GRAND VALUE

$2300 buys solid brick, semi-detached nine-roomed residence, close to Winchester cars, furnace, two handsome overmantels, concrete cellar, other improvements, possession and terms to suit. H. H. WILLIAMS, 10 Victoria-street.

The Toronto World.

Perforated Rubber Mats
Any Lettering Desired.
THE GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER MF'G. CO.
Of Toronto, Limited.
Head Office and Warerooms, 61-63 Front St. W.

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR | EIGHT PAGES—WEDNESDAY MORNING MAY 16 1900—EIGHT PAGES | ONE CENT

NOTHING IS DEFINITE AS TO MAFEKING'S FATE

Senate Rdg Room 1Feb00

Boers Attempted to Storm the Town on May 12, But There Is No News as to the Result From British Sources.

British Relief Column Is Due There Now—Transvaal Army Is Now 50 Miles North of Kroonstadt—Gen. Buller Captures Dundee—War Notes.

London, May 16.—"Food will last until about June 10," is the latest official word from Col. Baden-Powell at Mafeking, sent to Lord Roberts under date of May 7. Five days later, the Boers attempted to storm the town and it is possible that they succeeded, altho nothing is known of the attacks or its results except thru Pretoria sources, which have no countenance here.

British Relief Column Due.

The British relief column is due there now. Ten days ago Gen. Snyman was having difficulty in keeping the burghers together, owing to the approach of the British, and when the last Associated Press despatch left Mafeking on May 7 the Boers had killed on the previous day one of the horse guards and had captured several of Col. Baden-Powell's few remaining horses.

Major F. D. Baillie has sent to The Morning Post from Mafeking, under date of May 7, this message: "This morning the Boers attacked us. Result as usual. There is an aching void here. Pass the loaf."

Where the Boer Army is.

The Transvaal army has taken a position at Blaauwbaashdoort Pass, near Heilbron-road Station, 50 miles north of Kroonstadt. Its rear guard is still holding the hills north of the Vaal River, where the Boer scouts are in touch with British reconnoitering parties 20 miles north of Kroonstadt.

Boers to Hold Harrismith.

The Boers have held a council of war at Dingley and the British spies have learned that the Boers decided to hold Harrismith as long as possible. Lord Roberts' infantry are still at Kroonstadt.

The railway laborers are hard at work and the engineers hope to have the line repaired within three days.

The prairie has put on a russet winter coat. The nights are bitterly cold, but the days are hot.

Free Staters Surrendering.

The Free Staters are surrendering in larger number than even after the occupation of Bloemfontein. One officer of the Transvaal artillery says: "There will be no serious fighting this side of Pretoria as Bereeniging, on the Vaal, is indefensible. Heavy guns are being mounted at Pretoria, but Generals Botha and Limmer are agreed that ultimate success is impossible. President Kruger is obstinate, and a majority of the Transvaalers hold firmly with him."

Boers Are 30,000 Men.

It is estimated the Transvaalers can still muster 30,000 men on the fighting line.

Buller Under Roberts.

Gen. Buller's advance, as his telegrams indicate, was by the instructions of Lord Roberts, and it will cease or go forward as Lord Roberts may direct. Certain commentators affiliated to the War Office say that Gen. Buller's orders to keep the Boers employed have been supplemented by an order to drive them completely out of Natal, and then to move on Harrismith.

Rundle and Brabant.

Gen. Rundle and Gen. Brabant are taking possession of the wide regions around Ladybrand almost without opposition. They find the country plentifully supplied with cattle, horse feed and flour. Gen. Rundle is reducing his transport and feeding his men and animals largely off the country. The Boers in that quarter surrender daily, and it is the expectation of the correspondents on the spot that the eastern section of the Free State will soon be as quiet as the western.

Gen. Rundle's front is 30 miles long, but his forces are disposed so that if any point should be attacked the troops there could be quickly reinforced.

The Zand River Fight.

A despatch from the Boer langer at Reitspruit, dated May 10, via Kroonstadt, describing the Zand River fighting says: "A report was received last night that the British had crossed one of the lower drifts. At 6 o'clock this morning the first cannon shot proclaimed the opening of the battle. The British hosts could be seen advancing in solid masses. Their cavalry hung on our flanks. Their infantry were less easily discernible in the grass. The sky was clouded with smoke from the burning veldt.

Botha's Position Attacked.

"The fighting began at Philip Botha's position, above the railway bridge. A British field battery pushed across the river, and bombarded the kopjes Philip Botha was holding so heavily that they appeared to be cloud-capped from the bursting shrapnel. Under cover of this cannonade the British infantry advanced, but they met with so hot a reception that they had to retire.

British Crossed the River.

