Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

The Toronto World.

Don't develop the "street car habit." Wear "Maltese Cross" Rubber Heels and find the pleasure of walking. Manufactured solely by THE GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER MFG. CO. of Toronto, Limited.

TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR — EIGHT PAGES—FRIDAY MORNING APRIL 17 1903—EIGHT PAGES — ONE CENT

Tariff Retaliation is the Principle

Government Concessions in Favor of Protection Policy

Recognized in Keynote of Budget Speech

Germany Gets First Dose of New Schedule, Which Applies at Once—Sounds Note of Warning to Other Nations Who Hurt Canada.

Ottawa, April 16.—(World staff correspondent.)—Finance Minister Fielding has done a notable thing—delivered in 2 1-2 hours to-day the most important budget speech the present administration has given its sanction to. It is important, not so much by reason of the definite change announced in the tariff, as by reason of the note of potentiality, not to say menace, sounded. Changes, and radical ones, too, in the tariff are proposed, but the chief significance lies in the thinly veiled threat that if Great Britain and the United States are not alive to the need of recognizing Canada's open mind in quotations of trade, Canada's attitude may change, and she will work out her own salvation regardless of sentiment or past inclination.

Definite Feature of Speech.

The chief definite feature of the speech was the declaration in favor of a maximum and minimum tariff. It would be interesting to know that Kaiser Wilhelm said when he was informed by cable that Canada had struck at Germany's trade. The principle of retaliation has been recognized with full force so far as the war lord's domains are concerned. The gauntlet was also half thrown down to Great Britain and the United States. Great Britain was plainly told that if she did not give Canada a preference for a preference—Sir Charles Tupper's quid pro quo—she would likely lose the present preference, and so be face to face with a condition that would place her on an equality with all other nations in Canada's trade aims.

Would Abolish Imperial Preference.

It is an open secret that the government would like to do away with the Imperial preference, and is now searching for an excuse. The United States was told that Canada had grown up and could get along without United States friendly trade relations. The principle of tariff for tariff was present in Mr. Fielding's mind when he spoke of the United States. To-night Mr. Fielding told The World that the retaliation clauses of his tariff proposals did not now apply to the United States, yet they might be operative in the future as circumstances would arise.

The manufacturers of Canada were not granted their demands, but it was implied that if something did not result from the movement for reciprocity with Great Britain and the United States some kind of commission or investigation would be undertaken and the government would be prepared to go further than it has to protect Canada from the whole world by the aid of tariff. The manufacturers will be disappointed. They will be offended at Mr. Fielding's cavalier reference to schedules offered "in confidence," but, as Mr. Fielding says, "the end is not yet."

Hon. Mr. Tarte, it is understood, regards Mr. Fielding's speech as a free trade one, and that it is incumbent on him to come out strongly as a protectionist, and that he will do so when he speaks next Tuesday. Mr. Tarte holds that no encouragement is held out to the manufacturers who are seeking for relief.

Wasted No Words.

Mr. Fielding, in delivering his speech, wasted no words, used no rhetorical flourishes, but talked business in a business-like manner. He was visibly nervous and appeared to be overtrained. His voice lost its ring after the first hour, and towards the end it was an effort to make himself heard. Sir Wilfrid smiled benignly on his coming successor, tho while the voluminous tables and extracts from state documents were being read he nodded. Half a dozen other members dozed in the early stages of the speech. Mr. Fielding is not an orator, but he made a business-like utterance of the policy of the government.

Mr. Borden will reply to-morrow and will declare that the policy of protection is about to be stolen holus bolus by the government from the Conservative party. Sir Richard Cartwright and James Clancy, M.P., will then speak.

Seventh Budget Speech.

Mr. Fielding began by expressing pleasure that his seventh budget speech should be delivered at a time of unexampled prosperity, when the outlook for the continued prosperity of Canada was encouraging and satisfactory. The exhibit of the finances of Canada, up to the end of June 30, 1902, was most gratifying. The results had surpassed the conservative estimates, which were $56,800,000 for revenue, $51,000,000 for expenditure and $5,000,000 for surplus. But the revenue had exceeded his estimate by $1,250,790, and that of the previous year by $5,536,088. His expenditure had been less than he had expected, and the total result was that he closed the year with a surplus of $7,291,398, the largest, with the exception of the one announced two years ago, ever recorded in Canada. (Applause).

Campaign Literature.

He then read a series of tables that will form voluminous campaign literature. The revenues in all departments of public business, except two, had increased in 1902, as compared with 1901. Dominion lands had decreased from $1,317,000 to $1,227,000. This was due to the reduction of the royalties on mining in the Yukon. The figures of the Excise Department showed great increases in this branch of revenue. When he told how cigarets had paid $362,000 in 1901, and $400,000, in 1902, he was greeted with applause that would have shocked the W.C.T.U.

