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TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR TWELVE PAGES—SATURDAY MORNING MARCH 14 1903—TWELVE PAGES ONE CENT

Method of Trial Divides House While Other Bribery Charges Are Made by Different Members

Conservative Leader Announces an Uncompromising Fight for Parliamentary Investigation—Indications of Heated Discussion Monday.

The turbulent scenes growing out of the Gamey exposure were repeated yesterday. No division was attempted, and Mr. J. P. Whitney asserts that none will occur Monday. The sensational feature of the day was the declaration of Dr. Joseph O. Reaume of North Essex that he had been approached and offered the Speakership of the House as the price of his adherence to the government. Coupled with the reiteration of Mr. Donald Sutherland that efforts had been made to induce him to betray his constituents and act with the government for a consideration, the announcement of Dr. Reaume created a furore. No reply was attempted. Considering the declarations of members Gamey, Reaume and Sutherland the inference that a concerted effort had been made upon Conservative representatives is inevitable. Aside from these further revelations along the line of the Gamey exposure nothing definite was done toward joining the issues. One of the animated speeches on the floor was between the Premier and Mr. Whitney, growing out of exceptions taken by the Conservative leader to the headlines of an article in a morning paper, which Mr. Whitney thought misrepresented his utterance. Mr. Donald Sutherland spoke for an hour. Silence of several minutes followed. Apparently the policy of the government was not to reply. Dr. Reaume mentioned this phase in arising to speak. After his solemn assertion that he, too, had been "approached" there was profound surprise that the government continued silent. Mr. Henry J. Pettipiece responded, but not to the point, confining his remarks to the criticism of the Conservative leader concerning the misleading headlines of the government organ. It is considered significant that Mr. J. W. St. John moved adjournment of the debate. This is said to be in pursuance of a well-defined program on the part of the Conservatives to initiate a debate Monday that will force the government to a discussion. This gives Mr. St. John the floor at the opening Monday. The attitude of both sides remains well defined—the government insisting on referring the charges to the judicial commission, and the Conservatives insisting upon the House conducting the investigation. If the government prevails the House will adjourn during the commission's investigation. This will consume several weeks.

The net results of the proceedings of the day is a forecast that the end of the spirited debate on the Gamey charges is not yet in sight, and it may be taken for granted that the House will be entertained with some more interesting revelations before a division is taken on the motion of the Premier to refer the Gamey charges to a commission of two High Court Judges.

No Division Possible Monday.

In reply to Mr. Ross, the leader of the opposition said a division would not be taken before Tuesday, but he did not enlighten the government as to the possibility of the debate being finished by Tuesday, or in fact, any day next week. It is understood that it will be Wednesday or Thursday of next week before this looked-forward-to event occurs.

As usual, the galleries were packed, and many favored ones occupied seats on the floor of the House. The Premier, the Speaker's chair, and near the main entrance, while the space behind the legislators' chairs was filled with spectators. Hundreds were unable to gain admission. The sensational developments of the day, however, were kept the excitement at a high pitch, and there was much speculation as to what was going to happen next. The fact that there would be further charges in substantiation of the Gamey revelations doubtless contributed to swell the curious throng. The Premier gained admission with this possibility in his mind were not disappointed. Dr. Reaume of North Essex rose to the House a startling story, to the effect that he had been approached by gentlemen on the government side of the House and offered the Speakership to induce him to betray his constituents and act with the government for a consideration, as it appears Dr. Reaume gave the gentleman (with whom the Premier is presently friendly) a solemn promise that he would not drag him into the mire of the present scandal, and of course, will be made public later, when the House refers the bribery charges to a court competent to deal with them.

Dr. Reaume had the mannerisms of his race and he commanded respect and admiration by the courteous way in which he handled the subject. He said the speaker who had preceded him need not flatter himself that he was being complimented. He was good enough to be acceptable to be admitted to the opposite ranks, in a nice way to come to the Premier's aid in his elevation to the honorable position of first commissioner of the province, but he had a narrow escape from being pushed aside for the member for North Essex.

Effort to Insult Sutherland.