"In the meantime, the British cavalry had crossed the river, moving s traight north. Gen. Botha threw the Standerton Burghers with cannon to head them off. The burghers got the advantage and captured 14 of the British. Unfortunately, just at the time, about 11 o'clock, the centre of the burghers gave way without cause. Upon this, Philip Botha and all the others gave way. The Etanderton and Bethel commandoes, with the Irish brigade, covered the retreat to Kroonstadt."

British Fired Hard.

"Otherwise than in the retreat from Brandfort and the Vet River, the British fired hard on the retreating Boers. All our cannon and commissariat were brought out, and, so far as is known, our casualties were confined to a dozen wounded."

When Will the War End?

Lord Roberts contributes a line to the discussion going on in the press as to when the war will end by the following telegram, dated Monday, and sent thru a correspondent who had made the direct inquiry:

"I regret that I cannot give any reply to your question, as it is impossible at present to predict when the campaign may end."

Steyn Would Be Destructive.

The view of the other side is reported by a correspondent to whom President Steyn said:

"Sooner than leave this country to fall into the hands of the British I would destroy all our houses and leave it a desert."

Strained Relations.

The relations between the Transvaal and the Portuguese appear to be strained. The Portuguese consul at Pretoria, according to reports from Lisbon, has been ordered by President Kruger to leave the country. The Portuguese declaration making food and clothing contraband has nearly destroyed the usefulness of Delagoa Bay to the Boers.

Senor Joaquin Machado, Governor-General of Portuguese East Africa, is being entertained at Beira, and the British officers who are passing are showing him courtesies.

The Lisbon Cabinet is understood to count on British protection in the event of Boer aggression.

The Boer Delegates' Reception.

All the morning papers give long accounts of the reception of the Boer envoys in New York, but none comments editorially except The Daily Chronicle and The Times, the former of which says:

"To give a parallel instance, suppose that during the course of the Hispano-American war, the Spaniards had asked England to intervene, and had sent a deputation to Queen Victoria, would the Spaniards have been received with cheers, and have been presented with the freedom of the City of Southampton, or of the meanest township in that vicinity? This difference between the temper of the English populace toward America and that of the American populace towards England will take a good deal to explain away."

Wire-Pullers Are Pulling.

The Times says: "As the Presidential campaign is at hand, the American wire-pullers on both sides perceive that Mr. Fischer and his colleagues may be used to influence German and Irish votes. The Boer envoys are tolerably certain to meet with plent yof verbal sympathy. So long as that is all they get, we shall not greatly mind, and we feel tolerably secure they will get nothing more."

FIERCE FIGHTING AT MAFEKING

Boers Attacked the Town With Artillery, But Were Surrounded by the Brave Garrison.

London, May 15.—A despatch to The Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marquez, dated Tuesday, says:

"There is now no doubt that there was desperate fighting at Mafeking Saturday, but it is believed to have gone in favor of the garrison. All that can be ascertained of a reliable character follows:

"The Boers, using artillery, attacked the town Saturday. Very soon the Kaffir location was in flames, some say as the result of shell fire; others as the result of treachery. Fighting at close quarters became general, and in the midst of the confusion the Boers gained possession of the Kaffir location, from which point of vantage they brought guns to bear on the town at close range.

A Clever Move by the Garrison.

"By an adroit move, the garrison, despite its attenuated numbers, succeeded in actually surrounding the party of Boers who had captured the Kaffirs' location. Severe fighting followed, but, according to the last reports, the Boers still hold the location in which they are probably surrounded.

Snyman Ordered to Storm.

"The truth is, I believe, that the Pretoria authorities, knowing of the progress of the relief columns, gave orders to Gen. Snyman to storm the place. As soon as the location was in flames, Boer bulletins of victory were flying about everywhere to encourage the weak-kneed burghers. Boers who came down here yesterday from Pretoria produced, for the edification of incredulous Britishers, two telegrams by officials, one of which was signed 'Snyman,' and said: 'I was lucky enough to capture Baden-Powell with 900 this morning.'

The Fighting Was Fierce.

"There is no doubt about the heavy fighting; a telegram from the Portuguese Consul to the Governor-General here, confirms this, and there is little doubt of the occupation of the Kaffirstad, but similar telegrams were published at Pretoria about Ladysmith, and quite recently about Wepener, just before Col. Dalgety was relieved."

OPERATIONS AROUND MAFEKING.

Bombardment of May 1 Was Not Heavy—A Boer Trick Played on the Boers.

Plumer's Camp, Friday, May 4, via Ootsi, Monday, May 7.—Natives who have arrived here say that the bombardment of Mafeking on May 1 was not heavy. Twelve hundred and eighty refugees from Mafeking have reached here.

Patrols who have returned from the northern borders of the Transvaal say they saw no signs of Boers. All is quiet here. The Boers regularly patrol the neighborhood of Mafeking, but do not seem to be disposed to be aggressive.