He went out of his way to compliment the Postmaster General in the management of his department. The year showed a deficit of $105,000, but this included the costly service for the Yukon and Atlin Districts, which, if left out, would give the department a small surplus. But what was a deficit of $105,000 in 1902 to a deficit of $781,000 in 1896? He referred to the reduction of postage to 2 cents, and the lower rates to Great Britain and the colonies, and declared Sir William had presented "a record of parliamentary administration that could be pointed to with satisfactory pride."

Minister Blair's Railways.

Minister Blair's railways were brought to the front. He hoped returns would come from expenditure on the I. C. R., in the development of the business of Canada, if not in cash. On the operation of the I. C. R. proper there was a surplus of $96,820, the Windsor Branch yielded a gain of $33,228, but the P. E. I. Railway had a deficit of $72,150. Yet there was a net surplus on the I. C. R. of $57,089. Summing up the past year, he said the total expenditure had been, on all accounts, $83,970,799, as compared with $77,982,866 in 1901. The increase was due, in a measure, to the bounties on iron and steel paid in 1902, and not in 1901.

He grew more eloquent when he came to the year 1902-03. The statement was more satisfactory. The revenue from July 1, 1902, to April 10, 1903, was $48,348,125, an increase of $5,178,467 over the same period in the previous year. He expected the revenue for the remainder of the year would bring the total up to $65,000,000—$7,000,000 increase over last year. The expenditure had been $32,870,204, an increase of $924,023. Before the end of the year, it would be $51,650,000, an increase of $890,608 over last year.

Canada's Big Surplus.

Here he paused for breath, and then declared that, at the close of the year, he would have the magnificent SURPLUS OF $13,350,000, FAR AWAY ABOVE ANY OTHER SURPLUS EVER PRESENTED IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA. (Applause).

When he came to discuss public debt, the opposition looked pleased. In 1901, the debt had been increased by $2,986,000, and, in 1902, by $3,349,000, but he did not intend to increase, but to decrease it in 1903 by $5,650,000. (Applause).

Juggling with figures, he declared that during the seven years of Liberal rule the debt had been increased $7,681,657, an average of $1,097,379 annually, as compared with an average annual increase of $6,567,000 during the Conservative regime. Incidentally he expressed the opinion that only four times in the history of Canada had a Finance Minister decreased the debt. He had done it twice himself, and twice was the amount reduced by his predecessors.

Debt Per Capita.

The debt per capita in Canada would be decreased by the end of 1903 to $48.31. It was $49.97 in 1902 and $49.20 in 1901. When the government came into power it was $50.96. Again he did magic with surplus figures, and concluded that the net Liberal surpluses were $40,384,925, an average of $5,769,275, while the Conservative average was only $544,000. To give an index of the great prosperity of the country, he noted that up to Feb. 28, 1903, $396,000,000 had been deposited in chartered banks, while the discounts of these banks were $382,000,000. The total trade of Canada had increased and was in 1902 $423,000,000; imports, $196,000,000, and exports, $209,000,000.

Surplus is Real.

He repudiated the assertion that this surplus was unreal, and declared he used the same method of book-keeping used by Conservatives. He had altered the mode of treating bounties on iron and steel, and now treated them as railway subsidies were treated, as a special expenditure, chargeable to capital account. There was nothing surprising in the fact that the government was borrowing money while the country was prosperous. This was an incident of business. This led him to speak of the country's outstanding bills. On Jan. 1, 1902, they amounted to £1,250,000, but had been renewed for six months at 3 7-8 per cent., which was a higher rate than formerly, and due to the stringency in the money market.

Of these bills some had already been redeemed, so that now only £950,000 were outstanding to mature July 1. He hoped to redeem these out of the accumulating revenue.

Many Loans Maturing.

Many loans were maturing, he admitted freely. A domestic loan was due Nov. 1, 1903, for $2,852,000, at 4 per cent. The whole sum would have to be provided. He intended to replace the loan in Canada for ten years, at 3 1-2 per cent., thus saving 1-2 per cent. On Oct. 1, 1903, two other loans would mature. One was a 5 per cent. loan of £500,000, for which there was no sinking fund, the other a 4 per cent. loan of £1,500,000, for which there was a fund of £1,000,000. He hoped to pay off the former and part of the latter, but if that could not be done he would make a small issue of treasury bills and wait for the spring to make the money market easier. He enlarged on the fact that soon under statutory arrangement with the C.P.R. $15,000,000 in bonds guaranteed by the Dominion would be paid into the treasury of Canada. This money would be used by the government as trustees, at a rate of 3 1-2 per cent., to be paid the C.P.R.

