say that this state of affairs had created great discontent in the districts thruout which the I.C.R. ran, when Mr. Blair blurted out:

"I don't believe a word of it."

This whole appeal served to show how petulant Mr. Blair is over any lack of praise for his system. The delegates were much annoyed by his personal attack on one of their number.

John Flett spoke strongly for the need of having the fair wage scale inserted in all government contracts, instancing the Kingston Locomotive Works as a horrible example of its absence. There handy men filled the places of skilled workmen. This firm had imported men from Germany and Scotland and were scouring all Europe to get more.

Makes Other Denials.

Mr. Blair took exception to Mr. Flett's remark, that the government had entered into a contract with Hon. William Harty at a high price, and said that the locomotives were bought at lower figures than they could be secured for in the United States.

This led Mr. Flett to say that he would prefer to have the government buy engines in the United States than to have them made in Canada by cheap and inferior labor. He did not wish the conditions of the labor market to be degraded, even on a national basis. To this Sir William Mulock nodded his head.

Mr. Hennessy of the Toronto Letter Carriers made a strong plea for his fellow workers. He wanted a 20 per cent. raise in wages. The majority of letter carriers in Canada were out for it.

D. J. O'Donoghue got Sir Wilfrid interested in the union label and hoped that the Premier would never buy a coat unless it had the label on it. Sir Wilfrid said he would not.

At the request of Sir Wilfrid, Sir

Continued on Page 8.

WHAT LABOR UNIONS ASK.

1. That the present Alien Labor Act be abrogated and a new act to be called the Anti-Contract Law be added. It aims to shut out all foreign imported contract laborers, not only those coming in from United States, but also the British Isles or any other country.
2. That the Conciliation Act be so changed as to make it possible for the Minister of Labor to interfere in a strike at the initiation of only one party to it.
3. That a commission be appointed to inquire into the grievances of the Coniechan Indians of British Columbia, who have a union affiliated with the Trades Congress.
4. That railways be forced to put safety appliances on all their cars.
5. That the representation of the commission of Oriental immigration and all other bluebooks, be sent to the thousand labor organizations of Canada.
6. That no increase be made in the tariff, as urged by the Manufacturers' Association.
7. That wages of checkers and truckers on the I. C. R. be increased from $1.20 to $1.50 a day of 10 hours.
8. That government employes be paid for holidays when departments are closed down by order of the government.
9. That fair wages be inserted in all government contracts.
10. That the letter-carriers be given $65 a month.
11. That the union label be legally registered by the Dominion government.
12. That the Longshoremen's Union of St. John, N.B., be given a chance.

STRIKE ON CANADA ATLANTIC.

Commenced at 6 o'Clock Last Night—Men Want More Pay.

Ottawa, April 6.—To-night at 6 o'clock the trackmen on the Canada Atlantic Railway went out on strike for higher wages. The number out is somewhere between three and four hundred; the area affected being the entire main line from Depot Harbor to Swanton, Vt., and branch lines to Pembroke, Hawkesbury and Rockland. The men now receive $1.25 a day, and are asking $1.30 for trackmen and $1.40 for yardmen, the same as paid on the C. P. R. and G. T. R. The agitation has been on for some time, without result, and the men decided to resort to drastic measures. The railway officials say the track is in good shape, and they can stand a strike without much inconvenience.

Winnipeg, April 6.—The strike among the C. P. R. freight handlers has been on for four weeks to-day. During that time a large number of the men out have secured other employment, but still declare that they will carry the fight on to a finish.

Dumplings of Corona Fruitmeat are de-

Foreign Money Markets.

London, April 6.—The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £154,000.

Paris, April 6.—(4 p.m.)—Three per cent. rentes, 98 francs 22 1-2 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 16 1-2 centimes for cheques.

Berlin, April 6.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 50 1-2 pfennigs for cheques. Discount short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 3-8 per cent.

Cold pressed nuts, square and hexagon, finished and semi-finished. Send for price list 1001. Canada Foundry Company, Limited, 14-16 King Street East.

CASH SUBSIDY FOR G.T.P.