The Boer Report of It.

Lorenzo Marquez, May 15.—The Boers Saturday occupied the Kaffir location at Mafeking. They were in turn attacked during the night of Saturday, and on Sunday found themselves surrounded. The Boers lost seven dead and 17 wounded. The British loss is reported to have been heavy.

Which Report is Correct?

London, May 15.—A special despatch from Lorenzo Marquez says it has been reported that a large force of Boers had been captured by the British at Mafeking.

Pretoria, it is added, reports, on the other hand, that Mafeking has fallen.

WORD FROM BADEN-POWELL.

All Was Going Well May 7—Garrison Peaceful, Food Enough to Last Till June 10.

London, May 16.—The War Office has received the following from Lord Roberts, dated Kroonstadt, May 15:

Baden-Powell reports, under date of May 7, all going well. Fever is decreasing. The garrison is peaceful and the food will last until about June 10.

DUNDEE CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH.

Gen. Buller Has Gained a Pronounced and Important Success Near Biggarsberg.

London, May 15.—(1.56 p.m.)—The War Office has received the following despatch from General Buller:

"Dundee, May 15.—(1 p.m.)—We have occupied Dundee. About 2500 of the enemy left yesterday for Glencoe, where they entrained. Their wagons also left yesterday by De Jager's Drift and the Dannhauser road. Their Kaffirs said they were going to Laing's Nek. Almost every house in Dundee is completely looted. The Navigation colliery is all right. The machinery of the Dundee colliery is destroyed. The houses of the town are damaged, but are structurally intact."

Details of the Operations.

London, May 15.—The War Office to-day furnished confirmation of the Associated Press story of yesterday telling of General Buller's move on the Biggarsberg. It is a despatch from General Buller, as follows:

"Kemp's Farm, May 15—The following telegrams sent to Lord Roberts are now repeated to you. They begin under date of May 13:

"In accordance with instructions to keep the enemy occupied at the Biggarsberg, on May 11 I concentrated the third cavalry brigade of the second division and some corps of artillery at Sunday's River Drift, on the Helpmakaar road, and directed Col. Bethune to advance on Greytown with the Bethune Infantry, the Umvoti Mounted Rifles and the Imperial Light Infantry. On May 12 we moved to Waschbank and Bethune to Pomeroy, while General Hildyard, from Elandslaagte, occupied Indoda Mountain. On May 13 I sent General Hamilton, with three battalions, up the steep slope of Withock Hill. The third cavalry brigade crowned a hill on each side of the main road, and Bethune attacked by the Pomeroy road from three sides. The enemy hurriedly abandoned the position, which they had strongly entrenched, and retired to the nek in front of Helpmakaar, whence we hope to dislodge them to-morrow, as many of them have retired. We have gained the summit of the Berg with the loss of only a few men wounded. I advance tomorrow on Beith and Hildyard moves on Wessel's Nek. Our small loss, I think, was certainly due to the excellent troop leading of Generals Hamilton and Lord Dundonald and Col. Bethune.'"

The Enemy Stole Away.

A second despatch dated May 14 says: "The enemy evacuated Helpmakaar Nek during the night, leaving a rear guard of about 1000 men in front of us. These we have forced back thruout the day under considerable difficulties, as they fired all the grass on top of the berg as they retreated and the wind being unfavorable to us we were scarcely able to see at all. I halted the infantry, who marched very well thruout the hot smoke, at Beith. The cavalry have not yet reported, but are some miles ahead. We have taken a few prisoners. Our casualties are small."

Dundonald's Good Work.

A third despatch dated from Kemp's Farm, May 15, says:

"Dundonald reported late last night

Continued on Page 2.

LAURIER GOVERNMENT IS AFRAID OF BROCKVILLE AND WEST HURON FRAUDS

Charges Brought Up in the House Based on Affidavits Which No Political Party Can Ignore and Retain the Confidence of the Canadian People.

Sir Louis Davies Put Up to Throw Technicalities in the Way of an Inquiry by Committee, but His Arguments Are Riddled by Borden, Powell and Bennett, Who Make Strong Charges, Even Against Ministers.

Ottawa, May 15.—(Special.)—The Government are afraid to send the West Huron and Brockville elections to the Privileges and Elections Committee to be investigated. They did it last year, but, to quote Sir Louis Davies, that was due "to undue haste." Now they are sorry, and brazenly drop their policy of last year and don a garment of a different style. The policy of the Government was outlined to-day by Sir Louis Davies, whose reputation as a constitutional lawyer is equalled only by his well-known proneness to reckless misstatements and still he was, perhaps, the best man the Government could forward to enunciate a policy so diametrically opposed to the one of a year ago. He has a child-like countenance that expresses implicit belief, even in the face of the most fallacious figments. If he is called to task for a wild statement, a look of injured innocence sweeps across his countenance and fairly drives tears to the long-unused eyes of hardened doorkeepers. Whenever interrupted he develops a rash and rancorous tongue that awakens the back seats to applause. The rickety defence he put up to-day left him open to the charge that he was a bigot by calculation, saturated with insincerity, an unholy mixture of unctuous fervor and professional cant. The burking of an inquiry into corrupt practices that assault the sense of smell of every honest citizen is a blunder that may fitly be called worse than a crime.

