

METCALFE'S MEETING

The Candidates For the Legislature Were All Together.

The Meeting Was Eminent for Breeziness--- J. H. Metcalfe Told of His Treatment by Members of Conservative Party.

At the city hall, last night, the rate-payers of Kingston had the opportunity of seeing the three candidates for the provincial legislature, Messrs. Edley, J. H. Pense, W. E. Hudson, and J. H. Metcalfe, on the one platform. The meeting was called by Mr. Metcalfe, and the other two candidates were present upon his invitation, to discuss political issues of the day. The hall was filled to the doors, and each speaker was given a most attentive hearing. William Kelly proposed Col. Hudson for the chair, and he was elected by an unanimous vote, to preside over the meeting. Others on the platform besides the candidates and chairman were Mayor Ross, Hugh Nickle, P. H. Graves, Lewis, J. Wright, Thomas Fleming, and Francis Gallagher. Mr. Nickle arrived at the meeting just after it opened, and Mr. Pense came in a few minutes later. Mr. Metcalfe was the first speaker.

Mr. Metcalfe's Address.
In opening, Mr. Metcalfe thanked the citizens for turning out in such large numbers to the meeting, and said that he was glad to see Mr. Nickle present, as he had certain things to say which he would refrain from saying, if he were not present. He had grave charges to make, both against Mr. Pense and Mr. Nickle. He and the other candidates would be allowed the same space of time. All that the speaker wished to ask for at the meeting, was fair play and no favor. He returned thanks to Mr. Hudson for having accepted the invitation to act as chairman, and then stated that he would devote the first part of his address in giving an explanation why he was in the field, and why he ought to win. He was not in the field like Mr. Nickle, from any ambition. His ambition had been gratified. Mr. Pense charged him with a great sin of being bribed—but this he denied. He referred to the last provincial election, and offered proof that he had never been offered a position or any bribe. In regard to the candidates, he said that he had been very much around. He might be wrong, but he was given to understand that Mr. Richardson and some of the richer portion, wanted Mr. Nickle to be the candidate for the conservative party. The speaker had asked Mr. Nickle, if he thought that he (Mr. Metcalfe) would get the nomination, and Mr. Nickle had said, "No, I don't think you will." The speaker had also told Mr. Nickle that he did not think that he (Mr. Nickle) would get the nomination. The speaker asked Mr. Nickle if this conversation was not a bit of a comedy. Mr. Nickle said "Yes." Continuing, the speaker stated that he was anxious to arrive at a decision. He said that he told Mr. Nickle that at the convention he could get two to support himself, for every one that would support Mr. Nickle. He said that he did not remember Mr. Metcalfe saying this, and Mr. Metcalfe said he must have had a bad memory.

Mr. Metcalfe said that he had on one occasion been invited to dinner by Mr. Nickle. The latter gave him a seat at the right of Mr. Whiteley, saying, "I could have put you at the foot." "If he had done this, I would have made it the head," said the speaker. He went on to say that he had been desirous of bringing about a

reconciliation. The charge had been made that he had no money. If having no money was a crime, he would have to plead guilty. Surely the people would not send a man to parliament just because he had money. "He may have more money than I have," he added, "but I do not believe that he could stand on the floor of the house, and look after the rights of the people as well as I could, with all his legal ability."

The speaker said that he had for a long time fought in the interests of the conservative party, and had been the one to deliver the last speech of that honored statesman, Sir John Macdonald in the house, and for which he was thanked personally by that statesman. He accused the conservative convention of being "budded," and claimed that he had not been given fair play. Mr. Nickle wanted to make out that he had a patent right on the nomination. "What right had he to think this?"

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Pense entered the hall, and he was loudly cheered.

"When shall we three meet again?" asked Mr. Metcalfe, looking at the other two candidates, the remark being followed by much laughter.

"It is a great thing to get all the horses running at the same time," he added, and the audience cheered.

Mr. Metcalfe then thanked Mr. Pense for coming out to the meeting. He said that Mr. Pense had looked upon him as his "political papa," and asked Mr. Pense if this was not so.

"Yes, locally," replied Mr. Pense.

The speaker stated that Mr. Pense had always been very kind and good to him, and that he owed him a great debt. His next statement had reference to Mr. Nickle. He said that if Mr. Nickle loved his party, he would get out of the road and let him fight Mr. Pense. (Laughter.) He would ask that the ratepayers send the man to parliament whom they thought would best look after the interests of the people. The speaker wished to announce that he was in the field to the finish, and no money or anything else would keep him out of the contest. He could not even be tempted by the offer of a million dollars. He would not take backwater from Mr. Nickle or any person else.