Mr. Sutherland (South Oxford) endeavored to bring a record of his own troubles before the House, but a constituency which had always been considered Liberal. He detailed the attempts made to induce him, and gave a description of the jailbird witness brought against him. It was evident that the government did not intend to allow the debate to continue as they could help it, and they allowed Mr. Sutherland's charges to go unanswered. But after Dr. Reaume had addressed the House the member for East Lambton rose to the floor. He, however, did not attempt to deny the charges, but devoted most of his time to the invidious task of insulting the election courts that had indicted two Conservative members for corrupt practices.

The member for West York moved to adjourn the debate till Monday. Mr. Whitney gave notice that he will enquire if the Attorney-General has any information as to when judgment may be expected in the East Middlesex election cases. This was one of the first protests heard, and it was the last to be disposed of.

Speculation was rife in the lobby concerning the attitude of the member for Prescott, in these days of stress and anxiety through which the House government is passing. It is a matter of common knowledge that Mr. Evans' appointment for a considerable time ago that he has been pressing his claims with an utter disregard of the serious strains in which the government majority finds itself. Mr. Evans is camping at the Parliament Buildings. He seldom leaves the locality until it is time to seek the quiet of his quarters down town, and his treatment interviews with the Ministers indicate that he is not losing any time in prosecuting his claims. Now that the government needs the support of its followers every day of the session, and every minute of each day, the situation being coming acute. But it is not only the demands of one member that make the extension of the government precarious. There are others who have been waiting long for just such an opportunity, and now that the chance has come the question arises, "What are they going to do about it?" It is an open question, but its significance was never so apparent as at the present critical juncture. The general impression is that Mr. Ross is at the mercy of his majority, and if the Gamey disclosures are not disposed of to the satisfaction of the government supporters shortly the government will not attempt to introduce any legislation except what is of the most far-reaching character. That is one reason why Premier

WHAT GAMEY THINKS WILL HAPPEN.

Robert Roswell Gamey, the man upon whom the eyes of the Dominion are turned, granted The World an interview last night.

"The last few months have been a fearful strain," said the member for Manitoulin, "and I am glad it is off my mind. I have affected my nervous system, and I am perhaps the happiest man in Canada today."

When asked what he thought would happen as the outcome of his charges against the Provincial Secretary, Mr. Gamey said that it was only a question of time before they would have to quit.

"They can't get away from the facts of the case as given by me on the floor of the House. They may struggle on for a short time, and let themselves down as easily as possible, but their finish is inevitable."

"Have you any idea of what is likely to happen during the next week or two?"

"In all probability the government will hash up a counter charge of some sort. They must do something out of the ordinary, and they are in such desperate straits that the first thing that comes to their hands will suffice. One thing is certain, however, they have lost the confidence of the people of the province. The disclosure of their corruption is the sword of Damocles hanging by a thread. Any day that thread may snap, and the end will come."

Mr. J. P. Whitney's Forecast.

The debate will be resumed at 3 o'clock on Monday. Mr. J. W. St. John will be the first speaker for the opposition, and there will be no evening session. There will be no division on Monday. On Tuesday the debate will be continued, and I am not able to say whether there will then be a division or not. We cannot tell what time the division may come. At any rate the opposition will fight to the last ditch against the proposition of the government. The proper procedure is for the legislature to control the investigation which affects the conduct of members of the House, and which should not be limited or controlled in any way.

TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

Trinity University, Rev. Dr. Synonds on "Ancient and Modern Civilization," 329 B. B. St.

I.C.B.U. concert, Massey Hall, 8 p.m.

Five popular lectures, Association Hall, 7:30 p.m.

Free "Lecture on 'Habit,' 8 p.m.

Canadian Institute, Prof. W. H. Mills on "Sulphuric Acid by the Contact Process," 8 p.m.

Sharp Lines Drawn in Commons By Outlining of Party Policies Amid Bright Flashes of Oratory

Domination Parliament the Scene of Animated Speech-making—Sir Wilfrid's Splendid Form—Vital Legislative Questions Strongly Forecast.

Ottawa, March 13.—(From World Staff Correspondent.)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier today practically announced that his mantle is to fall on the shoulders of the Hon. W. S. Fielding, when he declared that the Liberal tariff policy would go down in history as "The Fielding Tariff." This was emphasized by the fact that Sir Wilfrid left the House tonight in charge of the Finance Minister.