Startling Statements.

Sir Louis began his speech at 3.25 and declaimed the basic principles of election purity. The ballot was the citadel from which good and honest government was defended. The man, if he could be called a man, who interfered with the honest elector, was a scoundrel who could not be too severely punished—"but"—and Sir Louis used the word with a capital B—it was necessary to proceed with the investigation of election charges according to the rules laid down by law.

Argues Against Committees.

Reverting to the reference of the West Huron and Brockville case to the Elections Committee, Sir Louis declared the House had acted with undue haste, because that committee was about the most inefficient body existing to decide a question of fact. The committee was peculiarly qualified to decide a question of law, but a question of fact was beyond it. His arguments against the committee were: The British Parliament had withdrawn all questions of fact from such a body, the personnel of the committee changed daily; the law provided a properly constituted controverted elections court.

Says Mr. Borden is to Blame.

Taking up Mr. Borden's speech delivered on Friday, Sir Louis declared that Mr. Borden was to blame for the position the matter was in to-day. Because of his negligence, the resolution was brought up three and a half months after the opening of the session. He was strong in declaring that the Government was in no wise to blame.

It Was Sir Wilfrid.

He was interrupted at this point by Mr. Borden, who pointed out that the only person who repeatedly said "Stand" when the motion to grant an investigation came up was Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It was the Prime Minister's duty, as custodian of the honor of the House, to have taken the first opportunity to send the cases to the committee, as had been done last year. [Opposition applause.]

Sir Louis Gets Rattled.

This took the wind out of St. Louis' sails, and he drifted away from the point and went deep into the true meaning of an "unopposed motion." He took occasion to say that Mr. Borden's resolution was couched in such equivocal terms that the Government had to reject it or swallow it whole. It linked West Huron and Brockville. Many members thought West Huron should be investigated, but not Brockville.

Why Not?

Yet the resolution gave one no option but to send both cases to the committee. The hole Sir Louis sought to hide himself in was that Parliament had relegated to the controverted election court the trial of all election petitions. The Government opposed sending these cases to the Privileges and Elections Committee. With pompous platitudes, he cited the Queen's County case, in which in 1887 the question as to who should hold the seat was brought up. The House decided that, no matter how flagrant the case was, it should go to the controverted election court. This led him to formulate the opinion that the only exception to this could be where the question of the disqualification of any candidate came in. What was the position held to-day? The controverted elections act existed for such trials; besides, on the petition of 25 electors, a suspected case of election corruption could be referred to a commission of judges. These acts would cover all wrong-doing in West Huron and Brockville which could be made the subject of a judicial enquiry.

A Peculiar Distinction.

Sir Louis' position, in a word, was that Parliament had not divested itself of all right to enquire into the actions of returning officers, deputy returning officers and other election officials, but that it had now no right to enquire into corrupt election practices. The Election Committee's jurisdiction did not take in the question who should sit for West Huron and Brockville. The Government believed it would not be in the public interest to refer back the West Huron case to the committee. The House had acted last year "with very great and undue haste," the facts had not been brought before the House in the proper way, and the Government, while acknowledging Parliament's power to investigate, denied its right to do so.

Statement Based on Nerve.

Again, no matter how strong the West Huron case was, "there never was a more utterly baseless case" than the Brockville case.

To prove his wild statement, he reviewed the evidence, and concluded that there was shown no corrupt act for which any man could be punished.

A Nasty Crack, This.

Mr. Borden: Official ballots were in the hands of Liberal workers.

Sir Louis retorted that the House had to prove a distinct and positive statement of wrongdoing. No charge had been made against the returning officer in Brockville in the affidavit read by Mr. Borden—the new element in the Brockville case. Sir Louis denied that was an affidavit, and declared that Mr. Borden had been ashamed to read more than a paragraph from the document. Besides, Judge Morgan has characterized Pritchett, the maker of the affidavit, "a self-convicted liar." To ask the House to act on such evidence was an insult. Sir Louis then tore himself away from Brockville and reviewed the West Huron evidence. In his opinion, the 13 men who swore they voted for McLean over the 30 whose votes were counted, may have voted for Holmes. Anyway, there was no evidence that the deputy returning officer was to blame. He found irregularities in the committee. No man should be allowed to state how he voted. Donald Cummings was an innocent man. He could not do the ballot tricks with "his horny hands."

