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TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR — EIGHT PAGES — TUESDAY MORNING JANUARY 17 1905 — EIGHT PAGES — ONE CENT

Senate Reading Room
SENATE P O

CHARGE 4 CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS GUILTY OF GROSS MANSLAUGHTER

Coroner's Jury Believes Wallace Goodfellow Would Have Recovered With Proper Treatment—Issuing of Death Certificate Also Criticized.

The verdict returned by Coroner Cotton's jury after midnight came after hearing the evidence of Dr. Carveth, who was severely criticized by the coroner for his ready issuing of a death certificate; Drs. Caven and Johnston, who conducted the post-mortem examination, and Mrs. Goodfellow, mother of the deceased. The jury was composed of: Edwin Ludford (foreman), Charles W. Gentleman, Charles Gentleman, Arthur Smith, Edward Salmon, Harry Ellis, George Hall, Fred Hall, Charles Brock, Fred Atwood, Thomas Taylor and Fred Holland. Crown Attorney Drayton stated that no warrants would be issued, but that summonses would be served on the persons named in the finding, and police court proceedings will follow. The determined wording of the verdict leaves little doubt that the case will result in a bitter fight, as all who believe in Christian Science will be inclined to consider that they are all more or less on trial.

Dr. Carveth's Testimony.

Dr. Carveth stated that Goodfellow was seriously ill when he was called to see him, and was partly unconscious. The people in his room told the doctor that he had been at work three weeks before, and had been attended by Dr. Riordan up to eight days previously. Mrs. Taylor had told him that the death was in the hands of the coroner, and when he met Wallace Goodfellow's brother, who asked him for a certificate of death, he told him that there might be trouble, for if the case was in the coroner's hands, the certificate could not be used.

The coroner questioned Dr. Carveth as to whether he had not given certificates in Christian Science cases before, and he answered that he had attended the Lewis and Frazee cases. He was called in to attend patients who professed Christian Science.

Asked in what diseases Christian Scientists needed a medical practitioner, he answered that he was not called in to treat them as Christian Scientists. He was called in in the regular way. Coroner Cotton stated that in the Lewis case Dr. Carveth had been reprimanded for issuing a certificate, and should not have done so in this case; but should have notified the chief coroner. In defence, Dr. Carveth argued that he knew the case was in the hands of the coroner when he issued the certificate. Dr. Cotton thought this was hardly possible, as he got his information from Mrs. Taylor before the young man died, and, in any event, knowing that it was in the coroner's hand, he should not have issued the certificate.

Gave Wrong Inference.

The certificate stated that death was due to pneumonia, that Goodfellow had been ill two weeks. It was signed by Dr. Carveth as medical attendant.

Coroner Cotton stated that the certificate threw out the inference that Dr. Carveth had been in attendance during the two weeks of illness, whereas he was only in attendance for two days; that he signed the certificate knowing that there was culpable negligence for eight days previous to death, and, being the last doctor in attendance, it was his duty to notify the coroner. This was a death from typhoid, and as such the remains could not leave the city without passing the medical health officer.

Dr. Carveth stated that he filled in the certificate honestly. Dr. Cotton replied that he called it pneumonia, and knowing there had been negligence in this case it was his duty to notify the coroner.

Dr. Carveth asked for instructions in writing.

Dr. Cotton answered that he got instructions in writing in the Lewis case.

What Postmortem Showed.

Dr. Caven read his post-morten examination, which showed that death was due to typhoid. The system showed an attempt to heal itself. Considering that he was up and walking around, the effect would be to destroy his chances of life. The exertion was making demands on his life that the system was not able to stand.

Dr. Johnston said that he understood the young man did not receive any treatment. The post-morten showed that he had died from typhoid and was thru the worst of it. Had he had treatment to keep his heart going he would most probably have lived. Broths and things of that kind, given as treatment, would increase the danger of the case, and lemonade was the next thing to death.

Mr. Robinette, counsel for the accused, asked what caused death.

"Exhaustion," replied Dr. Johnston.

"What caused exhaustion?" queried the lawyer.

"Want of nourishment," said the doctor.

"He was given nourishment," suggested the lawyer.

