

PARISIANS' GRAND WELCOME TO THE KING WAS GENUINE

His Majesty Wins Real Enthusiasm From Crowds.

Ovation at the Race Track

Closing Incidents of the Visit—The Royal Party Attends Divine Service.

Paris, May 2.—Nothing could have been greater than the contrast between yesterday morning's function of the review of the troops at Vincennes and the visit in the afternoon of King Edward to the racecourse at Longchamps, in the Bois de Boulogne. The review was undoubtedly an important state function, while the afternoon trip to the races was more in the nature of a social affair. In the morning the route of the royal procession lay through the poor neighborhood, and the vast majority of the spectators were of the poorest classes. At the review itself the spectators showed apparently little interest in their royal guest, their attention and enthusiasm being entirely centered on the troops. In the afternoon everything was different.

From the British embassy, whence the King, this time sitting on the right side of President Loubet in the carriage, started out shortly after three o'clock, the route lay along one of the choicest drives in Paris, through the Place de la Concorde and the Avenue des Champs Elysee, past the Arc de Triomphe and through the Bois de Boulogne to the racecourse. On either side the famous chestnuts were



PRESIDENT LOUBET OF FRANCE.

almost in full bloom, while beneath them was spread a carpet of spring turf. The driveway had been carefully watered and there was a striking contrast between the conditions then and in the early morning, when dense clouds of dust obstructed the view.

As for the myriads of people looking on, it would be impossible to tell of them or adequately describe the difference between them and the morning crowd. They sat and stood, ten, fifteen and twenty deep, and where the ground sloped down to the drive they were spread out in dense crowds. It was also an entirely different class of people. This time it was the prosperous and fashionable classes that were to be seen on the driveway along which there was an unending stream of carriages, automobiles and cabs of every description. In fact, it looked as though every smart team and motor wagon had turned out for the races, and from noon until four o'clock there was no cessation in the constant stream of these vehicles on the way to Longchamps. This rally was the occasion also when King Edward for the first time received what might be called a real hearty welcome, and the cheers were loud and enthusiastic. Even "Long Live Edward!" could be heard on every side.

The weather itself was propitious. In the morning, during the review, the sun had been veiled by a gray sky. In the afternoon as the King drove to the racecourse, which was so familiar to him as the Prince of Wales, it came out in full splendor.

At Longchamps another vast assemblage was waiting to see and cheer the King. When, at exactly 3:30 o'clock he appeared, smiling and bowing in front of the presidential tribune, followed by M. Loubet, there was a tremendous cheer from every side. Before the King and President Loubet entered the tribune had been occupied by Mme. Loubet and some other ladies. King Edward, who wore a frock coat and silk hat, was invited to take the center seat. Before doing so he bowed to M. Loubet, to his right, and the President, who sat to his left.

Then for about five minutes there was a tremendous crash in the air on the other side of the course to push forward toward the tribune. Those in the rear did not have a chance to see anything, but men lifted waving in their arms to give them a glimpse of the stand. Throngs of men took turns in standing on each other's shoulders to see what was going on.

There were five big races on the programme. Each one was named after one of the King's best-known horses. They were called the Prix Perdita, Prix Diamond Jubilee, Prix Merry Lass, Prix Persimmon, and Prix Florizel. They ranged in value from five to twenty-five thousand francs, and in the case of the Prix Persimmon, which was named after the King's Derby winner of 1896, his majesty added a special cup.

There were some peculiar coincidences during the races. The second event was won by a horse named John Bull, while the Prix Persimmon was carried off by Le Taar. The first race, the Prix Perdita, which was started at 2:40, was won by Edmond Blanc's Chrysostome.

At the Hotel de Ville King Edward made his first formal speech in France. He referred to the beauty of Paris,

France and King Edward.