Sir Wilfrid's speech to-day did much to give heart to his followers. He was in fine form, and played with words and ideas as he pleased. This speech will go far to relieve present anxiety, and will allow the Premier to unload the arduous duties of the House more and more on his successor. He could be absent from the House now for a few days a week and no alarm would be felt. His health will cause him to have off-days, but to-day will be remembered as one of his best.

The rapid getting rid of the speech, the announcement that the transportation commission will be appointed at once, and the promise of the work on Tuesday mark a day of progress. The House has got down to work. It is understood that the commission will have to deal only with terminal facilities in Canada and not with the broad problem of transportation. The Grand Trunk Pacific will push its plans for a subsidy at once. It will have a rival in the Trans-Canada Railway. If such propositions come before the House the government will have difficulty in choosing between them. The Liberal members from Quebec are behind the Trans-Canada line, and would vote for it to the detriment of the G.T.P. It is possible that the Grand Trunk may secure a working agreement with its rival that will obviate a clash of voting forces.

The redistribution bill, since it affects Ontario in the greatest measure, is in the hands of Sir William Mulock. Sixty seats in Ontario will be affected in the changes in store.

The moving and seconding of the bill was the first chapter of today's speech. Sir Wilfrid was the speaker of the House in the first chapter of the Conservatives and the reply of Sir Wilfrid Laurier putting heart into his followers. The third chapter was an evening session, with F. D. Monk, first lieutenant of the Conservative opposition, leading off in the first chapter of the Conservatives and the reply of Sir Wilfrid Laurier putting heart into his followers. The third chapter was an evening session, with F. D. Monk, first lieutenant of the Conservative opposition, leading off in the first chapter of the Conservatives and the reply of Sir Wilfrid Laurier putting heart into his followers.

DRAWN PAINFUL CONTRAST.

Ottawa, March 13.—(Special.)—F. D. Monk, M.P. for Jacques Cartier, referring to-night to Sir Wilfrid's statement, that the popular majority in Ontario does not get its due, said, amid applause: "He refers in no words to a far more recent spectacle of the government retaining it in power in Ontario when it had been defeated by a popular majority of over 2000. Nor does he refer in any manner to the far more splendid spectacle of recent date of that government having recourse to means which we have seen practised both in Ontario and Quebec, of maintaining themselves in power by a system of corruption, which only prevents the free will of the people from exhibiting itself as it ought to in the government of this young country."

FAVORS RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

Legislative Representative of Trainmen of Canada Endorses Proposed Arbitration Law.

Ottawa, March 13.—(From World Staff Correspondent.)—Harvey Hall of Toronto, the legislative representative of the railway men of Canada, including train organizations and telegraphers, is here conferring with Sir William Mulock regarding the latter's bill for the settlement of railway labor disputes. It is a matter of pleasure that the bill, as now drafted and corrected, is considered satisfactory with one exception by Mr. Hall.

The bill is entitled "The Railway Labor Disputes Act," and will be introduced next week. The bill has been altered so as to make it practically a conciliation and mediation bill depending upon the force of public opinion as created by newspaper reports for its success. It aims to have a committee appointed by the parties to the dispute to try to effect a settlement. If this fails the parties may nominate a committee of arbitration as a means of settling the dispute. If either party refuses to accept this means, namely, that each shall name an arbitrator, and the two thus chosen name a third, the Minister may appoint the arbitrators to represent them. This Board of Arbitration will be more of a committee of investigation than of arbitration, because it will only investigate and report to the Minister of Labor its findings as to the rights and the wrongs of the dispute.

GOOD WAY OF SETTLING DISPUTES

Arbitrators May Be Named by the Minister When Either Party Fails.

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PUBLIC OPINION.



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JOURNAL SAYS RESIGN.

Ottawa Editor Handles Mr. Stratton in a Vigorous Manner.

Ottawa, March 13.—The Journal, discussing the Gamey episode, says: "And Mr. Stratton should resign. That would be the course of a British minister against whom such charges might be responsibly made, no matter how ill-founded they might be. If the charges are disproved, he would return to the cabinet. But obviously a Minister against whom such specific charges are made in the legislature, should not claim to remain a part of the government of the country while the charges remain disproved."