"That kind of nourishment would kill him," was the reply. "Had he had reasonable treatment he would no doubt have lived."

Liquor and Other Stimulants.

"Are there not some doctors who don't give liquor?" asked Mr. Robinette.

"I thought that question had been threshed out long ago and that liquor is recognized as a good stimulant," said Dr. Johnston, "but there are men who do not give liquor. They give strychnine, of course."

"Is not beef tea a stimulant?" suggested Mr. Robinette.

"Beef tea is not a stimulant in typhoid."

Mrs. Goodfellow was put thru a two hours' examination, in which she gave very little evidence that is new. She said that it was her son's desire that a doctor should not be called in, and that he could have gone to the hospital had he wanted to. Mrs. Lee, a Christian Scientist, was called in and was paid $1 a day for treatment. Brundrette got $1 a day until Mrs. Lee came. Mrs. Grant got nothing.

Mrs. Stewart could not be found, and the subpoena left at her home several days ago is still awaiting her. The officers were informed that she had left the city on a visit and would not be back for a few days.

GUILTY OF GROSS MANSLAUGHTER.

We find that Wallace Goodfellow came to his death, Jan. 4, 1905, at 61 1-2 Vanauley-street, from typhoid fever, and upon the evidence it shows culpable negligence on the part of

Mrs. Sarah Goodfellow,
Mrs. Grant,
Edward Brundrette, and
Mrs. See.

And we believe them to be guilty of gross manslaughter; and we further believe that deceased would have recovered if he had had proper nursing and medical treatment, as shown by the percentage of deaths from this disease.

We further recommend that if the law does not reach this class of Christian Scientists it should be amended to cover such.

We also think that medical men should be more careful in the issuing of death certificates, as many cases are not investigated.—Verdict of coroner's jury.

Burglars Steal to Feast Visit St. Lawrence Market

Left Note Stating That They Had Been Unable to Get Work and Robbed to Keep Body and Soul Together.

When the butchers and other vendors at the St. Lawrence Market came down to work yesterday morning they found burglars had been playing havoc with their provisions, as well as tampering with their tills. That the intruders were not professionals, but rather men with apparently famished appetities, is shown by the large-sized repast they enjoyed in a little apartment at the rear of H. Waters' flower room, and the several untouched safes containing considerable sums of money. They were polite enough to express regret that their straightened circumstances compelled them to thrust themselves upon the hospitality of the provision vendors, as they did. This was in a note signed "Burglars." The mysterious part of the "banquet," as the victims call it, is how they managed to gain entrance to the building, all the entrances being securely locked, according to watchmen, who were on duty all the time, and who are as greatly puzzled as the rest, they say. About seven or eight dollars' worth of provisions and sixty cents in coppers were taken.

That the famished ones must have been several in number may be judged by the bill of fare which they arranged:

Seventeen bottles pop.
Five tins sardines.
One tin shrimps.
One cooked ham.
Pigs' feet.
Eight eggs.
Eight pork pies.
Bologna sausage.
Oranges, chocolates, nuts and other confectionery.

Rest After Repast.

This sumptuous repast was gathered from the various provision stalls, nearly all of which contributed something. The "burglars" carried the eatables from all parts to the warm room in the flower stall, and there they must have dined like kings, for they were so gorged that they had to lie down and rest for awhile. Gathering up all the coats and other soft things they could find, they made their beds, and were comfortable. Meantime the watchman in another part of the building was quite oblivious of the affair. A note was found conspicuously posted up, unaddressed, written in a good hand, and which read as follows:

"We are very sorry, but we did this because we was hungry and pretty nearly starving. We have been looking for work the last fourteen days, but we can't get any. We took the provisions because we did not have anything to eat at all in two days.

"Yours truly,
"Burglars."

They also left behind a pair of rubbers.

Ed Mallon's till was relieved of 50 cents in coppers, and Franklin & Sturdy's safe could not be opened yesterday. Their office was thoroly ransacked, as were several others, but nothing of value was taken. From George Abate's Italian fruit stand there was a large quantity of fruit and confectionery stolen. The William Davies stand was about the largest loser, a quantity of meat pies, pigs' feet, cooked ham, etc., being carried off.