Sir Louis' Charge.

In answer to a question, Sir Louis said that the 13 men did not vote for McLean, but for Holmes, and got their ballots outside the polling booth. The crookedness was outside. Then Farr came into the question. Sir Louis had no sympathy for him. "That man was a Conservative and voted for McLean." The presumption was that he would not stuff the box for Holmes. The West Huron enquiry had been ample and complete. Further, McLean had all the evidence before him and should have prosecuted Farr long ago under the Elections Act.

Again the Cry of Courts.

In conclusion Sir Louis summed up his remarks, and declared that all parties should be relegated to the courts already provided by law. If the matter was referred to the committee, persons already tried and acquitted would be again placed on trial. This would violate one of the first principles of criminal law. Sir Louis had spoken two hours, and for a part of the time W. T. R. Preston was in the Speaker's gallery. He didn't stay too long. The recital of history harrowed his feelings.

Mr. Powell at Work.

Mr. Powell (Westmoreland) figured prominently in last year's investigation, and it was he who, with a vigor, a nerve and a light, sure touch, plied his vitriolic epithets to Sir Louis' anomalous speech. He was a model of lucidity.

Reviewing the conduct of the Government when asked for an investigation, he accused the First Minister of dilatoriness in appointing an Elections Committee, in order to burk the enquiry. He reminded the Government that the procedure taken last year should have been followed this. Why did the Government alter its policy? At every stage the Government opposed. The resolution was side-tracked by "Stands at the request of the Government." Sir Louis had pointed out that the House had denuded itself of the right to investigate the legality of the returns of a member, and had nothing to do with the case. The object of an investigation was to enquire into the conduct of deputy returning officers and politics generally. For this the House had ample powers. It was the primary judiciary, where such matters should be enquired into. The House had never denuded itself of this power. In general the course of Sir Louis was a direct want of confidence in his leader. Everything he had said against the Opposition reflected amply upon Sir Wilfrid. "No case in Brockville?" he asked. "When did this dawn upon the Government?" Last year, after mature consideration, the investigation was held, but now a policy of burking enquiry was promulgated. The House and the country were already committed to a policy of investigation. But when the finding of the enquiry was shown to be against the Government and against corruption the Government had wilted. Were they in the position of the Athenian general who received gifts from the bandits of the Thessalon Hills?

Mr. Powell's Strong Point.

Mr. Powell made a strong point when he demonstrated that the ballot was instituted in order to give purity of elections and uphold the independence of elections. These objects were hedged about by the oath that all returning officers, deputy returning officers and other election officials had to take, and by the trust reposed in the returning officers to see that ballots are properly printed and properly distributed. How did these principles apply to West Huron and Brockville?

Every Requirement Ignored.

Every requirement of the law had been ignored. He did not believe the returning officer had been sworn and the oath had been administered to only one deputy returning officer. Infamy was added to injury when the officials signed a false certificate that they had been sworn.

What McGillicuddy Swore.

Another irregularity was exposed when McGillicuddy, who printed the ballots, swore he printed 6500 when ordered to print only 6150. Why were extra ballots printed? It was done designedly so as to hand out fraudulent ballots.

Six o'clock.

What Was Done With the Extras?

After recess Mr. Powell continued his remarks concerning the irregularities prevalent in West Huron. What was done with those extra ballots? The Government received a shock when he declared that on no hypothesis could Mr. Cummings be freed from the charge of deliberate perjury. Why were his initials upon 14 bogus ballots? Either to help along fraud from the outside with his knowledge or to steal good ballots and substitute bad ones.

Nothing Could Purge Cummings.

Nothing could purge Mr. Cummings of the charge of deliberate perjury and absolute fraud. The astounding part of it all was that Sir Louis Davies should pose as the apologist for thieves and perjurers.

Evidence Regarding Farr.

Mr. Powell succinctly reviewed the evidence regarding Farr. In Goderich two polling booths faced one another from opposite sides of the street. Strange it was that the 22 ballots fraudulently deposited by Farr differed from the other ballots, but corresponded with the ballots in the box across the way. All these facts made Mr. Powell believe in his soul that there had been a deep laid plot to steal elections. For years the turning of a Conservative majority in a constituency to a Conservative minority had made Conservatives suspicious that there was a widespread conspiracy on foot.

That Liberal Conspiracy.

He proposed to trace that conspiracy. He read Donald McNish's famous confession in the West Elgin election, regarding the nefarious work there revealed. That confession showed that the same old gang that worked in West Huron had plied their trade in West Elgin. Who had been there? Cap. Sullivan, Malloy, Vance, Pritchett, Lewis, Smith, O'Gorman, Mulock and Tarte. What honest purpose did the Postmaster-General and Mr. Tarte think the other men were present for? They had no political influence.