Ottawa, April 6.—(Special.)—Ex-Premier Greenway is expected in the city any day. Before he left the West he made a notable speech at Rat Portage, in which he advocated a cash subsidy to the Grand Trunk Pacific. Doing this on the eve of the local elections in Manitoba, it is taken as significant of the turn the campaign will take. He will come here to see if he cannot get help from the Federal parliament for his attempt to get back into power.

Corona Fruitmeat, being aciduous, is

Did you ever try the top barrel?

Architectural and ornamental ironwork of every description. Canada Foundry Company, Limited, 14-16 King Street East.

To Rent—Long Branch Summer Hotel. Possession at once. Apply at gate.

MARRIAGES.

HARDY—VAN ALSTINE—On the 10th of September, 1902, at the Queen-street Methodist parsonage, Toronto, by Rev. C. O. Johnston, Miss Laura M. Van Alstine to Mr. Arthur S. Hardy, both of Napanee.

DEATHS.

EDMONDS—Suddenly, on April 5th, 1903, at her late residence, 16 Kew Beach, Verbena, wife of John Edmonds, aged 26 years.

Funeral on Tuesday, April 7th, 1903, at 3 p.m., from 34 Crescent-road. Funeral private.

HOPPER—Suddenly, on Sunday, April 5, 1903, at his late residence, Victoria Square, Henry Hopper, in his 64th year.

Funeral will take place on Wednesday, April 8th, leaving the house at 1.30 p.m.

WEST—At Scarboro Village, on Saturday, April 4, 1903, Jane Smillie, the beloved wife of John West, in her 67th year.

Funeral Tuesday, at 2.30 p.m., to St. Andrew's Cemetery.

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

Try the Decanter at Thomas.

SANDERSON'S MOUNTAIN DEW SCOTCH Just right for home supply.

BOUNDLESS WEST THE GOAL SOUGHT BY MANY THOUSANDS

Regina, N.W.T., April 6.—Immigration has set in to the Regina district in good earnest. Not many as yet have come by the Soo Line, but three train loads of settlers' effects are now on their way to the district south of this point. Those that have arrived up to date are principally from the United States and the mother country, chiefly the former. They are a very desirable class of settlers in every respect. The presence of the newcomers manifests itself in the Town of Regina in many ways. Wagons laden with settlers' effects or with implements and household goods purchased in the town are seen traveling in every direction. All sorts of sheds, barns, hay lofts, etc., have to be improvised to find sleeping accommodations. It is difficult for the staff to keep pace with the number of persons taking entry for homesteads. By 8 o'clock in the morning a line begins to form like a crowd eager to secure good places at an entertainment. One weeph of the Yorkton agency in real estate, and last week two farms near the town exchanged hands at $30 an acre.

TARTE'S AMBITIOUS PLANS.

Ottawa, April 6.—(Special.)—From a reliable source, it is learned that the Hon. Mr. Tarte is seriously considering the invitation offered him by the Eighty Club of London, England, to contest an English seat in the coming general election. He says he is tired of Canadian politics and is in newspaper for keeps. If he goes to London he will act as correspondent for his own and other papers, and possibly from a certain news source with London, as headquarters. He has an eye for the main chance, the government is inclined to subsidize a Canadian cable service, and he asks himself the question: "Why should I not send the news for Canada?"

OBJECT TO OUTSIDERS GETTING ON THE BENCH

Record of Present Policy in Appointing Judges Since Liberals Came in.

Ottawa, April 6—(Special.)—It would seem that the admirable policy of the late Sir John Thompson when Minister of Justice, that in selecting county court judges, the appointees should be chosen from counties other than those where they resided and practised, is evidently to be set aside, as witness the following appointments in Ontario since the Liberals came into power in 1896.

Brant, A. D. Hardy; Carleton, D. B. McTavish; Grey, William Hatton; Huron, Philip Holt; York, John Winchester; Stormont, J. W. Liddell; Wentworth, J. F. Monck; Leeds, E. J. Reynolds.

This fact is being commented on here by Conservatives, and there are not a few Liberals who condemn the practice that now seems to be a fixture.