FIRST COURT OF SEASON.

Brilliant Function, All Embassies and Legations Represented.

London, March 13.—The first court of the season was held at Buckingham Palace to-night. It was a brilliant function. Over 900 persons assembled in the throne room, all the embassies and legations being particularly well represented. Their Majesties, after the customary presentation of the former custom of allowing the guests to file past the date, which arrangement voided an unpleasant crush in the supper room. The King and Queen remained seated while the company filed out.

EIGHT LIVES LOST.

Men Were Drowned by Rush of Water Into the Mine.

Detroit, March 13.—A special to the Press from Iron Mountain, Mich., says: Four men are known to have missing to-day as the result of one of the worst fatalities of recent years in the mining region. The men were drowned by a rush of water which flooded the level in which they were working. The accident occurred in the fourth level of the cross-cut in the mine.

SIR THOMAS HAS HOPES.

That the Ocean Mail Contract Will Be Settled Soon.

New York, March 13.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has arrived at Queenstown, says a London despatch to the Tribune. He says he is visiting England to attend to several matters of business, and trusts to see the ocean mail contract settled before he returns to Canada.

DIED SUDDENLY.

Weston, March 13.—George Gordon, aged 26, died suddenly of heart disease in Weston, Ont., tonight when he was in bed. He was unmarried, and the remains were taken to Weston, Ont., for burial. The cause of death was ascertained by a coroner's jury, from which place the funeral will take place to Prospect Cemetery on Monday at 2 p.m.

HOPEFUL FOR RECOVERY.

Washington, March 13.—The reports from the bedside of Joseph P. Day of the U. S. Supreme Court, who has an attack of pneumonia, are encouraging tonight, and the family are hopeful that despite his frail health he will recover.

REMEDY FOR DISCRIMINATION.

He made a strong point out of German discrimination against the products of Canada. It was a maximum tariff to Canada, and a minimum tariff to the United States. This discrimination was due to the preference given to Britain while German goods got the benefit of such preference by means of the Canada under changed labels. Canada had applied the remedy to settle this discrimination. Why did the government hesitate? Mr. Borden affirmed that the government should have protested against the making of the Bond-Hay treaty and get Newfoundland into the Confederation. As a preliminary to the round-off of Confederation, Canada should negotiate with Britain to have the French Shore question removed.

HE MADE A STRONG ARGUMENT AGAINST THE ALASKA BOUNDARY TREATY.

He made a strong argument against the Alaska boundary treaty. The attitude of the government was remarkable. As had been brought before the House last session by the member for New York, the Clayton-Bowyer treaty should not have been allowed to have been abrogated without Canada first having had a say in the matter. The abrogation of the Alaskan situation as an offset for Canada was a most interesting feature of the Alaska boundary treaty. Then as to the "Impartial Jurists," Mr. Borden quoted the United States showing that the three Yankee members have already shown that they are not impartial. He concluded by insisting that their own words to squelch Canada's claims. Should Canada not be pleased with the appointment of arbitrators? Because if they were appointed the result was evident. If they were not appointed, the result was also evident. The United States should be shamed. Mr. Borden declared that there was still a division in the cabinet on the tariff question, for Hon. Mr. Prefontaine had announced himself as an advocate of the tariff. He wanted information on this point.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER REPLIES.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier arose to reply at 11:15, and seemed better than he appeared yesterday. He at once replied to Mr. Borden's strictures on the Alaska boundary treaty. With one exception he believed the treaty was entirely fair. The treaty aimed not at arbitrating but at settling the interpretation of the boundary line. Each side was to take the consequences. It was a matter of serious consideration as to possible territory claimed by one country really belonged to another. The tribunal would be the best possible education to the people as to the merits of the case. If Canada appointed arbitrators they would be the best men of the highest character the empire could supply.

MR. BORDEN'S EFFECTIVE SPEECH.

Mr. Borden made an effective speech. He referred in feeling words to the death of Angus Macdonald, Dr. Horsey, Dr. Christie and Rev. Mr. Maxwell, since the last session. He criticized the "three Yanks" speech from the throne of any reference to a promised conference among the Premiers of the various self-governing colonies.

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