Watchmen Plead Ignorance.

The night watchman on duty Saturday and Sunday was James Marshall, and on Sunday James Allan did day duty. When examined by Superintendent Frame, both declared they had done their duty, and that they had, while on their rounds in the building, seen nothing amiss except the inside fastenings of one door, thru which, Marshall thinks, the men made their exit. As to how they got in, both say they are completely in the dark as to that. The only theory is that they might have secreted themselves in some of the many nooks and corners about the hall on Saturday night, and allowed themselves to be locked in.

MAJOR LYNCH-BLOSSE WEDS ROMANCE HAPPILY ROUNDED

MAJOR LYNCH-BLOSSE

Quite an interesting romance reached the happiest of issues yesterday, when Major Lynch-Blosse, late of the British army, was married at St. Stephen's Church, Toronto, by the rector, Rev. A. J. Broughall, to Miss Laura Viola, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Columbus Germain of Chicago. The gallant major, who was formerly with the intelligence department of the army, is the son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Lynch-Blosse and the grandson of the late Sir Robert Lynch-Blosse, 6th Baronet of Ataavallis, County of Mayo, Ireland.

Major Lynch-Blosse had known his bride for quite a long time, and on his way to the far east, where he expects to be for about three years, suddenly realized that it was essential for their happiness in life that they should continue the journey together. Anxious to be united on British soil, the party returned from Chicago to Toronto, where the auspicious ceremony was celebrated. The bride's parents, who reside on Madison-avenue, Chicago, hold a prominent place in social circles, Mrs. Germain being one of the most cultured musicians in the United States, and Mr. Germain, popularly known as "Handsome Charlie," a prominent grain operator.

Major Lynch-Bosse's connection with the British army ceased about 14 years ago, after 16 years' service, including the Zulu and Afghanistan wars. In 1881 he accompanied General Miles in his Sitting Bull campaign, for the purpose of observing the tactics of the United States cavalry. He was also in China during the joint expedition for the relief of Pekin, where he had an exceptional opportunity for observing the character and capacity of the Japanese troops.

Speaking on the point, he said yesterday: "Give the Japanese a button, and next day they will show you a button made by themselves which is not only as good as your but 50 times better. It is the same thing with their artillery. They have taken European models, and made for themselves guns better than any European government possess. These guns have beaten the Russians thus far.

"The Japanese have as many as six batteries of these special guns, not one of which have the Russians captured, for the reason that rather than have one taken the Japanese will sacrifice a company or a whole battalion.

"This special gun of the mikado's army uses a 456-pound shell, while the gun itself is covered by a steel casement which is modeled after the shell of a tortoise. This tortoise-shell casement or covering works on the finest system of steel springs to go up or down, so that the moment the gun ceases to fire it is completely protected. No shot can possibly pierce this casing.

"Then the shell used by this special gun is also a product of Japanese ingenuity. It is timed to break into 32 separate parts, and each of these parts contains its own explosive. Also the shell, firing from the mouth of the gun, has the flatest trajectory in the world. Every other gun discharges a shell that describes more or less of a curve, and only hits anything near the point at which it is aimed. This Japanese shell, on the contrary, in all its course never gets higher than four or five feet above the ground. Everything in the shell's line of fire gets hit when it finally explodes. It would open up a lane thru a regiment and then burst among the ammunition wagons a mile beyond.

Destructiveness Is Tremendous.

"The destructiveness of this shell is unexampled and amazing. To it is due the immence widening of the 'danger zone' that the war correspondents talk about. Its flat trajectory is obtained by what amounts to a new rifling process on the part of the Japs. The gun is not rifled by being bored after the barrel is complete, but the rifling is obtained by a twist in the steel material itself while the barrel is being made. The process secures much better results than the old superficial rifling, while the gun itself is not spoiled by part of the shell being left in the rifling every time it is fired."

SHORTEST ON RECORD DEBATE ON ADDRESS TAKES AN AFTERNOON

Only Ned Macdonald, Young Parent, George E. Foster, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and W. F. Maclean Take Part in Proceedings of House of Commons.