TO PROCLAIM INSURRECTION.

Despatch Says 100,000 Armed Men Will Take Field in Turkey.

London, April 6.—According to an agency despatch from Constantinople, advices had been received there from Monastir, that the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee intends to proclaim a general insurrection in the European provinces of Turkey about April 20, when there will be more than 100,000 men armed with rifles in the field.

BRITISH M.P.'S ARRANGE THEIR VISIT TO CANADA

Leave Liverpool Aug. 19, and After Trip Across Continent Reach Toronto Sept. 26.

Quebec, April 6.—The following letter has been received by the Hon. S. N. Parent, from Lord Lyveden, who is organizing the proposed trip thru Canada of the members of both houses of British parliament:

Guernsey House, Folkestone, March 24, 1903.

Dear Mr. Parent:

I am very much obliged to you for your very cordial letter, which is much appreciated by the members of the two houses, who are already contemplating the tour, and will, I am sure, influence others to a similar decision. I enclose herewith a copy of our proposed itinerary and shall be very glad indeed if you will plan out for us our time in Quebec and send me your suggestions. Of course, you understand, that the hotel arrangements are being made from this side by Dr. Henry S. Lunn.

Yours very truly,

Lyveden.

Program as Arranged.

The proposed itinerary is as follows: Wednesday, August 19, depart from Liverpool; Friday, August 28, arrive in Quebec, morning; Saturday, August 29, in Quebec; Monday, August 31, leave Quebec 1.15 p.m., arrive Montreal 6.20 p.m.; Tuesday, September 1, in Montreal; Wednesday, September 2, leave Montreal 4 p.m., arrive Ottawa 7 p.m.; Thursday, September 3, in Ottawa; Friday, September 4, leave Ottawa 1.15 p.m.; Tuesday, Sept. 8, arrive Banff 5.45 p.m.; Wednesday, September 9, and Thursday, September 10, in Banff; Friday, September 11, leave Banff 5.45 a.m., arrive Field 8.20 a.m.; Saturday, September 12, leave Field 8.20 a.m., arrive Glacier House 2.40 p.m.; Sunday, September 13, leave Glacier House 2.40 p.m.; Monday, September 14, arrive Vancouver 12.40 p.m.; Tuesday, September 15, leave Vancouver 1.15 p.m., arrive Victoria 6.30 p.m.; Wednesday, September 16, in Victoria; Thursday, September 17, leave Victoria 1 a.m., arrive Vancouver 7 a.m., leave Vancouver 2 p.m., arrive North Bend 7.35 p.m.; Friday, September 18, leave North Bend at 7.35 p.m.; Saturday, September 19, arrive and depart Revelstoke, arrive and depart Robson; Tuesday, September 22, arrive Winnipeg, 8.50 a.m.; Wednesday, September 23, leave Winnipeg 2.30 p.m.; Thursday, September 24, arrive Fort William 5.25 a.m., leave Fort William 8 a.m.; Saturday, September 26, arrive Owen Sound 5 a.m., arrive Toronto 11.30 a.m.; Sunday, September 27, Monday, 28th, and Tuesday, 29th, in Toronto and Niagara.

THE EGGS ALREADY LAID.

CHARLEY HAYS: The old gentleman says I'll get no Easter eggs—but hush, a little bird told me differently.

Anti-Gambling Law Weak

Severe Penalty for "Protection," Too

Here is the Criminal Code

The agitation over suppression of gambling joints has reached some considerable proportions in Toronto. Most of the public officials who are charged with the regulation of this vice candidly admit that joints of this character are numerous in the city. Most of them insist that the law is defective. Chief Grasett says his men are met with barred doors, chains and electric bells when they seek to break into such places.

The World herewith presents the sections of the Criminal Code under which gambling is declared a crime, together with the clause which declares it an indictable offence to bar the way of officers with "chains and other devices," such as Chief Grasett complains of. Incidentally, The World presents that section of the Criminal Code which declares it an indictable offence for an officer or prosecuting authorities charged with the suppression of gambling or other vice to fail to discharge the obligation imposed.