London, May 4.—Sir Edwin Arnold has written the following poem in celebration of the visit of King Edward to France: Fair foe, dear ancient enemy! Great France, Whom nations, fearing, loved, and, loving, feared, Thy terrible flashing head appeared, So beautiful beneath its gold did dance Thy war-dishevelled tresses; thou, whose name Brought joy to men or dread, whose changed fame Lift with heaven's blue the flame Of bloodstained Seine, choked by 'Aristos' dead, Aled thou today for concord? Yes, we hear Thy cannon answering ours with hate or envy. Be, then, Queen of Peace, Help us to bid the battle trumpets cease. Give to King Edward, whom his Love's best concord—France and England friends.

and assured the officials he would soon forget his visit to this charming city or the bounteous reception accorded.

The King then drank some champagne from an exquisite cup presented to him by the municipality. It was of crystal, chased with gold, and represents two sirens, with arms entwined, offering a cup.

The mayor expressed his best wishes for the health of Queen Alexandra and the other members of the royal family, for which the King heartily thanked him.

Paris, May 3.—The principal features of King Edward's visit to Paris are practically over. The incidents of today are comparatively quiet, but they were still expressive of the renewal of the Anglo-French good-will. His majesty, in the morning, took a short stroll on his way to church. He seemed to enjoy mingling in the throng of church-goers, who were clad in bright spring gowns. King Edward wore a dark gray morning suit and a high hat. He carried a cane in his left hand, and walked briskly with Sir Edmund K. Monson, the British ambassador. Crowds of people gathered at the British embassy and along the thoroughfares where his majesty passed, and gave mild demonstrations of good-will. The English church was decorated with flowers and plants. The King was met at the entrance by three of the officiating clergymen, and conducted by them to a red velvet chair at the right of the altar. The British ambassador sat at the left of the altar. At noon today Foreign Minister Delcasse gave a breakfast for his official guests, his majesty. Among the hundred guests were many notable figures in official and diplomatic life, as well as persons famous in the salons. The grand dining hall was elaborately decorated and festooned with flowers. On King Edward's right hand sat Madame Delcasse and on his left was M. Fallieres, president of the Senate. Opposite the King sat Delcasse, the papal nuncio and Count Wolkenstein, the Austrian ambassador, who is dean of the diplomatic corps. The breakfast was followed by further expressions of the firmer friendship between France and Great Britain which the visit of King Edward has brought out. In the afternoon King Edward planted a chestnut tree in the garden of the British embassy, in commemoration of his visit, and received the orphaned pensioners of the British Institution, the cornerstone of which he laid when he was Prince of Wales. His majesty also found time to discuss the purchase of a new automobile. To night a gala dinner was given at the British embassy to President Loubet. This was followed by a concert by the leading artists of the opera. The decoration of a number of French officials by King Edward was announced. The members of the King's party have received the decoration of the Order of the Legion of Honor.

Paris, May 4.—King Edward left the city for Cherbourg before noon today, amid the booming of one hundred cannon and the acclamations of an enormous crowd. The ceremony at his majesty's departure were on the same elaborate and spectacular scale as on his arrival here. President Loubet, in a state coach, called at the British embassy and drove with the King through the avenues, on both sides of which troops and large crowds were massed. His majesty wore the uniform of a British general in a carriage. The President of the King and the President, Premier Combes and Foreign Minister Delcasse, the latter wearing for the first time the French sash, accompanied the King to Cherbourg before noon today, amid the booming of one hundred cannon and the acclamations of an enormous crowd. The ceremony at his majesty's departure were on the same elaborate and spectacular scale as on his arrival here. President Loubet, in a state coach, called at the British embassy and drove with the King through the avenues, on both sides of which troops and large crowds were massed. His majesty wore the uniform of a British general in a carriage. The President of the King and the President, Premier Combes and Foreign Minister Delcasse, the latter wearing for the first time the French sash, accompanied the King to Cherbourg before noon today, amid the booming of one hundred cannon and the acclamations of an enormous crowd.