Banks Want More Power.

He announced that the government had been asked by the banks to increase their power to issue notes during the past year. While many of the banks had ample margin there were others that were dangerously near the point where they would have to cut off the issue of bills. Many suggestions for a change in the system had been made, but the government would not agree to the plan that altered the present basis of cash paid-up capital. But there was a remedy. Much business was done by notes furnished by the government which could issue $20,000,000 of notes with a reserve of 25 per cent. in gold or in Canada debentures guaranteed by the Imperial government. The time had come when this $20,000,000 should be increased to $30,000,000, and this he proposed to do by introducing a bill in this direction this session.

Change in Savings Banks.

Again, as to the savings banks of Canada he proposed a change. These banks had on deposit $60,000,000, but had no reserve. He proposed that these banks must have a reserve of 10 per cent. in gold. A reserve of $6,000,000 would thus be created. This would not be an additional loan to the government but a mere readjustment. In historic words it was "A readjustment and not an increase."

Coming to the Tariff.

Coming more particularly to the tariff he said that with the exception of two clauses, and some additions to the free list, there would be no changes in the schedules of tariff rates. There had been an agitation for a general revision of the tariff, but there was nothing in the circumstances of the country requiring that it should be done. The time was not opportune. Canada was prosperous. The manufacturers were prosperous, and there were exceptions that were due not wholly to the tariff, but to other circumstances.

He recalled that a mighty deputation of manufacturers had dropped down on the government recently. They based their claims for more protection, not on the ground that they were not prosperous, but on the probability that they might become less prosperous in the future. In his opinion the manufacturers suffered not for want of a market, but because labor was so hard to get and the factory space so limited that they could not fill their orders. The manufacturers had shared largely in the general prosperity of the country, they were busy, their shipments to foreign countries had increased, and, in short, the situation so far as they were concerned was "not so bad."

Tariff Changes Necessary.

"But," continued Mr. Fielding, "it

Continued on Page 4.

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.

Resolutions moved by Mr. Fielding in Committee of Ways and Means on tariff:

That it is expedient to further amend "The Customs Tariff, 1897," to the following effect: That the following sections be added to the said act:

"The Governor-in-Council may by order-in-council direct that a **duty of seven dollars per ton be imposed in schedule A on all iron and steel railway bars, or rails in any form for railways, imported into Canada,** and from and after the publication of such order in The Canadian Gazette such duties shall be levied, collected and paid on all such rails; and thereafter item 238 in schedule A and 585 in schedule B shall be repealed;

"Provided, however, that such order shall not be passed until the Governor-in-Council is satisfied that steel rails of the best quality, suitable for the use of Canadian railways, are being manufactured in Canada, from steel made in Canada, in sufficient quantity to meet the ordinary requirements of the market."

Explanation of the Item.

Item 238 in schedule A, referred to in this resolution, reads as follows:

"Iron and steel railway bars or rails of any form, punched or not, n.e.s., for railways, which term for the purpose of this item shall include all kinds of railways, street railways and tramways, even altho they are used for private purposes only, and even altho they are not used or intended to be used in connection with the business of common carrying of goods or passengers, thirty-eight per cent. ad valorem—thirty per cent."

Item 585 in schedule B places on the free list the following:

For Common Carriers.

"Steel rails weighing not less than 45 pounds per lineal yard for use only in the tracks of a railway which is employed in the common carrying of goods and passengers and is operated by steam motive power only; provided that this item shall not extend to rails for tracks of a railway which is used for private purposes only, nor shall this item extend to rails for use in the tracks of any electric railway, street railway or tramway."

The meaning of the new provision is that power is given to the government to impose a duty of $7 per ton on iron and steel rails; and that when this is done, the old tariff, imposing a duty of thirty per cent. on some steel rails and admitting others free, is repealed.

Strong Retaliation Clause.

The next resolution reads:

"Articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of any foreign country which treats imports from Canada less favorably than those from other countries, may be subject to a surtax over and above the duties of schedule A, such surtax in every case to be one-third of the duty as fixed by such schedule A. Such surtax shall apply to any article the chief value of which was produced in such foreign country, altho it may have been improved or advanced in value by the labor of another country, notwithstanding the provisions of the British preferential tariff and regulations thereunder.

"Any question arising as to any foreign country or goods coming under the operation of this section shall be decided by the Minister of Customs, whose decision shall be final.

"The Minister of Customs, with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, may make regulations for carrying out the purposes of this section.