MAKES "PROTECTION" AN INDICTABLE OFFENCE.

In other words, the Crown-Attorney who fails to do his duty in this respect, the police authorities and even the patrolman who knows of the existence of a gambling joint and deliberately ignores the fact are equally guilty of an indictable offence. The crusade in some cities across the border just at present has resulted in individual police officers and inspectors being sent to the penitentiary for shutting their eyes to the presence of gambling joints and brothels on their beats.

Here is the Canadian law on the subject. It reads strong, but the authorities maintain that it is deficient. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that it is the formal law against such crimes found sufficient, with proper efforts of officers, everywhere:

HERE IS CANADA'S CRIMINAL CODE.

Criminal Code 92, Chap. 29, Sec. 196: A common gaming house is:

(a) A house, room or place kept by any person for gain, to which persons resort for the purpose of playing at any game of chance; or

(b) A house, room or place kept or used for playing therein at any game of chance and skill in which

(1) A bank is kept by one or more of the players exclusively of the others; or

(2) In which any game is played, the chances of which are not alike favorable to all the players, including among the players the banker or other person by whom the game is managed, or against whom the other players stake, play or bet.

Sec. 197: A common betting-house is a house, office, room, or other place—(a) opened, kept or used for the purpose of betting between persons resorting thereto, and—

(1) The owner, occupier or keeper thereof;

(2) Any person using the same;

(3) Any person procured or employed by, or acting for or on behalf of any such person;

(4) Any person having the care or management or in any manner conducting the business thereof.

TOUCHES ALL PLACES ALIKE.

Sec. 198: Every person is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to one year's imprisonment who keeps any disorderly house, that is to say, any common gaming house or common betting house as hereinbefore defined.

(2) Any one who appears, acts or behaves as master or as the person having the care, government or management of any disorderly house, shall be deemed to be the keeper thereof, and shall be liable to be prosecuted and punished as such, altho in fact he or she is not the real owner or keeper thereof.

Sec. 199: Everyone who plays or looks on while any other person is playing in a common gaming house is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace to a penalty not exceeding $100 and not less than $20, and in default of payment to two months' imprisonment.

TIP TO THE CHIEF ON BOLTS AND BARS.

Sec. 200: Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, to a penalty not exceeding $100, and to six months' imprisonment with or without hard labor, who

(a) **Wilfully prevents any constable or other officer duly authorized to enter any disorderly house, as mentioned in Sec. 198, from entering the same or any part thereof; or**

(b) **Obstructs or delays any such constable or officer in so entering; or**

(c) **By any bolt, chain or other contrivance secure any external or internal door of, or means of access to, any common gaming house so authorized to be entered, or**

(d) **Uses any means or contrivance whatsoever for the purpose of preventing, obstructing or delaying the entry of any constable or officer, authorized as aforesaid, into any such disorderly house or any part thereof.**

Sec. 204: Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to one year's imprisonment, and to a fine not exceeding $1000, who

Uses or knowingly allows any part of any premises under his control to be used for the purpose of recording or registering any bet or wager, or selling any pool, or

Records or registers any bet or wager, or sells any pool upon the result of any race.

DECLARES PROFESSIONAL GAMBLERS VAGRANTS.

Vagrancy—Sec. 207: Every person is a loose, idle or disorderly person or vagrant who,

(a) Not having any visible means of maintaining himself, lives without any employment,

(b) Having no peaceable profession or calling to maintain himself by, for the most part supports himself by gambling.

HARD ON MEN WHO "PROTECT" GAMBLERS.

Corruption and disobedience—Sec. 132: Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to fourteen years' imprisonment, who

(a) Being a justice of the peace, peace officer, or public officer, employed in any capacity for the prosecution or detection or punishment of offenders, corruptly accepts or obtains, or agrees to accept or attempts to obtain for himself or for any other person, any money or valuable consideration, office, place or employment with the intent to interfere corruptly with the due administration of justice, or to procure or facilitate the commission of any crime or to protect from detection or punishment any person having committed or intending to commit any crime.