There was a continuous roar of "Vive Roi!" along the route through the Avenue de Marigny, over the Pont Alexandre, to the Esplanade des Invalides. The station was sumptuously decorated with crimson and gold hangings, and the British and French colors. The band of the Republican Guard (stationed on the platform) played "God Save the King," at the moment of his majesty's departure. The final adieus were extremely cordial, the King and President Loubet holding a long and intimate farewell conversation. Then the King, in a state coach, bowed and smiled to the cheering crowds, entered the train and departed for Cherbourg, where a French squadron

was waiting to see and cheer the King. When, at exactly 3:30 o'clock he appeared, smiling and bowing in front of the presidential tribune, followed by M. Loubet, there was a tremendous cheer from every side. Before the King and President Loubet entered the tribune had been occupied by Mme. Loubet and some other ladies. King Edward, who wore a frock coat and silk hat, was invited to take the center seat. Before doing so he bowed to M. Loubet, to his right, and the President, who sat to his left.

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is waiting to render him farewell honors.

HOW KINGS ARE GUARDED.

Around the British embassy, as well as at every street corner and quarter block in each direction, were posted detectives in plain clothes, apparently loitering, but really keeping close watch for suspicious characters. Even King Edward's suite includes twenty French detectives, chosen among members of the force most able to appear distinguished and to wear evening clothes gracefully. At the prefecture of police it is declared not even the Czar's visit made such demands on that establishment. Besides cuirassiers numbers of detectives follow the royal carriage everywhere, riding on bicycles, while hundreds of others are scattered through the crowds in all parts of the capital.

The Anglophone papers appeared on the streets ahead of all others. They contained a bombastic statement of their reasons for opposing the King's visit, and also printed pictures of ex-President Kruger, Major Marchand of Fashoda fame, and other representatives of British soldiers bayoneting women and children in the Transvaal, whipping the female prisoners in the concentration camps and shooting out and decapitating Boers.

Although the Government seized the opportunity to display its cartoons direct at the King, the papers filled with a few jokes, where they were on sale, no attempt was made to suppress the equally insulting political diatribes filling the press. Many of these attacks, however, were amusing. For example, the Patrie tried to prove that no arts are able to flourish in England, "as proved by the fact that both Raphael and Haydn died from the effects of English fog."

KLONDIKE FLOODS SWEEP GOLD AWAY

\$2,000,000 in Ore Is Washed Away by Freshets.

COSTLY MACHINERY DESTROYED

Grand Forks City Under Water and the Inhabitants Flee to the Hills.

Tacoma, Wash., May 4.—The most destructive flood in the history of the Klondike region is now sweeping down Bonanza Creek in the Klondike, flooding cuts opened for summer work, inundating roadhouses along the way, creeping into piles of pay dirt heaped up from the winter's work, and spreading devastation in its path for many miles. Expensive machinery and equipment, costing thousands of dollars, have been destroyed by the rush of waters, and the injury to sluices will reach big money. The flood is caused by fast melting snow and ice from the Eldorado watershed, which has bed of the creek to an unusual depth.

The street at Grand Forks is under water and the flood is creeping into the stores and houses of the towns. The inhabitants are preparing to move to higher ground. Dumps containing an aggregate of \$2,000,000 in gold, piled on ice, have been undermined and washed away. Recovery is practically impossible. There seems to be no abatement in the flow of water, and great excitement prevails among the miners along the creek.

BIG NEW YORK STRIKE

Police Have Been Called Out to Watch Italian Laborers.

New York, May 4.—The strike of Italian rock drillers and diggers took a more serious turn in the Bronx today, and 50 policemen were sent to keep order along the excavations for water mains, where men are working in the strikers' places. A rumor was circulated among the 1,200 men at work that 3,000 strikers would march out today and try to induce them to quit. Police were picked along the excavation, and all Italians not working were ordered to move on. Bands of Italians, however, marched by and shouted harshly at the men in their places.

Agent Land, of the Italian Labor Union, says there are 1,000 men on strike in the city, and that all work in the Bronx soon will be stopped. A big box of explosives used in the Bronx excavation was ordered buried and two guards were placed over it.

Guatemalan Eruptions.

Guatemala City, Guatemala, May 4.—Heavy electrical storms have been noticed recently in the direction of the Santa Maria volcano, but particularly on Thursday night. It is believed here that the volcano has again erupted.