When It Applies.

"Such surtax shall not apply to any goods actually purchased on or before the 16th day of April, 1903, by any corporation, firm or person in Canada, for immediate transportation to Canada.

"That the period of exemption from duty of machinery of every kind and structural iron and steel for use in the construction and equipment of factories for the manufacture of sugar from beet root be extended to the 30th day of June, 1904.

"That item 409 in schedule A, respecting duty on ships and other vessels built in foreign countries and applying for Canadian register, be repealed.

"That machinery and appliances of a kind not made in Canada for exclusive use in alluvial gold mining be added to the free list until 30th June, 1904."

What the Change Means.

What do the retaliatory clauses mean? Apparently they are directed for the present mainly at Germany. Take that, in connection with the power to increase the duty on steel rails, and some important results may follow.

There seems to be no intention for the present to strike at the United States. "Judgment is suspended" as regards the United States and as regards Great Britain. If the United States treats us unfairly, if Great Britain will not give Canada a preference—well, we will consider what is to be done." Such is the meaning of the budget speech.

Where the Change Hits.

A modification of the British preference is also hinted at. Complaint has been made that articles which are really manufactured in Germany or some other foreign country are exported to England, where some trifling addition is made to them, and then sent out to this country as British goods, receiving thus the benefit of the British preference. The new tariff law enacts that the maximum tariff shall apply to any article produced in a foreign country, altho it may have been improved in value by British labor, notwithstanding the provisions of the British preferential tariff.

Three Different Tariffs.

The budget contemplates three different tariffs—a minimum tariff for our friends, a maximum tariff for Canada's enemies, a medium tariff for neutrals. It says to other countries—say Germany, Great Britain and the United States—"On which of these classes do you stand? Are you with us or against us, or neutral? According to the answer, so will our tariff be." Take a duty which is 30 per cent. on the tariff of 1897, and it will stand in this way: Neutrals, 30 per cent.; enemies, 40 per cent.; friends—say Great Britain—20 per cent. At the present time Great Britain is put down as a friend, and the United States as a neutral; but hints are conveyed to both that these positions may be changed.

SANDERSON'S MOUNTAIN DEW SCOTCH
A treat that is a treat.

10c Gates Cigar sold for 5c—Havana. Alive Bollard. New Store, 128 Yonge St

A poem in paste is Fruitmeat Pie.

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

Try the Decanter at Thomas.

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

Did you ever try the top barrel?

TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

Massey Hall, Musical Festival, 8 p.m.

Armouries, Highlanders' parade, 8 p.m.

Lecture on Tissot's Paintings, Knox Church, 8 p.m.

Gamey investigation, City Hall, 10 a.m.

Monday service, St. James' Cathedral, 12.30.

PROTECTIONIST POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Finance Minister's speech at Ottawa yesterday was a surprise. It embodied many protectionist ideas. It may be regarded as precursory of still other protectionist ideas. It accepted the protectionist doctrine of a maximum and a minimum tariff being adopted by this country as against other nations—a minimum tariff for nations that treat us fairly, and a maximum tariff for nations that are unfair. This morning, German goods are to have the maximum tariff of one-third more than the regular tariff, because Germany has put in force her maximum tariff against Canada. There is a hint in the Finance Minister's speech that the same thing may happen to the United States if they do not look out. But Mr. Fielding hopes that the United States will become more reasonable, and that if negotiations with that country are opened up they must be on the likelihood that some concessions will be made. If not, the United States had better look out. His speech is also an intimation even to the Motherland that we must get preference for our preference.

Steel rails are to be encouraged. But there is no indication that other industries in this country that are asking consideration will get it this year. But having its hand to the protectionist plow, how can the one-time free trade government drop it? Rather they will be forced to go further to even out. Herod Herod.

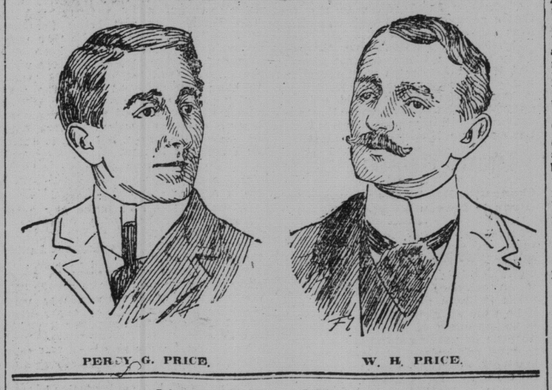
The speech was in words against protection, but in facts all in the direction of protection. Mr. Fielding at last made the confession that **an immense industrial war, as between nations, was on; that they were all playing the game; and that any nation that wished to hold its own must also play the game.** If they were unfair and had a high and a low tariff we could learn from them and do the same thing. He said that England had put a tax on breadstuffs because of the South African war, but he took it for granted that for some reason or other it would continue to be imposed, and, if imposed, then that we should try and have it removed as against Canada.