Documents in the Bribery Conspiracy

IMPORTANT REVELATIONS IN GAMEY CASE

Filed and Make Sensational Exhibit

Where the Balance of the Boodle Funds Went—Contract Between Sullivan and Member for Manitoulin Made Public, With Other Interesting Papers.

AGREEMENT TO BUY GAMEY.

This is the famous agreement between Frank Sullivan and Gamey providing for the latter's support of the government.

"In consideration of a certain agreement signed this ——day of ——— by ———, the member elect for ———, I hereby agree to pay said member three thousand dollars cash, between 3rd and 5th of September, 1902 and the further sum of two thousand dollars at the close of the first session.

I also agree to obtain from a Liberal member in good standing an agreement that said member shall control patronage and appointments for riding from this date, and also secure withdrawal of ——— (The contest proceedings).

Gamey's counsel produced all the papers in the bribery case yesterday. The member from Manitoulin made good his statement delivered in the House on this point. He accounts for some thirty-two documents, all bearing on the charge he makes that agents of the government, high in the confidence of the leaders, entered into a conspiracy to bribe him to betray his constituents. The sensational agreement with Frank Sullivan, the consideration being the money produced in the House, was delivered. So, too, was the balance of the boodle fund accounted for, having been deposited in Mr. Stratton's own bank. Altogether the filing of all the documents in the case forms a distinct chapter in the sensational affair and promises some lively developments when the various witnesses take the stand from a variety of places, all testifying to a state of facts which forge the chain around those charged with the commission of a crime.

Advanced Another Stage.

The investigation was advanced another stage when the counsel for Mr. Gamey filed with the registrar of the commission at Osgoode Hall the documents. Mr. McPherson personally looked after this important matter. Among the documents were all the letters contained in Mr. Gamey's statement to the legislature on the 11th day of March last, several letters which were not read at that time, the $500 handed over by Mr. Gamey, and a pass book showing what disposition has been made of the other $1500, which he alleged he had received from the Provincial Secretary as the price of his support of the Ross government.

Where the $1500 is.

This last mentioned exhibit clears up a point that has not been explained since the exposure was made. Mr. Gamey told the legislature that he had the money where he could put his hands on it at the proper time. There has been a good deal of speculation on this point, and a story was sent the rounds that the $3000 which was paid over to Mr. Gamey in a lump and which was cut in two, one half being the "commission" which Frank Sullivan exacted for putting thru the deal, had been placed in a safety deposit vault to the joint credit of Gamey and Sullivan. But this was far from the truth, as Mr. Gamey's affidavit shows.

The $1500 was paid into the Traders' Bank at Toronto to the credit of R. R. Gamey and remitted to the Sudbury branch. The Toronto passbook of Mr. Gamey was produced in a sealed package, but is not to be opened as it contains entries of other sums. The pass book from the Traders' Bank, Sudbury, was forwarded to the manager for the purpose of having it entered up, but has not yet been returned. Mr. McPherson promises that as soon as it is received it will be deposited with the other documents.

Produced 32 Exhibits.

In all 32 documents were produced by Mr. McPherson. Attached to Mr. Gamey's affidavits were schedules showing the documents produced, the documents he has had, but has not now in his possession, and showing what has become of the documents mentioned in the second schedule. In all there are about 70 documents bearing on the case, a large number of which the accused will be called upon to produce.

No Papers Given Out by Defence.

The accused's counsel did not file any documents until after the time for closing the office of the registrar, when all the newspaper men had left. Mr. Johnston was asked for copies of the documents, but he refused to give them out. He said he had filed only those documents found in the office of the Provincial Secretary, and that there was "nothing in them" any more than was contained in Mr. Gamey's statement. Other papers would be handed in to-day, as he did not have them in shape in time to file yesterday.

Can They Produce Everything?

It was rumored that interesting developments would come about within a few days in connection with this case, the hint being thrown out that the accused were not in a position to account for all of the documents that have been in their possession since the "negotiations" with the member for Manitoulin opened. What has become of them? Were they destroyed? Mr. Gamey had 32 exhibits put in, but Mr. Johnston refused to say how many he could account for, altho on Friday last he appeared to be able to produce everything the next day.