Trouble for Castro.

Caracas, Venezuela, May 4.—Reports from Willemstad, Curacao, that General Matos, the revolutionary leader, has landed in Venezuela from Curacao, are confirmed. Matos, with three companions, landed Friday night near Tucucos, on the Caribbean Sea, in the State of Facion.

General Matos is reported to have assumed command of a large revolutionary force and army, and reorganization. General Rolando, proposes to commence operations against Caracas.

It is reported from Uskub, European Turkey, that the Turks are holding meetings in the mosques and discussing a general massacre of the Christian population in the event of dynamite outrages, which, according to prisoners arrested in Salonica, have been planned to occur at Constantinople, Uskub and Adrianople.

Albanians have plundered several Serbian villages near Prizren, Turkey. The Turkish troops made no attempt to hinder them.

FOURTY-FOUR VS. THREE THOUSAND

Mounted British Patrol Route an Entire Army.

BRILLIANT MILITARY EXPLOIT

The Little Band Was Operating in Nigeria Against Rebellious Kamos.

London, May 4.—Dispatches from Kawai, Nigeria, report the arrival there of the force from Kano, under General Kemball, after an exhaustive march across the desert. They also report a brilliant engagement between a small patrol of mounted infantry under Lieutenants Wright and Wells and the entire Kano army, consisting of 1,200 horse and 2,000 foot, who were utterly routed. Ten days after leaving Kano, General Kemball received intelligence that the main Kano army was in the neighborhood, and that the British steps to insure the safety of his now diminished force, and dispatched a patrol of mounted infantry, consisting of 44 men, under Lieut. Wright and Lieut. Wells, to a place called Kotokoroshi, a few miles distant, to learn news of the Emir of Kano.

Ten patrol, for two days after leaving the main column, followed a man's footmarks in the unfrequented track, and on arriving at Kotokoroshi, Lieut. Wright asked the local chief what these marks meant. At this moment a vedette galloped in to say that the Kano army was approaching. Lieut. Wright had barely time to mount when 50 horse and 200 footmen appeared. Instantly forming up, his men he charged the enemy, who bolted with the loss of 30 killed. The patrol, which was only saved from annihilation by its steady dismounted fire, halted at a village for the night.

The next morning Lieut. Wright advanced very cautiously in square formation, hugging the thick bush. Soon the enemy appeared in great strength, and the patrol were dismounted and formed into square, prisoners, carriers and horses being in the center. Meeting the densest thorns he could find, Lieut. Wright formed a zebra, placing his 44 carbines at three paces interval. A time in succession the enemy's cavalry charged furiously, coming within three yards of the square, and firing revolvers almost point blank at the defenders, who were only saved by the fact that the Fulani's horses reared and plunged at the thorns and continuing fire, until they and their riders fell. The fight lasted two hours, and during this time so fierce was the conflict that no less than 300 of the enemy were killed. Sixty-five of the horsemen lay dead around the square, among them being six of the Emir's principal chiefs and warriors. The British loss was only one man hit and three horses killed.

Lieut. Wright would have pursued had he not been obliged to bring back the rest of the enemy, but by this time he had only fifty rounds of ammunition left. He therefore camped on the scene of the fight. While the Kano army was resting, the British mounted infantry patrol, under Captain Porter, with 25 men, gallantly charged into the midst of the enemy, who were sleeping, and, leaving ten dead, the exploit of the mounted infantry was a brilliant one, a reconnoitering patrol of 44 men in less than two hours having stopped and defeated an army of over 2,000 horse and foot.

WRIGHT, THE WRECKER

British Commons Will Not Discuss Case for the Present.

London, May 4.—Premier Balfour, in the House of Commons today, discounted the suggestion that the attitude of the law officers of the crown towards the prosecution of Whitaker Wright, the company promoter, under arrest in New York on extradition proceedings, could be usefully discussed on the vote for the House of Commons today, discontenanced the suggestion that the attitude of the law officers of the crown towards the prosecution of Whitaker Wright, the company promoter, under arrest in New York on extradition proceedings, could be usefully discussed on the vote for the House of Commons today.