There to Steal the Election.

The only conclusion was they were there to steal the election. Mr. Powell then read three affidavits made by Thomas Pritchett, ex-alderman of London.

Pritchett Knows Too Much.

He challenged the Government to arraign Pritchett if they believed his evidence was false. He declared Pritchett defied the Government, because he knew too much. The first affidavit referred to West Huron. Pritchett declared he had long believed elections could be best won by manipulating ballots. O'Gorman sent for Pritchett to go to London during the West Huron campaign.

Where Alex Smith Came in.

The first man he met in London was Alex. Smith, chief organizer of the Liberal party. "Where are the boys?" asked Pritchett. "Around town," replied Smith, who asked him to act as deputy returning officer in West Huron. Pritchett went to Goderich, where he was introduced to Farr by School Teacher Grant.

Farr Was Delighted.

When Pritchett showed Farr how to manipulate ballots, Farr was delighted and said: "By Crips, I will take them all. There'll not be a vote in the box but Grits." Farr got 20 bogus ballots from Pritchett and was promised $10 for 5 substituted, and $15 for 20. This was the night before the election. An elderly man, thought to be Cummings, saw Pritchett also. He was instructed and given 15 or 20 ballots. When Pritchett worked he worked in O'Gorman's room in the hotel. Seven or eight young men were brought to Pritchett by Grant, and Pritchett instructed them how to put lead under their finger nails and spoil ballots, while they acted as scrutineers. One of these was a student in Mr. Garrow's law office.

All Rode Together.

On the night of the election Pritchett, Dan McGillicuddy and Tom Lewis rode in the same carriage in Holmes' procession.

Pritchett's Next Job.

The second affidavit referred to Brockville. At the request of O'Gorman Pritchett went to Brockville to instruct deputy returning officers how to manipulate ballots. Tom Lewis of London went with him. The first deputy who bit was Mr. Upham, who was given 15 bogus ballots. Upham, after the election, gave Pritchett 15 genuine ballots. Upham was to get $5 for every ballot substituted. O'Gorman settled the financial end. Cowan, a butcher, who was said to have owed Comstock money, was given 20 bogus ballots. Jones, a young lawyer, was given 25 bogus ballots. Pritchett saw him use some of them. Jones was paid for 12. King, a bookkeeper of Comstock's, was given 15 bogus ballots. That's the last Pritchett saw of him. Smith was given 20, but after the election returned the whole of them. Trusden was given 10; he was not seen again. Kelly, a clerk in a Brockville drygoods store, was given 13, and returned but five. Neilson, Bates, Field, Gould, all got ballots, and were paid for their manipulation.

Smith and Vance There.

Alex. Smith and James Vance were in Brockville all the time Pritchett was. Pritchett was given $70 by O'Gorman for his services.

As to West Huron.

The third affidavit related to West Huron. On Dec. 26 and 27, 1899, Tom Lewis met Pritchett, and wanted him to sign an affidavit promising to say he had nothing to do with the Brockville election. Pritchett was to get $100. Pritchett would not sign. Again, Feb. 28, 1900, Lewis met Pritchett

Continued on Page 2.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT IN ITALY.

Thirty or Forty People Drowned Thru the Capsizing of Two Boats Filled With Passengers.

Rome, May 15.—A terrible accident, resulting in the death of from 30 to 40 persons, took place to-day at Ronciglione, on the Lake of Vico, during a celebration of the fete of St. Lucie, whose chapel is on the shore of the lake.

Two boats filled with young people capsized while returning from the chapel, within 300 yards of the landing stage. Only 13 persons were saved.

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

Snow in Germany.

Leipzig, May 15.—It has been snowing heavily here since early this morning. The thermometer registers 36½ degrees. There is also a heavy snowfall at Chemnitz.

W. H. Stone, undertaker, 343 Yonge Street Phone 932. 136

Cook's Turkish Baths—204 King W.

Clark of Montana Resigns.

Washington, May 15.—Senator Clark of Montana to-day announced his resignation from the United States Senate.

Drink Caledonia Springs Water.

The Pope Saw Mgr. Corrigan.

Rome, May 15.—The Pope to-day gave an audience to Archbishop Corrigan of New York.

Radnor and Rye.

No system of coupons or stamps enables you to secure a handsome premium so quickly as Imperial or Snow Soap Wrappers.

PARIS EXPOSITION GRAFT.

Prof. Robertson the Last Man to Get His Fare Paid by the People—His Cold Storage Exhibit.

Ottawa, May 15.—(Special.)—Mr. Fisher said to-night that Prof. Robertson had gone to Paris to fix up the cold storage exhibit of Canada. Everything was now in shape.