Both sides refuse to say how many witnesses they will call. They would not even say whether the number would be less than ten or more than a hundred. Subpœnas for witnesses have been sent out, and a large number have already been served. Up to last night Frank Sullivan had not been served, and it was stated that he had left town. A World reporter called at his home, 14 Linden-street. He was not there, but his brother said he had been home for tea and had gone down town on business. The idea that he had left the city or was keeping out of the way to escape service was stamped as being ridiculous. Capt. Sullivan is about every day, and has been served with a subpœna to appear at the investigation next week.

Boat Leaves for Witnesses.

A boat was sent out from Owen Sound last night to attempt the passage to Providence Bay on the south side of the Island of Manitoulin. From this point to Gore Bay, on the north shore, is sixteen miles, which will have to be covered by wagon. The witnesses for the prosecution will be driven overland to the boat, and ought to reach Owen Sound some time on Wednesday. The defence have also sent a boat to Manitoulin for their witnesses.

No Room for the Public.

There will be no accommodation for spectators at the Gamey enquiry, which opens Monday. The court room will not hold more than 150 people, and as there will be probably 100 witnesses, besides the lawyers, court officials and newspaper men, the seating space will be entirely taken up. No doubt many outsiders will desire admission, but under the circumstances there does not appear to be much chance of their being able to get within the room.

Delivered the Documents.

Mr. McPherson delivered the documents to Charles Grant, Registrar, at Osgoode Hall, about 4 o'clock. In the presence of a number of newspaper men, the evidence which he expects

Continued on Page 2.

PENNELL WAS DEFAULTER IN VERY LARGE AMOUNT

Sequel of Burdick Case and the Suicide of Suspected Murderer.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 6.—The Commercial this afternoon publishes a story in which it is alleged that Arthur R. Pennell, who was killed in an automobile accident on March 10, was a defaulter to the extent of from $150,000 to $200,000. The story, The Commercial says, leaked out as the result of a legal dispute over two life insurance policies. Wallace Thayer, who was Pennell's attorney and intimate friend, is referred to by the paper as saying he had suspected irregularities, but that he had no proof of any such wrong-doing. Incidentally, it has been learned that Pennell made provision for the payment to Mrs. Edwin L. Burdick of $25,000 out of his insurance. Pennell carried over $200,000 life insurance in order that after his death the eastern estates to which he is alleged to have been a defaulter, might be able to recoup losses which they had sustained thru him. In his will Pennell named as administrator of his estate his brother, J. Frederick Pennell, and is said to have left to his administrator instructions that upon his death he should make good in full out of his estate all the losses which had been sustained thru his defalcations. The Commercial adds that Pennell had contemplated suicide for two years.

EDITOR SENT TO JAIL.

Montreal Journalist's Flight—Shareholders Ratify Power Purchase.

Montreal, April 6.—(Special.)—Monsieur Charlier, the fighting editor of Les Debats, was sentenced to-day to spend one day in jail and pay a fine of $25 for having attacked several gentlemen connected with his case, Judge Wurtele deciding that the offence was contempt of court. Charlier went down.

Ratified by Shareholders.

It did not take the shareholders of the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company long to ratify the purchase of the Lachine Rapids Land & Hydraulic Company. The shareholders also empowered the directors to issue $4,000,000 of bonds for 30 years at 5 per cent. to cover the purchase and for other purposes.

J. O. Joseph is Dead.

Joseph Oliver Joseph, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, died to-day. He had been ailing for two years and more.

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

IT IS JUDGE WINCHESTER FOR YORK COUNTY VACANCY

JUDGE JOHN WINCHESTER.

The appointment of John Winchester, K.C., Master-in-Chambers, to succeed the late Judge McDougall as senior judge of York County, was received with much satisfaction at Osgoode Hall. Mr. Winchester was much gratified at the many expressions of good will he received, beginning by telephone before he was up, and continuing all day at the hall. The somewhat onerous duties of his present position have been discharged by Mr. Winchester with good satisfaction to the bar, and it is the universal opinion that he has justly earned the promotion. His present salary is about $5000, but the judgeship is considered to be worth much more, because great amount. Mr. Winchester will also receive the appointment of judge of the Surrogate Court, which will add a considerable amount to his income.