TO FIGHT THE PEA WEEVIL

Valuable Recommendations in New Agricultural Bulletin Just Issued.

A valuable bulletin on "Peas and the Pea Weevil" has been issued by the department of agriculture from the joint authorship of Prof. William M. Peck, professor of biology, and Mr. C. A. Zavitz, experimentalist at the Agricultural College. The subject is treated in a simple manner, combining science and popular interest. The loss last year through decreased acreage and decreased yield is estimated at \$2,000,000. The report includes the following recommendations:

"The results reported in this bulletin of experiments conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College in growing peas and in combating the pea weevil, as well as the information obtained from some of the most extensive growers, merchants, millers and exporters of peas in Ontario, lead us to make the following recommendations:

"(1) That the acreage of both field and garden peas (to be ripened) in the weevil-infested districts of Ontario be discontinued for the next two years, and such crops as Early Yellow Soy beans, grass peas, Emmer (improperly called Spelt), mixed grains, etc., be substituted.

"(2) That the growing of both field and garden peas (to be ripened) in the weevil-infested districts of Ontario be discontinued for the next two years, and such crops as Early Yellow Soy beans, grass peas, Emmer (improperly called Spelt), mixed grains, etc., be substituted.

WEATHER BULLETIN

Monday, May 4. Sun rises 5:07 a.m., sets 7:22 p.m. Moon rises 12:05 p.m., sets 1:17 a.m. Tomorrow: Showery.

Toronto, May 3, 8 p.m.—Showers have occurred today over the larger portion of Ontario, and from present indications will extend outward. The weather is fairly warm again in Manitoba and the Territories and the outlook is favorable.

Maximum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 30-52; Victoria, 44-56; Calgary, 30-64; Qu'Appelle, 24-58; Prince Albert, 22-70; Winnipeg, 26-60; Parry Sound, 20-48; Toronto, 38-52; Ottawa, 40-62; Montreal, 40-58; Quebec, 36-62; Halifax, 30-44.

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HUGE FISSURES

IN MOUNTAIN

The People Flee from Doomed Frank in a Panic.

THE DEAD NOW NUMBER 75

Engineering Expert Says the Mountain Is Creeping Towards the Valley.

Ottawa, May 4.—A message from Mr. William Pearce at Frank to the Deputy Minister of the Interior, received Saturday night, reads: Three men who visited the top of Turtle Mountain returned, giving alarming reports of fissures some ten feet in width, 500 feet deep and extending along the mountain 1,000 feet. These fissures are several hundred feet in the rear of the present face of the cliff. As a result of the report a general stampede from Frank is probable. Practically no one was left here last night.

Another message from Mr. Pearce, which came yesterday, states that he has left Frank on his way back to Calgary, the territorial authorities having assumed control. On Friday the sum of \$500 was wired to Mr. Pearce, to be applied to the relief of those requiring pressing aid, and a like amount was sent yesterday.

Mr. R. J. McConnell and Prof. R. W. Brock, geological survey, have been instructed by the government to look to Frank and make an investigation into the cause of the landslide and the likelihood of a repetition of the occurrence. Prof. McConnell is an authority on what is styled in geology a mountain building. The authorities here have authorized the Territorial Government to carry out the necessary works for freeing Old Man River from debris.

Frank, N. W. T., May 4.—The list of dead has reached 75, consisting of four miners at the entrance to the mine, nineteen top laborers, 27 women and children and 25 railway laborers. In order to ascertain just what the chances are for a further rockslide two experts will ascend 3,000 feet to the peak of Turtle Mountain and make an examination of it.

Winnipeg, May 4.—A Baltimore special says the town of Frank is completely deserted. Chief Engineer McHenry of the P. E. R., having reported that the rest of the mountain is gradually creeping towards the valley and the business portion of the town.

THE BLACKMAILING CASE

Montreal's Sensation Is Aired in Court.