Ottawa, Jan. 16.—(Staff Special.)—One of the shortest debates on the speech from the throne on record terminated at 6 o'clock this afternoon. The participants in the discussion were E. M. Macdonald and George Parent, the mover and the seconder of the address, Geoge Eulas Foster, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and W. F. Maclean. The debate covered a somewhat wide range considering the material of the speech. Mr. Foster attacked the government in various features of its policy. In his reply Sir Wilfrid displayed all his old time cunning in debate and in a speech of 25 minutes managed to put a very respectable face on his government's record. W. F. Maclean laid down some new lines of policy, not the least important of which was an extension of autonomy in the Dominion. He also called for a higher sense of parliamentary duty with more service to the public interest and less attention to the interests of corporations.

Ned. Macdonald a Good One.

E. M. Macdonald, fondly known by the parliamentary community of Blue Noses as "Ned" Macdonald, is one of the really able young politicians of Nova Scotia. He is a lawyer of distinction a good type of citizen and a power on the stump. His speech in the house to-day was well up to the expectations formed of him. He reviewed very carefully the subjects mentioned in the speech and showed a thora grasp of the political situation in Canadt. Both Macdonald and Parent showed a disinclination to dwell on the question of granting autonomy to the Territories, and they seemed particularly reluctant to discuss the legislative aspect of the proposed measure.

Young Parent's Message.

Young Parent probably went as near the real issue as he dared when he expressed himself as follows: "I extend to our brethren of the west the congratulations of the oldest province of the Dominion upon the occasion of the approaching erection of the Territories into provinces. Numerous difficulties will no doubt present themselves, and it is above all most desirable in the interest alike of justice and peace to adopt measures for avoiding the possible return of the disastrous crisis provoked by the interpretation of Manitoba laws. Happy will it be if the Northwest, in assuming the responsibility of autonomy, will call to mind the admirable sentiment manifested towards the minorities in the older provinces."

Congratulated Them.

Mr Foster congratulated the mover and seconder of the address on their maiden efforts. He concurred in their eulogistic references to the governor-general. Earl Grey was one of a long line of ancestry who had done much to promote the government of the empire and that field was not at all closed. There was still room for the exertion of the same influences, for organization, development and the living together of all parts of the empire. Mr. Foster pointed out that the British government was giving diligent heed to the tendencies, thoughts and wishes of the dominions beyond the seas. The governor-general has therefore further welcome for the work he had to do.

Having passed these pleasantries, Mr. Foster proceeded to analyze the speech from the throne. He admitted that the country was prosperous, but there was a difference of opinion as to the reason of this prosperity. Also, tho the prosperity of the country was great it might be greater. As an exception to the prosperity of Canadian industries, Mr. Foster mentioned the lumber trade, which, he said, was not in a buoyant condition and for the simple reason that Canadian lumber interests are subjected to an unfair and unequal competition. What progress there had been in mineral development, Mr. Foster declared was not due to anything the government had done for it. The agricultural interests were prosperous in some parts of the country and in othed parts not so prosperous. The fisheries, tho, to an extent prosperous, looked in vain for any strong reason for such condition of affairs in the policy of the Laurier government.

Who Laid Foundation?

"The country is prosperous," said Mr. Foster, "but who laid the foundation for the prosperity?" He mentioned the C.P.R. as the basis for the opening up and proving of the west. Any extension of the transport system carried on by the present government had been built in the work of the Conservative party. Before the west could prosper it had to prove its uniform productive power. This required experiments. For 12 years the climate of the west had to be studied. Not only had the productiveness of the country to be proved, but the permanence and uniformity of the productiveness had to be proved. When these proofs had been given the people went in and the productiveness increased a thousand fold. Mr. Foster gave the government credit for taking advantage of these tendencies, but he would not admit that it was the sponsor, father and creator of all the prosperity.

Something in a Smile.