The question of his successor is being discussed at Osgoode Hall, and the general opinion is that a promotion will be made. Mr. George Holmstead, senior registrar of of the High Court, is in line for the position, and can probably have it, if he so desires. Other names mentioned are Fulford Arnoldi, clerk in Chambers; John R. Cartwright, Deputy Attorney-General; John A. McAndrew, Inspector of Legal Offices, and Jas. S. Cartwright, Registrar of the Court of Appeal. Both of the latter gentlemen have occupied the place occasionally. Outside of the hall, the names of F. A. Anglin, K.C., and Frank Denton, are most frequently mentioned.

Smallpox in Essex County.

The Township of South Sandwich, Essex County, has reported three new cases of smallpox, making 21 cases in nine houses in the last month.

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

GAMEY MAKES GOOD.

Gamey's statement in the legislature: "We then had an appointment with the Hon. J. R. Stratton for the next forenoon. We went up to his office about 10 o'clock on Wednesday, Sept. 10, and he was not ready, or not there, and we waited about the building. I waited part of the time in the smoking room. About 12 or 12.30 o'clock Stratton was ready, and Frank Sullivan and I went into his office together.

"Stratton said everything was ready, and we left the letter with him, and that Frank and I should go down to the smoking room and wait there, and a party would bring a parcel and lay it on the table in that room. I saw Stratton take out of his inside pocket a large, well-filled envelope. We went down to the smoking-room and waited a short time, and Mr. Myers, acting secretary for Hon. J. R. Stratton, took the parcel from Stratton's office, and gave it to Mr. Chase, who carried it to the smoking room and laid the same large envelope parcel on the table. He walked out again without speaking. Frank went over and picked up the parcel, and we walked down to the washroom, and Frank took the parcel out of his pocket, and counted it. There was three thousand dollars in Ontario Bank bills, of hundreds, fifties, twenties, tens and fives.

"Frank handed me $1500 of this. I will tell where that money is when necessary."

Gamey's affidavit on production says that he had in his possession ten $50 Ontario Bank bills and ten $100 bank bills; that these were deposited in the Traders' Bank, Toronto, on or about Sept. 11, 1902. He swears that he obtained a receipt for $1500 from the Traders' Bank, Toronto, on or about the same date he sent this receipt to the Traders' Bank, Sudbury.

The Easter Walking Hats.

The Easter walking hat for ladies—the New York walking hat—designed and made by the Fifth-avenue tailor-hatters. Dineen Company have now on sale a complete assortment of these pretty creations. It will pay you to call. Even if you don't buy you will be able to get some idea of what's proper in Gotham.

MOSTLY FAIR AND WARM.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, April 6.—(8 p.m.)—Local showers have occurred to-day in Ontario and Manitoba, but elsewhere the weather has been fair. It has been milder everywhere except the Maritime Provinces, where it continues cool.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 40—48; Kamloops, 40—58; Calgary, 22—46; Qu'Appelle, 18—40; Winnipeg, 26—32; Port Arthur, 32—34; Parry Sound, 28—46; Toronto, 26—46; Ottawa, 24—36; Montreal, 20—38; Quebec, 8—36; Halifax, 20—38.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Strong southerly and southwesterly winds; scattered showers, but mostly fair and warmer.

Ottawa Valley, Upper and Lower St. Lawrence—Easterly and southerly winds; milder, with local showers.

Gulf—Fair and a little milder.

Maritime—Moderate winds; fair and a little milder.

Lake Superior—Strong winds; unsettled and showery.

Manitoba—Fair and milder.

For Sale—Bay mare, 5 years, sound, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness. I Have Toronto University Athletic Field.

10c Cuban Cigar and for Sale Havana. Alive Bollard, Two Stores, 109 Yonge St.