Montreal, May 4.—The inquiry in the extraordinary case of C. A. Barber and Mrs. Barber, who are charged with having blackmailed Mr. D. C. Brosseau, was continued Saturday. Mr. Ed Black, of the Moisons Bank said that Barber was known at the bank, and that on Tuesday last he called there and presented two one-thousand-dollar checks, signed by Brosseau, to be credited to his account. Walter Ryan said that he had rented the house where the blackmailing is supposed to have been done, to the woman prisoner, who had given the name of Mrs. Allison. Several others identified the woman. An application for bail in behalf of Mrs. Barber was made, on the ground that she was the mother of four children, but it was refused. The case was adjourned until Thursday.

DOUKHOBORS CRUSADE PROMPTLY ENDED BY THE MOUNTED POLICE

When They Began to Strip Themselves Naked, the Authorities Interfered.

Dopadano, North Saskatchewan, May 4.—Immigration agents burst into large meetings consisting of several hundred delegates from four Doukhobor villages here yesterday afternoon, while three delegates from Yorkton were endeavoring to make an uprising, and were preparing to lead a pilgrimage. Sunday, May 3: Highest, 53 above; lowest, 25 above; (lowest, 38.5 above.

ments decided they would release all cattle, cease using the product of animals, and go in search of Jesus. Early this morning a service was held near the village, which was attended by men and women in a nude state. Serious results were expected from the outbreak, as seeding operations are just beginning, and Agent Speers ordered the meeting to disperse, and forced the three leaders from Yorkton to return. They refused to ride behind horses, and started walking over the trail to Saskatoon, and will be taken by train to their homes today. The entire village gathered to see them leave. One hundred men on the one side of the river are being taken home under escort of the mounted police.

Gamely asked, too, if he might not get the patronage of the district, saying now he was a supporter of the government. Witness had told him that he would be given the same consideration given to any supporter of the Government. Witness met Mr. Aylesworth that afternoon and related the conversation with Gamely. Mr. (Continued on page 6.)

MR. STRATTON ON THE STAND FLATLY CONTRADICTS GAMEY

Training Chinese.

Victoria, B. C., May 4.—Mail advices were received here that Newchang is being strengthened by the Russians, who have explained to the Chinese authorities that this course was mainly inevitable, as Russia may soon come into conflict with a certain power. It is also reported that Russia has formed nine regiments of Chinese troops in Manchuria, as auxiliaries to the Russian garrison. The number will be increased to 50,000 in three years.

HONORS FOR CAPTAIN BELL

Popular Citizen of Chatham Banquetted—Is Leaving for Toronto.

Chatham, May 4.—On the eve of his departure for Toronto, where he will take up his residence, Mr. Edwin Bell was banquetted by the Chatham Society, of which he was vice-president, the Twenty-fourth Regiment, in which he held a captaincy, and the Macaulay Club, of which he had been a member. Mr. Bell was a time president of the West Kent Liberal Association, and in that position displayed superior organizing and executive ability. He is a brilliant platform speaker, and will be much missed by the Liberals here. Just before the banquet his company president held him an address and a fine pair of field glasses. Captain Bell acknowledged the gift in graceful terms.

LONDON FLOUR TRUST

New Combine Will Have Capital of \$2,500,000.

London, May 4.—According to the Daily Mail, negotiations are afoot for a combination of the London flour mills, with a capital of \$2,500,000. It is predicted that if this combination is achieved, American flour will be driven out of the market, and that the prices of flour will drop. There are eight big firms in London, who turn out about 30,000 sacks weekly. The importations of American flour are 80,000 sacks weekly. The promoters of the scheme believe that with amalgamation it will be possible to effect economies that will be equivalent to 1 shilling a sack. Instead of importing American flour, which is now sold at prices barely covering expenses, London will get American wheat and grind it here. It is said that the combination cannot result in increasing the price of bread, because in that event American flour would come again immediately the London price became too high.

DISCUSSED IMMIGRATION

Canadian and U. S. Officers Discuss the New Law.