Mr. Nickle, he said, had borrowed some of Mr. Whitney's words, "Bold enough to be honest, and honest enough to be bold." This should read, "Cold enough to be bold, and bold enough to be cold." (Laughter.)

Mr. Metcalfe again stated that he had never been bribed in his life, either by money or position. His leaving his position at the penitentiary was due to the fact that he stood by suffering humanity. He had received many letters, thanking him for the good he had done for the poor unfortunate. Mr. Pense had never said anything against him, and he wished to return thanks to him, Mr. Pense had on all occasions shown him kindness. (Applause.) Many of the liberals had been kind to him. It had been said that he could not stand a lamp post; he could stand an armchair, he could stand a music box, he could stand a chair, he could stand a table, he could stand a bed, he could stand a house, he could stand a country, he could stand a world, he could stand a universe, he could stand a God.

Mr. Metcalfe's Record.
Mr. Metcalfe said he had run five elections with the aid of his friends, and had lost one. All he asked for now, was a good square contest. Mr. Pense, he said, had asked Mr. Nickle, to have the election run on an honest basis. Mr. Pense had never asked him about this. Mr. Pense had no doubt neglected him, because he was well aware of the fact that he (Mr. Metcalfe), could not be bribed. His elections had been before the courts, and no sign of dishonesty had been found. "I have been asked this question," said Mr. Metcalfe, in his concluding remarks, "if you go to parliament, what will you do?" "I will support Mr. Whitney on general principles, as a conservative, but I will support everything that is for the advancement of the cause of labor. I never gave an anti-labor vote in my life." (Loud applause.)

Mr. Pense Speaks.
At the close of Mr. Metcalfe's speech, Mr. Pense was called upon, and he was given a very warm reception. In opening, he thanked Mr. Metcalfe for the invitation he had extended him to be present at the meeting. He felt that there was never time when he could go before the electorate with such an easy conscience as in the present election. He and Mr. Metcalfe had been 14-year friends, and Mr. Metcalfe was quite right when he stated that he (Mr. Metcalfe), was municipally his father. The speaker referred to his starting out in newspaper work, and to his election as school trustee in St. Lawrence ward, coming out for this house, at the suggestion of Mr. Metcalfe. Later, he was elected an alderman for Frontenac ward. He had no intention whatever on his own part to enter the field, but he was persuaded to do so, had sunk enough to enter the contest, and was elected. With Mr. Metcalfe, he represented Frontenac ward in the council for three years. Mr. Metcalfe was chairman of the ward and he afterwards succeeded to him. The speaker said that his kind feeling for Mr. Metcalfe, while the latter was at the head of the penitentiary was no more than his duty called for, as head of the Reform Association, in that he would not recommend a man for a position in that institution who would not be agreeable to the head of the institution. Before a man was placed, he considered that it was his duty to see Mr. Metcalfe, and also see to it, that the appointment was for the best interests of the institution.

In respect to bribery charges in the recent election trial, it would be very serious if they were not for the most part a fishing expedition. He, too, had his grievance on that score for the late protest by the Metcalfe party was most ungenerous, and in the protest by J. M. Shaw and H. M. McIntyre had made personal charges and called for disqualification without offering the slightest evidence to sustain them. It is true that Mr. Metcalfe was not challenged to a party agreement, for which the liberal party had been pardoned, since they had made an agreement of that order and while it was being signed the fine work of the conservatives was completed. The liberals were "taken into camp" literally.

Continuing, Mr. Pense said that this was the fifth time he was appearing before the electors, and he almost felt that he had worn his welcome out. It had not been his wish to enter another campaign, but he had decided to stand on being urged by his party. With his rush of other business, it would have been a great pleasure for him to retire, but the nomination had been so cordial, that he had not the heart to refuse, and he was now assured that his welcome had not been worn out.

He had retained all his old friends, and he hoped by Monday next, to have made many more (Loud cheers).

The speaker said the Whitney government had had four years to investigate the Ross government, and all the charges had dwindled down to two, and one was that a certain signature had been given with a rubber stamp instead of a signature. This was an crime, when a man was at the back of this stamp. There had been four years of the fairest opposition ever shown.

(Continued on page 27)

A NOTED PAIR.

Grand Duke Michael of Russia and Countess Torby.

The Grand Duke Michael of Russia, uncle of the czar, and his beautiful wife, the Countess Torby, have recently emerged from the semi-retirement they had maintained as regards English society, and are now making important visits among the British nobility. The grand duke is a man of powerful stature, and was the personal favorite of his illustrious father, Czar Alexander III. The countess, although not of royal birth, is related to half the reigning sovereigns of Europe. The artist T. Rappoport has painted a noted portrait of Countess Torby, which has won great attention in Paris Salon.

STORY FAR FETCHED.