Commenting on the smiling faces of the leader of the government and the mover and seconder of the address, Mr. Foster said the smiles indicated that the government had been endorsed by the country. He suggested that sometimes great victory cost too much from the standpoint of a country as well as from the standpoint of a party. He did not regard the victory as won on a policy or principle, but on entirely different grounds. Prosperity, he pointed out, was very apt to dull the critical faculty of the electorate. Added to this was the circumstance of the government joining forces with an immense corporation. This corporation devoted all its energy to the task of re-electing a government which had bestowed upon it a magnificent franchise. It had supplied one of the most relentless forces of the campaign. In every constituency where its power was felt the Grand Trunk Railway did its utmost to assist the government. This Mr. Foster thought was a point well worth the consideration of parliament.

He referred also to the appropriations voted for government works, in one Nova Scotian constituency no less than sixty-six appropriations being granted for public works. These appropriations had been held out as bids for support. Was it any wonder that Nova Scotia

Continued on Page 2.

DESTROYING THE ILLUSIONS OF POLITICAL INNOCENCE

THE CAP: The man's a mean man that done that—and Georgie, the wee innocent, thinkin' all the time that it was Sandy Claws or the fairies that brought him his little majority cart and men.

AS LIBERAL LABOR MAN J. J. HUNTER RUNS IN SOUTH

Noticeable Absence of Party Heavyweights at Convention—G. E. Gibbard Contested Nomination

The Liberals of South Toronto last night decided to place in nomination for the local house John J. Hunter, a prominent labor man, and member of Typographical Union, No. 91. The convention was held in Broadway Hall and was chiefly remarkable in that the assemblage was almost entirely composed of the rank and file of the party, those who have been usually considered leaders being conspicuous by their absence. This was somewhat bitterly commented upon by Louis Gurofsky, who said that they could always be depended upon to be present where there was anything going, and asked that their action be borne in mind by the workers in future contests. The enthusiasm manifested was not intense, the speakers deploring the fact that a nomination had not been made earlier, and admitting that they could not expect a victory. Mr. Hunter, tho, was accorded a very hearty reception, and evidently had the goodwill of the mass of the delegates.

The chair was occupied by Ald. J. B. Hay, a vice-president of the Toronto Reform Association, and D. D. Grierson acted as secretary. The following list of names was submitted as possible nominees: Dr. Ogden, Louis Gurofsky, George E. Gibbard, J. J. Hunter, W. B. Rogers, J. J. Power, George Harris, Dr. King, Dr. McMahon, John Moss and Dan Fitzgerald. All retired after making short speeches, excepting Mr. Moss, who was not present, and Messrs. Hunter and Gibbard. Others on the platform were Malcolm Gibbs, Ald. Harrison, William Adamson, John Scully, J. J. Power, Dan A. Rose, Thomas Vance, A. E. Hacker and J. H. Kennedy.

Will Stand by Labor.

Mr. Gibbard said it would mean a considerable sacrifice to him to make the contest, but he would consider it an honor to receive a nomination from such a convention.

Mr. Hunter went into the policy of the Ross government at some length and assured his hearers that the Liberal party would be sustained with a majority between ten and fifteen. He would support the government on its general policy, but on all matters that came up pertaining to the workingman he would reserve the right to be true to the interests of labor.

D. A. Rose, A. E. Hacker, Louis Gurofsky, W. B. Rogers and J. J. Power were nominated scrutineers, and while the ballots were being counted William Banks, sr., made an aggressive speech on the subject of corruption.

The selection of Mr. Hunter was announced without a statement of the ballots cast, but it was understood the count stood 140 to 75. Mr. Gibbard then congratulated the delegates on their good sense and moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was assented to with applause. Mr. Hunter then acknowledged his thanks and stated that he would devote all his time to the fight until election day.

Something About the Man.

John J. Hunter, the candidate, is 38 years of age, a native of Brantford. His business life has been devoted to newspaper work. He received a public and high school education and then entered the office of The Brantford Expositor as a printer, afterwards becoming city editor. He left in 1892 to go west and purchased The Brandon (Man.) Times, in conjunction with Robert Hall, the present mayor. Returning east, he has been connected with publishing work ever since, and as a member of the Typographical Union for nearly twenty years, he has a wide acquaintance among the labor interests, where he has always been regarded as a strong supporter of their interests, tho earning for himself confidence of employers by his fair consideration and dealing in all matters when the two interests were concerned. He is a forcible speaker and hopes to win a portion of the independent electorate as a Liberal-Labor candidate.