In other words, he was banking on England becoming protectionist, and that England, like former Canadian free traders now at the head of Canadian affairs, would also have to play the game as other nations were playing it. As to Mr. Fielding's other proposals, of an increased issue of national currency notes, of better encouragement of the binder twine industry, of free canals and the like, he was all on the line of things long advocated in these columns.

PROVINCIAL PARTY OPINION.

BREE PATTULLO—A most humiliating exposure. He certainly must go
BREE DOWNEY—Go? The whole bunch 'll have to go, Ross and a l.
BREE PATTULLO—Pardon me sir, I was speaking of Gamey.

BROTHERS WHO SPIED ON FRANK SULLIVAN.



PERCY G. PRICE. W. H. PRICE.

SMOOTH YANKEE SWINDLER WORKS THE TORONTO BROKERS

A slim New Yorker has recently paid a visit to Toronto, and, report says, left considerably richer than when he came. The game he worked was a new one, and was among a class usually thought to be proof against confidence outfits, to wit, stock brokers. Four of the local brokers are interested, but one was fortunate enough to scent the inside of the deal, and, by means of a lawyer and threats, recovered his loss. The visitor, faultlessly attired, visited the brokers' offices, and requested the purchase of 100 shares of a security dealt in on the curb at New York. He accompanied the order with the information that he had special inside news that the stock was good for a swift advance, stating his willingness to put up 20 points margin, at the same time giving his address at one of the most prominent city hotels. The brokers, in regular course, wired their New York connections, and found that the stock could be bought for 45. A 20 - point margin on a buy at this price was thought to be a pretty good guarantee of good faith, and the orders were executed. A repeat order was put into one house without exciting suspicion. One of the brokers, later, thought to ascertain some particulars from New York, and found that the stock, while readily purchased, was extremely difficult of sale, and had no particular market value. He got in touch with his lawyer, and made connections with the trader, and, under threats of arrest, caused him to order the sale of the stock. To do this, the visitor apprised his friends at New York of the trouble, and they took his stock when offered. The stock is apparently controlled by a clique around Wall-street, and the confederate is working off bunches of stock at about 45, and giving in return 20. The scheme has been worked in some American cities, where success is thought to have been quite as easy as here. The brokers who have been nipped are in a quandary, not being desirous of giving away their gullibility by taking any action that will give the operation general publicity.

DON'T DELAY.
Now is the time to order your iron fence. Old or modern designs. Our design No. 323 is a winner. Send for Bulletin 100. Canada Foundry Company, Limited, 14-16 King East.

BIRTHS

WELERICK—At Langstaff, on Monday, April 13, the wife of Berwick Welerick, of a son. Both doing well.

Revelations in Gamey-Stratton Case

Startling Evidence of Hidden Witnesses in Crossin Factory

That Corroborate Much of Main Story

SIR OLIVER STILL LIVES

Aged Lieutenant-Governor Continues in Critical Condition, With Few Hours to Live.

MANY TRIBUTES OF NATION'S GRIEF

3.30—Sir Oliver Mowat Gradually Sinking, Death Momentarily Expected.

All thru yesterday the people watched the bulletin boards in front of the newspapers, or glanced upwards, expecting to see the flags drooping at half-mast. Men of all shades of political opinion felt that a great man was passing. Old timers became reminiscent. One of them, hearing the false report that the Lieutenant-Governor was dead, said it was a strange coincidence that Alexander Mackenzie, another great Liberal hero, had died on that very day, the 17th of April, eleven years ago. It was a day of painful suspense. All felt that the end could not be long delayed, yet it was remembered that Sir John A. Macdonald had lingered for a week between life and death.

When the first glimpse of daybreak stole thru the heavily curtained windows of the dying statesman's room yesterday morning, the watchers at the bedside noticed a slight improvement in his condition. The improvement continued until 8.30. Then suddenly a change came. Sir Oliver lapsed into unconsciousness again. His labored breathing could be heard all over the house. Powerful restoratives were applied. Oxygen was administered freely, and morphine was injected to ease the violent pain. In his conscious moments the aged Lieutenant-Governor cried aloud in his agony.

Critical All Day.

Sir Oliver's condition was critical thruout the day, and as night approached it was found that he could not survive. The doctors were constantly at his bedside. The family, worn out with their ceaseless vigil, snatched a few hours sleep.