New York, May 4.—Immigration commissioners of several cities met at Ellis Island today to decide on a uniform way of handling the various measures of the new immigration law, and to discuss the law generally. The great rush of immigrants this year has been discussed, and it was agreed that the year promised to break all records. Among them was Robert Wachern, of Montreal. The commissioners agreed that the experiment of women inspectors had been a failure, and all voted against further introduction of the plan.

FOUGHT FIRE ALL DAY

Bush Fires Play Havoc With Ontario Villages.

Kingston, Ont., May 4.—The forest fires in the northern parts of Addington and Frontenac have caused great destruction and scores of settlers are homeless and penniless. Few effects were saved from the roaring flames. All Thursday the residents of Plevna fought the fire, and at night the wind veered and saved the village. At Venachar over 25 homes were swept away.

Mr. Fisher Sails.

Ottawa, Ont., May 4.—Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, and party sailed Saturday from Japan for home. Mr. Fisher cabled Deputy Minister O'Halloran to this effect.

NEVER DISCUSSED GAMEY.

Witness knew the Sullivan, but not well. He had never spoken to either father or son about Gamely. Neither had been employed in his father's shoe witness' time. Frank Sullivan had never been in his office to his knowledge before Sept. 9. On that day Sullivan introduced Gamely to the witness. Sullivan and Gamely were shown by Costello, Mr. Sullivan had come in ahead and said that Mr. Gamely was there, and wanted to speak to him (Mr. Stratton). They stayed in the matter of Gamely's case for the first few minutes. Mr. Gamely seemed satisfied with the outlook, complaining, however, of the administration. Gamely had asked about the appointment of two justices of the peace, and witness referred him to the Attorney-General. Gamely told the minister that he had conducted his campaign so that he would be enabled to make Manitoulin his politics and support the Government. Asked by the witness if he had fully considered the matter, Gamely said that he had announced his intentions to several Conservative friends. Gamely had spoken of the Premier in congratulatory terms and the opposite of the Conservative leaders. The interview lasted about half an hour. First of all Gamely said, now that he had taken this stand, what would be done about his protest. Witness had referred him to Mr. Grant or Mr. Aylesworth, and Gamely agreed to see the latter about 1 o'clock the next morning. Gamely also objected to the registrar or sheriff being appointed deputy returning officer. Witness promised to communicate with him before anything was done.

GAMEY WANTED PATRONAGE.

Gamely asked, too, if he might not get the patronage of the district, saying now he was a supporter of the government. Witness had told him that he would be given the same consideration given to any supporter of the Government. Witness met Mr. Aylesworth that afternoon and related the conversation with Gamely. Mr. (Continued on page 6.)

Did Not Give the Latter \$3,000 Nor Three Cents.

HAD NOT PROMPTED SULLIVAN

Denies Gamely's Evidence as to Alleged Meeting in His Office on Sept. 11.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, May 4.—The first witness called by the defense at this morning's sitting of the royal commission was John F. Guigon, of Manitoulin Island. Between the Globe interview and the Manitoulin executive witness had conferred with Mr. Gamely. The latter had told witness he had not entirely gone over the Government, and that the interview made his promise look stronger than he intended.

Mr. Walter Boland, a lawyer, and one of the license commissioners of Toronto, was next examined by Mr. Johnston. He said that the morning of Sept. 10, about 11 o'clock he had an interview with Mr. Stratton at the Parliament Buildings in connection with railway matters. He heard the letter from Mr. Gamely to Mr. Ross dictated by Mr. Stratton. That day Mr. Stratton left the buildings about 12:30. The next day witness was at the buildings in the morning with the Provincial Secretary. About 11 o'clock they went down to the city to the Trusts Company. He left Mr. Stratton and Mr. Coffey talking and was at his own office in the neighborhood for about 30 minutes. On the next morning he found Mr. Stratton still there. He remained there until 1 o'clock, when he left Mr. Stratton.

Mr. Ritchie, cross-examined witness, beginning with the reference to the various companies with which either witness or Mr. Stratton was connected. The first time witness' attention had been drawn to the Gamely affair was Sept. 10, when in Mr. Stratton's office he heard the above