V.C. Cigarettes for sale everywhere 246

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David Hoskins, F.C.A., Chartered Accountant, 27 Wellington St. E., Toronto

ALLOWED TO REST.

Premier Ross Makes a Startling Statement at Guelph.

Guelph, Jan. 16.—(Special.)—In the course of his address here to-night, Premier Ross made the startling announcement that following the election of 1902 one Liberal and seven Conservatives had been found guilty of corrupt acts, but because of the numerous previous prosecutions the matter was allowed to rest and no convictions followed. "Corruption is an unsavory question to discuss," he declared, "but as it is the only point of importance raised by the opposition, and as I must answer their charges, there is hardly time to discuss our policy."

PREMIER ROSS AT GUELPH HUGH GUTHRIE, M.P., HISSED

Repeats His Challenge to Opposition to Point to Instances of Corruption.

Guelph, Jan. 16.—(Special.)—Hon. Geo. W. Ross addressed a mass meeting at the Royal Opera House to-night in the interests of A. W. Tyson, the Liberal candidate. It was a very stormy meeting, the speakers being frequently interrupted by adverse criticisms from the audience, which numbered nearly 1500 people. Mr. Ross was met at the station by the City Band and a delegation from the Liberal organization and escorted to the Wellington Hotel, where he was tendered a reception.

Hugh McMillan presided at the meeting, and the speakers were Mr. Ross, Hugh Guthrie, M.P., and the candidate, Mr. Tyson spoke briefly, dealing principally with his connection with the Winter Fair and the farming interests. Mr. Guthrie's speech was marked by prolonged hisses and voices of dissent, and several times he was called upon to sit down. These actions on the part of members of the audience arose out of Mr. Guthrie's attacks upon Mr. Downey. Mr. Guthrie made the extravagant statement that the Conservative party in Ontario was backed by distilleries and the liquor interests, quoting as instances the distilleries at Belleville, Waterloo, London and Walkerville, the proprietors of which are strong supporters of the Conservative party.

Mr. Ross defended his government against the attacks of Mr. Whitney and the Conservative party. His speech was largely along the lines of his previous campaign efforts. He dwelt at some length with corruption and challenged Mr. Whitney or any member of the opposition to lap their finger upon one instance where a member of the Ontario Government had tampered with the ballot box or had been guilty of any corrupt act. He admitted that there had been corruption, but cast most of the responsibility for it upon the Conservative party.

Mr. Ross did not touch upon the Soo scandal, the Gamey case or the West Hastings ballot box frauds. Suggestions from the audience that these cases be explained went unheeded.

Mr. Ross reviewed the record and policy of the government, and compared it with the Conservative policy, "if such there be," he said. He claimed that the government had promoted the industrial interests of Ontario, and that they had assisted materially its educational progress. He appealed to his hearers to elect Mr. Tyson, and to return him by a much stronger expression of confidence than they had hitherto enjoyed.

The meeting was closed with the usual formalities. Selections by a male quartet—Messrs. Grierson, Bruce, J. McDonald and Reiner—and songs by Mr. Bruce and Mr. Reiner added much to the occasion.

THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA
23 King St. West, Toronto.
Sterling Exchange bought and sold.

HEAVY FIRE LOSS AT LONDON.

Flames Reach From Cellar to Roof of Store Before Being Discovered

London, Ont., Jan. 16.—Fire here tonight caused heavy damage to the retail drygoods stock of T. E. Mara, Dundas-street. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the furnace in the cellar, but it had made its way to the roof before being discovered. The premises were filled with dense smoke and goods that were not actually touched by the fire will nevertheless be damaged by fire and water. The stock is valued at $40,000, and insured at $32,000.

Picture Framing—Geddes, 481 Spadina

Use "Maple Leaf" Canned Salmon The best packed.

NESBITT OPENS CAMPAIGN STALWARTS ARE WITH HIM

Candidate Declares the Willoughby Proposition Was Turned Down by Him.

Dr. Nesbitt's campaign opened in St. Paul's Hall last night with a swing that looked like victory. The hall was nicely filled and enthusiasm prevailed as the speakers arraigned the Ross administration on its record. The doctor was assisted in his inaugural by stalwarts of the party in Toronto.