The dying man was lying in a small bedroom on the south side of Government House, near the west end of the building. Powerful restoratives were being administered continually.

Many Anxious Inquirers.

Enquiries poured in all day from all parts of the Dominion. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto called at Government House to enquire of the condition of the dying statesman. There was a stream of callers thruout the day, and expressions of deep sympathy were heard on all sides.

Since the occurrence of the accident on Sunday, telegrams and letters have been received from Sir Wilfrid Laurier and prominent Canadians.

Condition More Critical.

At 10 o'clock last night His Honor's condition was extremely critical. He failed to rally to the call of the restoratives, and, in spite of the efforts of Drs. Primrose and Temple, he appeared to be sinking rapidly. The members of the family were again summoned to the bedside, and the end was momentarily expected. Again the wonderful vitality of Sir Oliver asserted itself, and he rallied.

Accident of Sunday Night.

The nature of the accident which precipitated the crisis is to some extent mysterious, but is by no means unfamiliar to physicians in view of Sir Oliver's advanced age. It is due to a certain extent to a previous accident of a couple of months ago, when the Lieutenant-Governor tripped while walking with a cane and fell forward, slightly bruising his head and severely injuring his thigh. He had recovered from this accident so as to be able to walk with support, but he required assistance in undressing. On Sunday night, after preparing him for retiring, his attendants were lifting him to the bed, when by a slight wrench his slight thigh bone was broken between the hip and the knee. Drs. Primrose, Temple and Moir were summoned, and set the injured bone with as little pain as possible to the patient. Sir Oliver bore the operation well, and the expectation was that he would recover, for during Sunday night he slept for several hours, and on Monday and until Wednesday night he appeared to improve.

GRAND TRUNK'S EXPENSES.

Meeting of Shareholders in London Addressed by the President.

London, April 16.—Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, presiding at a crowded meeting of the shareholders to-day, said the financial results of the past half-year had been entirely satisfactory, except for the abnormal increase of the working expenses, due to the American miners' strike, which had nearly doubled the company's fuel bill, and the increase of $500,000 in the payroll, besides the considerable amount expended on new buildings, which was imperative, in order to cope with the increasing business of the road.

President Wilson also referred to the importance of the projected extension of the Grand Trunk to the Pacific, which will give the Grand Trunk an adequate share of the business arising from the development of the Northwest. The new line, ultimately, will extend eastward from Quebec, he said.

The president's report was adopted.

MARRIAGES.

BEWS—FEE—Walter Bews of Revelstoke, B.S., son of the late Wm. Bews of Milton, Ont., to Lena Gertrude Fee of Lindsay, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Wm. B. Fee, by the Rev. Mr. Hill of Toronto, assisted by Rev. Mr. Strike.

DEATHS.

LEY—At Toronto General Hospital, on Friday morning, April 17, Mary L. Ley, second daughter of James Ley of Ellesmere.

Funeral on Monday at 2 o'clock, from her father's residence to Christie Church Cemetery.

McCARTHY—At Summerville, on Thursday, April 16, 1903, Jas. McCarthy, in his 84th year.

Funeral Saturday, the 18th inst., at 9 o'clock a.m., to Dixie Roman Catholic Church. Interment at Port Credit Cemetery.

Smoking Perfection Mixture, nothing to equal it. Alive Bollard

Price Boys Repeat What They Heard Frank Sullivan Tell Manitoulin Member About Political Corruption in High Places—Witnesses Arrive from Gore Bay.

The defence in the Gamey charges was hit fairly in the solar plexus of its technical objections, when, yesterday morning, Sir John Boyd declared the conversation that passed between R. R. Gamey and Frank Sullivan to be proper evidence. It was a knockout blow for Mr. Stratton's counsel, and this was made apparent by the strenuous efforts of W. R. Riddell, K. C., to have the evidence in question ruled out.

Their Lordships did not appear to be in the slightest doubt as to the admissibility of the evidence. W. R. Riddell argued and pleaded, and recited precedents, but the court declined to concede his point. Chancellor Boyd pointed out that the Royal Commission was not supposed to pay that fine deference to rules of evidence that govern proceedings in a court of law. He explained, moreover, that there was an important public interest at stake, and it was not proposed to exclude evidence as relevant as the eventful incident that occurred in the Crossin Piano Warerooms.