In reply to Mr. Taylor, Sir Wilfrid said that the Fox Bay settlers had received notice to quit Anticosti from Mr. Menier. The Government had offered them land near Lake Winnipeg or Lake Winnipegosis and they had accepted it. The Government would see that their transportation was paid.

Edwards and Hart-Smith, Chartered Accountants, Bank of Commerce Building. George Edwards, F. C. A., A. Hart-Smith. 135

Grand & Toy's Snaps.

Fine Russia Leather Indexed Memo and Price Books, Travelers' Expense Books, Duplicate and Triplicate Order Books. If it's a good thing we have it.—Grand & Toy, Stationers and Printers, Wellington and Jordan-streets, Toronto.

Try a Rickie made with Radnor.

Rare and Costly Furniture To-Day.

The great auction sale of rare and costly furniture, etc., will be continued this morning at 11 o'clock, at No. 28 Avenue-road, under Mr. Chas. M. Henderson's management.

Harry Love handles Columbia Bicycles

Sweet Peas.

are now the season's favorites. We have all varieties and colors. Dunlop, 5 King west, 445 Yonge-street.

O'BRIEN GETS THE PLUM.

After a Big Rumpus Montreal Saloonkeeper is Appointed to Superintend Lachine Canal.

Montreal, May 15.—(Special.)—There is a big row here over the appointment of a superintendent of the Lachine Canal to replace the late Mr. Conway. The Reform Club prepared a resolution favoring Mr. E. Hatley, a local Liberal politician, for the position, but it appears that the club has been turned down in Ottawa. A member of the Cabinet, writing to a friend here, states that the appointment will go to Mr. William O'Brien, a St. James-street saloonkeeper, who was formerly in the employ of Mr. H. J. Beemer, the well-known sailing man.

For the Queen's Cup.

Perhaps it is too soon to pick the winner of the Queen's Plate at the Woodbine, but a party of gentlemen settled the question at Muller's yesterday—to their own satisfaction. One of the younger members of the party said: "In coming in here on the morning of the race, I'll buy a dozen La Vencedoras, and I'll have the longest day's sport I ever had." Mr. Muller says La Vencedoras have the inspiration of prophecy in their leaf.

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

To-Day's Program.

Queen's Own Rifles parade at Armouries, 8 p. m.

Presbyterian Foreign Missions, Knox Church.

Toronto Opera House, "Darkest Russia," 8 p. m.

Shea's Theatre, "The Girl With the Auburn Hair," and vaudeville, 2 and 8 p.m.

Headache Cured in a few minutes. Bingham's Stimulating Headache Powders are not depressing. Money refunded if they fail. 25 cents for box of 12. Bingham's Pharmacy, 100 Yonge-street. ed7

MR. W. W. B. M'INNES, M.P., IS LEAVING THE COMMONS

Has Sent His Resignation to Ottawa and Will Be a Candidate for the British Columbia Legislature.

Strong Men Are More Urgently Needed in the Local House Than in the Federal, He Says—The Chinese Question is the Big One—Martin's Program.

Vancouver, B.C., May 15.—W. W. B. McInnes sent his formal resignation to Ottawa to-day, to take effect as soon as received. In his speech at Nanaimo last night he said it was more important to have strong men at Victoria than at Ottawa, where people did not understand the seriousness of the Chinese question. They never would understand, or do anything to cure it till the Chinese began to go east, as he hoped they would by the thousand; then there would be smart legislation.

Smith Curtis at Rossland.

Smith Curtis, Minister of Mines, had a great reception at Rossland last night. The meeting was called in the interests of Mr. Mackintosh, who made a savage attack on Curtis, but the latter, in his speech, replied to all the charges. His statements regarding the Mongolian question, labor, railway, eight-hour law and other points on which Mackintosh attacked him, were cheered. Mr. Mackintosh, afterwards getting a chance to speak, declared himself opposed to any change in the eight-hour law.

Charles Wilson, leader of the Conservatives, speaking at Surrey Centre last night, declared Martin's railway policy could never be carried out, but was merely a cheap trick to capture the votes of the Kootenay. This is the point all Martin's opponents are now devoting their principal attention to. It is believed the C.P.R. is genuinely afraid Martin will carry the province on this question, with the aid of the present Asiatic troubles. Both Messrs. Shaughnessey and McNicoll are coming west. Their diplomatic agent, G. M. McL. Brown, is sawing wood industriously. The big railway never took so prominent a hand in any provincial election before.

The Free Homesteads.

There is great satisfaction here at the action of the Dominion Government in throwing open homesteads to settlers free of charge. Aulay Morrison is getting the "kudos."

Martin's Program.

Martin is expected here to-morrow, and then goes to Victoria, where some interesting developments have taken place the last few days, demanding his attention. He will then go on the stump again, and will speak a number of times in Vancouver.