Dr. R. J. Wilson presided, and with him on the platform were J. N. McKendry, E. B. Ryckman, S. W. Burns, Ralph Smith, F. Arnoldi, K.C., James Baird, Ald. S. A. Jones, Alex. Patterson, R. L. Frasee, Rev. J.P. Cockburn, F. M. Field, Conservative candidate in West Northumberland; Mr. Michael of Belleville, E. F. Clarke, M.P., Mr. Gash, Dr. Pyne, Thomas Crawford, L. S. Levee.

There was but one issue, remarked Dr. Wilson on opening the meeting. The record of the government for years was fairly good, but during the past eight years the fair name of Ontario had become a byword. The right of the people to a fair ballot had been denied, and he was sure the result of the voting on the 25th would be the well merited defeat of the government.

F. M. Field said Dr. Nesbit was an up-to-date candidate, and he hoped to see him in the cabinet some day. Mr. Field held up a bill announcing a Liberal meeting in his own riding. The top line read, "Ross and Good Government," and this was appropriately followed by an exclamation mark. The absence of Hon. J. R. Straton from the campaign was commented upon, and Mr. Field predicted that the Conservative candidate in West Peterboro would redeem the riding by 500 majority.

What Dragged Lott Down.

Something was said of the drowned ballot boxes by Mr. Michael of Belleville. Some years ago Byron O. Lott was a respectable young man, but he came into contact with the Liberal machine and was to-day a fugitive from justice. The crimes of Shibley and Reilly and others were laid to the blighting effect of the organization. The Globe had made an honest confession and prescribed a wholesome remedy. But following that one of the "barnacles" was rewarded with a good position in England. It was a good sign when old-time Liberals like Mr. Field were forsaking their party by reason of the fact that "Liberalism in Ontario had lost something of its old-time self-respect."

"What did Sam Thompson do?" called a back bencher.

"Sam Thompson was punished for what he did," answered Mr. Michael. There was one thing he was proud of, that the Conservative party had the vitality within it to punish its own friends for wrong doing.

Preachers and Politics.

Rev. J. P. Cockburn had no apology to offer for being present. He had no sympathy with the view of some goody, goody people that the preachers had no right to go into politics. If the best

Continued on Page 8.

Try "Lowe Inlet" Canned Salmon Always Reliable.

Pember's Turkish Baths will cure all diseases. 129 Yonge-street. 346

DEATHS.

McINNIS—On Sunday, Jan. 15th, 1905, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Wright, 52 Mansfield-avenue, Donald McInnis, in his 80th year.
Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 17, at Meaford.

MENDON—At General Hospital, on Saturday, Jan. 14, 1905, Laura C. Mendon, aged 65 years.
Funeral from L. Washington's undertaking rooms, 785 Queen East, at 2 p.m. Wednesday.

WALKEY—At 300 Sherbourne-street, on Monday, Jan. 16th, 1905, Samuel Walkey, aged 76 years (late of Whitby).
Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 18th, to Whitby on G.T.R. train leaving Union Station at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation

Tuckett's "T & B." 10 cent plug. 246

For Xmas buy Union Label Cigars.

CALLS PREMIER ROSS TAKES UP CHALLENGE QUOTES FROM RECORD

Lawyer Price of St. Thomas Proves That Liberal Machine Workers Switched Ballots, Spoiled Ballots and Burned Ballots and With Impunity.

Editor World: I have noticed in reports of several of Premier Ross' speeches that he challenges Mr. Whitney or any opponent to point to a single polling sub-division where a D.R.O. appointed by the Liberal party has tampered with the ballot-box or spoiled a ballot. Here is a verbatim extract from the report of his Ingersoll speech, as published in The Globe of Jan. 6, 1905:

"Let them ask Mr. Whitney on Saturday night to name a single polling sub-division where a D.R.O. appointed by the Liberal party tampered with a ballot-box or where a single ballot had been spoiled by a D.R.O.

"The opposition seemed to deal in wholesale charges, the moderate form of retail business being too slow for them. I challenged them to prove that in thirty years we have switched ballots or spoiled ballots or burned ballot-boxes," declared Mr. Ross, amid cheers.