Tho routed in what will undoubtedly prove to be the most important technical objection of the trial, E. F. B. Johnston sought to give an aspect of insignificance to the point, that his sullen features belied. Like the youth who was refused in a proposal, and forthwith informed the young lady that he "didn't mean it anyway." Mr. Johnston explained that "we merely wanted Your Lordships' ruling on the point." This show of unconcern did not deceive. Everyone knew that the conversation between Gamey and Sullivan was the legal pillar of the charges, and there would have been unrestrained rejoicing in the camp of the defence, if that pillar had been swept away.

Annoying the Witnesses.

The examination and cross-examination of witnesses yesterday was largely in the hands of the junior counsel. S. H. Blake, K. C., did not rise from his chair during either sitting of the Commission, save in the brief examination of A. B. Aylesworth. Charles Ritchie, K. C., took the witness in hand, and he did brilliant execution. Only once did S. H. Blake address himself to the court. That was when W. R. Riddell, annoyed that Witness W. H. Price should be unable to answer certain questions, asked how the witness, who is a law student, expected to answer questions in his examination at Osgoode Hall.

Would Have Better Chance.

"He will have a better examiner," spoke up S. H. Blake gently, and the applause that followed made the face of Chief Justice Falconbridge as black as a thundercloud.

Important evidence was given by A. B. Aylesworth, K.C., W. H. Price and Percy G. Price, but the really momentous testimony of the day came from H. S. Strathy, manager of the Traders' Bank, and W. R. Smyth, M.L.A. for Algoma. Mr. Strathy produced records showing that R. R. Gamey deposited on Sept. 11 last the sum of $1500, consisting of ten one hundred and ten fifty dollar bills. He thought they were Ontario Bank bills. This statement from Mr. Strathy was full verification of R. R. Gamey's claim as to the denomination and number of the bills which he alleges came from Hon. J. R. Stratton.

Contrary to popular expectation, W. R. Smyth, M.L.A., was given a very brief cross-examination. The member for Algoma added an important link to the chain of evidence. He told the court that on the evening of the famous interview in the Crossin piano warerooms he shadowed R. R. Gamey, following the latter from the Walker House to the Crossin piano warerooms. Mr. Smyth concealed himself behind a pile of boards and stones on the other side of the street. From this point he saw R. R. Gamey walk slowly up and down the street, until he was joined by Frank Sullivan, and the two entered the Crossin piano warerooms. The importance of this evidence lies in the fact that it locates Frank Sullivan in the Crossin piano warerooms on the evening when the incriminating conversation is alleged to have taken place. Tho three men were concealed behind the pianos they merely heard the conversation and did not actually see Frank Sullivan. Mr. Smyth was able to advance a satisfactory reason for following Mr. Gamey.

Gave a Good Reason.

"I went to watch Sullivan and Gamey," he said, "principally to watch Gamey, to see if he was carrying out what he intended to do."

"How long did you wait outside the factory?"

"I should judge about ten minutes. I noticed the light in the upper storey of the factory, at least in the second windows."

"Was there any light when you were first there?"

"No."

This evidence E. F. B. Johnston did not attempt to shake. He contented himself with commenting on Mr. Smyth's" interesting occupation," while concealed behind the bricks.

"They don't want to get very much out of me," said Mr. Smyth of his cross-examiner, as he returned to his seat in the body of the courtroom.

Aylesworth Supports Story.

A. B. Aylesworth, K. C., also gave a fine hectic flush to some of R. R. Gamey's most sensational charges. He told of a meeting he had with R. R. Gamey and Frank Sullivan, in his office, on Sept. 10 last, a meeting which had been arranged by Hon. J. R. Stratton. They talked about the petition which had been entered against Mr. Gamey, and Mr. Aylesworth suggested that, if he was going to support the government, the petition would not be pressed. It had been arranged, on whose suggestion Mr. Aylesworth was not sure—that a letter should be secured from Mr. Gamey, pledging his support to the government. Mr. Stratton drew up the letter, and sent it to Mr. Aylesworth. The letter was addressed to Hon. G. W. Ross. Mr. Aylesworth told of the interview with Gamey and Sullivan and of the latter's

Continued on Page 2.

WEST SENDS ITS THOUSANDS INTO CANADA'S FINE FARMS

M. V. Bennett, agent of the Canadian Government Land Department at Omaha, Neb., is in the city for a few days. Yesterday he talked entertainingly to a World reporter concerning the great rush of settlers from the middle west to the Canadian Northwest. Mr. Bennett said: "During the month of March about 3000 people passed thru my hands bound for Northwestern Canada, especially to the Alberta country. Most of these people came from Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and South Dakota, and were from among the best people of the States.

"These men each carried from $1000 to $5000 with them into the new country, and will prove valuable settlers. They are all used to the best schools in the States and of course will use their influence in establishing the same order of civilization in their new homes to which they have been accustomed in their old ones.