MONTREAL BANKING NEWS

Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal Have Received the Annual Statement.

SEVERAL IMPORTANT CHANGES

Have Been or Will Be Made in the Staffs of Leading Banking Houses.

Montreal, May 15.—(Special.)—The statement of the Bank of Montreal for the year ending April 30 was sent to the shareholders to-day. A few of the most important items follow:

Balance of profit and loss, April, 1899	$1,102,792 72
Profits for the year ended April 30, 1900	1,524,388 08
Total	$2,627,180 80
Dividend, 5 p.c., paid Dec. 1, 1899	$600,000 00
Dividend 5 p.c., payable June 1, 1900	600,000 00
Amount credited to rest	1,000,000 00
Balance of profit and loss carried forward	427,180 80

Items of Liabilities.

Here are some interesting items amongst the liabilities:

Notes of the bank in circulation	$6,161,649 00
Deposits not bearing interest	10,709,069 34
Deposits bearing interest	41,936,536 97
Balance due to other banks in Canada	15,549 28

The gold and silver coin current amounts to $2,303,206, and the Government demand notes to $2,814,430.

The amount due the bank by agencies in foreign countries is $11,640,799, and by agencies in Great Britain, $4,008,131. The bank premises at Montreal and the branches are valued at $600,000, while the current loans and discounts of the bank are $53,430,332.

Many Staff Changes.

A number of interesting bank changes have taken, or are about to take, place in this city. In the first place Mr. Jack Meredith, for so many years local manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada and for the last six months away on leave of absence, has resigned his position, and the place will hereafter be filled by Mr. Ramsay, who has been acting manager during Mr. Meredith's absence in London, Ont. The retiring manager has been in the employ of the Merchants' for a long time, and the directors valued his services so highly that they voted Mr. Meredith a bonus of $10,000 when they found that he intended to sever his connection with the bank. Mr. Meredith has the reputation of being a comparatively wealthy man and it is said he will not resume active business for some time to come.

Molsons General Manager Ill.

The general managership of the Molsons Bank will soon become vacant, as the many friends of Mr. Wolferstan Thomas regret to learn that the eminent banker is sinking fast, and that the end is very near. The name of Mr. Matheweson of the Canadian Bank of Commerce has been mentioned in connection with the Molsons Bank, but The World is informed that Mr. H. Markland Molson, the present vice-president, will be the new general manager, and that his position on the directorate of the City and District will be taken by Mr. Robert Bickerdike, M.L.A., for St. Antoine Division.

The Reorganized Jacques Cartier.

Some new appointments will also be in order in the re-organization of the Jacques Cartier Bank, which will re-open its doors on July 3, under the name of the Provincial Bank of Canada.

"Imperial Soap" is justly celebrated for its wonderful purity and its capacity for taking the dirt out of all garments. If you have not tried it be one to use the best.

Look Out for June Weddings This Year.

The photographer says that there are going to be a great many fine weddings this year, because times are better, and our friends of last season have apparently come upon their fate. There is no other firm in town who have provided so many trousseaux with novelties in the way of walking hats and dress hats, and fur capes and jackets, as the W. & D. Dineen Co. This season they have studied probabilities, and have prepared for great emergencies. Their stock is complete, and includes all the most modern designs in both furs and headgear. About furs especially, the Dineen Company beg to say that their price this season will be very much lower than that of next, on account of the increased demand and the ever-decreasing supply, so purchase now and save money.

Harry Love handles Stearns Bicycles.

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

Stocking Factory Burned.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 15.—The stocking factory of Morgan & Menzies was totally destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is $60,000; covered by insurance.

Warm weather and Radnor.

Darling & Pearson have removed to Imperial Bank Bldg., Leader Lane.

BIRTHS.

MARSH—At 45 Beaconsfield-avenue, Toronto, on May 14, the wife of Charles E. Marsh of a daughter.

DEATHS.

IBBOTSON—Suddenly, at his late residence, 277 Victoria-street, John Spite Ibbotson, on Tuesday, May 15, 1900. Funeral private. Yorkshire, Eng., papers please copy.

McQUILLAN—At his late residence, 142 Grange-avenue, Toronto, on Monday, the 14th inst., Thomas McQuillan, aged 65 years.

HELP IS VERY MUCH NEEDED

Cable Correspondence Between New York Relief Committee and Lord Curzon of India.

EVERY DOLLAR HELPS SAVE LIFE

The Destitution is Terrible—Newspapers Sent Out Wrong Reports of the Situation.

New York, May 15.—Certain newspapers having made the statement that Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, had said that no further help was needed for the famine. The New York Committee of One Hundred, India Famine Relief, sent the following cable to Lord Curzon:

"New York, May 14.—Lord Curzon, Calcutta: Committee of One Hundred Citizens formed here for famine relief. Newspaper reports that you