And from other newspaper reports of his speech at Cornwall and elsewhere, Mr. Ross seems to be repeating the challenge thruout the province, thus clearly intending to make his hearers believe that nothing of the kind he mentions has ever happened. His reference to burned ballot-boxes is foolish enough in itself, as everyone who has had anything to do with elections knows that it is not the tin ballot-boxes but merely the packages of ballots and other documents that are, and were, in the West Elgin case, sent to the vaults of the parliament buildings.

How any public man can soberly give utterance to the rest of the challenge above quoted is past understanding. Is his own memory so short, or does he imagine the memory of the Ontario electors is so short, as to forget what has happened?

On Oficial Records.

Turn to the official journals of the legislative assembly for 1901, and at page 11 will be found the certificate and report of Mr. Justice Osler and Mr. Justice Meredith in the North Waterloo protest, certified under the hand of Mr. Ross' own official, James S. Cartwright, and attested under the seal of the court of appeal for Ontario, EXPLICITLY, DIRECTLY AND UNEQUIVOCALLY STATING AND CERTIFYING THE VERY THING THAT MR. ROSS CHALLENGES PROOF OF. Here is a verbatim extract of the judges' findings as there set forth:

"They further certified and reported that John H. Wildfong and Harry Cummings, jr., were proved the former to have fraudulently defaced and injured sixteen ballots at polling sub-division No. 3, Berlin, at which he was deputy returning officer, by putting a second cross thereon after they had been duly marked and cast for one of the candidates at the said election; and the latter to have fraudulently miscounted for the respondent twenty-one ballots, which had been cast for the defeated candidate at polling sub-division No. 2, Berlin, at which the said Harry Cummings, jr., was deputy returning officer, and also to have defaced and injured two ballots after they had been duly marked and cast for one of the candidates at the said election.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court of appeal this 19th day of October, 1900."

"James S. Cartwright,
"Registrar, C.A."

These journals are printed by the

Continued on Page 5.

The Fur Season and Fur Bargains.

Every year Dineen has a regular January fur sale, for they generally overestimate the amount of fur garments required to satisfy Christmas trade. This year, although the record has eclipsed all others, yet there is left over an unusually large quantity of remarkably fine jackets, stoles, muffs, etc., which must be disposed of at once. If you read carefully the announcements from day to day, you will appreciate the quality of the bargains.

FAIR.

Toronto, Jan. 16.—Moderately cold weather prevails in all portions of the Dominion, attended by strong winds from the lake region to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Light snowfalls are reported from the Georgian Bay region as well as from the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Calgary, 4—40; Qu'Appelle, 2—22; Winnipeg, zero—18; Port Arthur, 2—22; Parry Sound, 14—26; Toronto, 14—24; Ottawa, 12—22; Montreal, 12—20; Quebec, 6—12; St. John, 10—24; Halifax, 14—28.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes—Fresh to strong westerly to southwesterly winds; fair; not much change in temperature.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Jan. 16	At	From
Finland	New York	Antwerp
Patricia	Hamburg	New York
Perugia	Naples	New York
Deutcbland	Genoa	New York
Ivernia	Liverpool	New York

Pember's Turkish Baths remove all poison from the system. 129 Yonge-st. 246

TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, St. George's Hall, 10 a.m.
East Toronto enquiry, city hall, 10 a.m.
Ontario Association of Architects' convention, 96 West King-street, 3.30 p.m.
Press Club, King Edward, 6 p.m.
Canon Cody on "Art of the Monastic Orders," W.A.A. gallery, 8 p.m.
Victoria v. Trinity College debate, 8 p.m.
Bruce Old Boys' annual meeting, St. George's Hall, 8 p.m.
Northeast Liberal Club, Prospect Hall, 8 p.m.
Beaux Arts Club, Central O.S.A. gallery, 8 p.m.
Blain campaign meeting, McBean's Hall, 8 p.m.
Prof. J. W. Robertson, on "Agriculture and Education," Chemistry Building, 8 p.m.
Yorkshire Society smoking concert, Beacon Hall, 8 p.m.
Theatres—See Public Amusements.