"The price of land is very high in the States from which these settlers emigrated, and they were able to sell their property at very good figures, thus having good sums to start in their new lives.

"Of course the railroads in that part of the country are very much opposed to the emigration of so large a number of their best settlers and are using every effort to stem the tide. They have continually refused to make low rates into the Canadian country, and have discouraged prospective emigrants in many ways.

"But the many settlers from that country who went to the Canadian lands in years past have written to their friends and relatives at their old homes, and have given such glowing reports of their new homes that the railroads are unable to stop the movement, and the prospects for a continued flow of this class of settlers to Alberta and other provinces are more glowing than ever before."

BRILLIANT BEGINNING OF MUSICAL FESTIVAL

State Concert Last Night Enraptured Audience of 5000 at Massey Hall.

The Toronto musical festival opened in Massey Hall last night with a state concert worthy of the name. Much had been expected of Sir A. C. Mackenzie and the talent which appeared with him, and it is simple truth to say that the highest expectations were fully realized.

On the first gallery in the southeast corner of the hall a special pavilion was arranged for the Governor-General and Lady Minto, and members of His Excellency's staff. Throughout the audience, which could not have numbered less than 5000, there was a fair sprinkling of military uniforms.

The platform, with its tiers of choristers, presented a striking appearance. These included the Chicago Symphony Orchestra of 50 artists, the Toronto Orchestral Chorus of 350 voices, and over all the presiding genius of the event, Sir Alexander Campbell Mackenzie.

An impressive figure is Sir A. C. Mackenzie. His portrait did him an injustice. He is strong featured and possessed of a striking personality.

The programs and works were all arranged by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, and the opening night vindicated the highest tributes that have been paid to the great composer.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie is living testimony to the fact that there is no royal road to success in music. On the present tour Sir Alexander has had to rehearse each work on the same day as the concerts; Wednesday night he left London at 3 o'clock a.m., and at 10:30 the same morning he was at work with the orchestra in Toronto. At 12 o'clock noon he took charge of the chorus, and at 3 o'clock again began work with the orchestra and soloists, continuing until 6 o'clock, in addition to his concert. Trying as was this ordeal, Sir A. C. MacKenzie appeared fresh.

The Coronation March was the opening number last night. The Coronation March, while delightfully entertaining, lacked that spontaneous feeling without which a march fails to arouse the emotions.

"A Song of Thanksgiving for Peace" was rendered in magnificent style. Another of Sir A. C. MacKenzie's compositions, "Three of Shakespeare's Sonnets," "When in Disgrace," "The Forward Violet" and "Shall I Compare Thee," was rendered with unmistakable brilliance by Reginald Davidson. "Burns," Scottish rhapsody, by Sir A. C. MacKenzie, brought another triumph to the orchestra.

By far the most pretentious part of the program was "The Dream of Jubal," a poem, with music by Sir A. C. MacKenzie. In this production Miss Ethel Wood, Wilfrid Virgo, Charles Fry and the Toronto Festival Chorus and orchestra took part, and scored distinct triumphs with the audience.

Altogether, the evening was a magnificent success.

Keep Your Eye on Them.

We foretell that there's going to be a big call this year for grey Alpine hats — the new grey. For there are many catchy designs now in soft felt, some with black bands, all neat and with smaller rims than those of last year. They're seasonable now, before straw comes into fashion. Dineen Company have a line of them—all good—all just received. Store open Saturday night. Remember, if it's new they have it.

FAIR AND MILD.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, April 16.—(8 p.m.)—Fair weather has prevailed to-day thruout Canada, except in Nova Scotia, where rain and snow, accompanied by strong easterly winds, has occurred. It has been cool in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, and warmer elsewhere in the Dominion.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 12—46; Victoria, 38—54; Kamloops, 34—58; Calgary, 26—54; Qu'Appelle, 38—60; Winnipeg, 28—52; Port Arthur, 28—44; Parry Sound, 34—54; Toronto, 41—60; Ottawa, 42—56; Montreal, 40—52; Quebec, 34—44; Halifax, 34—40.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Fresh northerly winds; fair and moderately warm.

Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence—Fair; about the same temperature.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Fresh to strong northeasterly winds; partly fair and cool; local showers.

Maritime—Strong easterly and northeast winds; unsettled; cool and showery.

Lake Superior—Moderate winds; fair and warmer.

Manitoba—Fair and warm.

WARMER WEATHER
is the sign of "summer." Send us your order for a wire ornamental fence for protection to your lawns. Very neat and artistic. Send for descriptive literature. Canada Foundry Company, Limited, 14-16 King Street East. Telephone 3986.