Colah, (int.), May 28.—It develops that the story of McClure, the reputed rich man who died recently in the Red Cross hospital, here, was far-fetched. The nurses in the hospital say that there were no securities found in his pockets. "In fact," said one of the nurses, "when he came here, he was taking flight from his creditors, and did not have any money."

His personal appearance, they say, was the only indication that he may have been wealthy to some extent. Among his effects that the hospital took charge of later were a watch, a gold chain, and a costly overcoat. Parties in Colah are still endeavoring to locate his daughter, Margaret McClure.

CRUCIAL CONDITION

Alleged Graft Case Was Quite Easily Exposed.

Liberals in Parliament Have Done All That Honor Required to Get Wages Due the Employees of the Dominion.

From Our Own Correspondent.
Ottawa, May 28.—The situation in Ottawa has reached the most crucial stage since the present government came to power, and no one, liberal or Tory, can tell what the result of the next few days' struggle between the parties will be. Yesterday the commonsense discussion of the alleged graft of Sir Frederick Borden, to wit, that a company in the east, with which he is connected, had secured a government contract. The allegations were easily exposed by Mr. Fisher.

But it was of the fight, yesterday morning, that the commonsense thinking of the day. From midnight, Tuesday, until nearly five o'clock, yesterday morning, the ministers of the liberal government and the members of the liberal party in the House of Commons tried all that argument could do to persuade the conservative opposition to grant the supplies necessary for paying the wages of the customs officials of this country. Mr. Fisher, who has once again assumed leadership of the opposition, insisted that no progress should be made unless and until the elections bill was withdrawn or amended to suit his taste. It was in vain that the premier, the minister of finance and the minister of customs made clear the gravity of the case as regards 2,000 odd employees of the department; but that had no effect, and the consequence was that just as daylight was breaking the house rose, the liberals being confident that they had done all that honor required to pass the votes for probably the hardest worked class of the country's employees.

There was a good deal of "hot talk" but the final result was that nothing was done. The liberals had shown their good faith in stretching human endurance to the limit, the blame for the blockade remains where it belongs, upon the obstructionists.

All the talk is that the opposition will keep up the struggle, and endeavor to force a dissolution, which they claim they are thoroughly prepared to do. Today the battle will be fought again. No estimates were passed yesterday. A brief portion of the memorable debate is worth reading.

Mr. Maclean, of Prince Edward Island, proceeded from a return concerning a tobacco seizure in the island, when Mon. Mr. Emmerson rose to a

point of order that such a reading was against the rules.

Mr. Easton—What rule?

Mr. Talbot—Jefferies.

Mr. Penno—We are ready to discuss the point of order for a few days.

At 3.30, George Taylor, the chief conservative whip, stated that if the government would propose proper amendments to the elections act all the estimates would be quickly voted, if that was not done not a cent would be voted.

Mr. Fielding—We can get the money despite your obstruction if it keeps on long enough.

Mr. Taylor—That is a threat, and we do not propose to stand for any threats.

Mr. Paterson—You prefer to starve the civil service.

Mr. Taylor—Withdraw your elections bill and you'll soon get all the supplies you want.

Mr. Fielding—We made propositions for a temporary supply and it was refused. You had a chance to vote the civil servants the money which is their due, but you declined.

Mr. Taylor—That is a new proposition which I cannot answer because my leader is not here. It is to be understood that the fault is not the fault of the members of the house and in the country. We are not discussing the elections bill. We are discussing the question of giving the customs employees the money which is their due. We want the country to know that the refusal to grant this money is not the fault of the government. (Loud liberal applause, which was renewed when Mr. Fielding said:)

"If any man or any family in this country to whom the government owes money feels the pinch of poverty this morning, we want it to be understood that the fault is not ours, but that of the men who are obstructing the business of the country."

Mr. Paterson—The money is due. The men are waiting and we need the money to carry our obligations. Will you give it to us?

But the answer was "No."

Probabilities.

Toronto May 28, 1908, Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence, 10 a.m. — Fine and warm; a few thunder storms, chiefly on Friday.



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DIED.
SAVINGS—At Cherry Valley, on May 24th, Mary L. Savage, aged seventy-eight years.
METCALFE—In Kingston, on May 23rd, Mrs. S. A. Cross, aged fifty-nine years.

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In the presence of King Victor Emmanuel, the queen and a royal party, on Wednesday morning, M. Delagrange, the French inventor, flew his aeroplane a distance of five and one-half miles while at the height of only ten feet. Delagrange's control of the aeroplane seemed perfect.

Earl Grey, at the Toronto armouree, unveiled the tablet in memory of those who fell in the South African war.

METHODIST CONFERENCE

The Changes Made by the Stationing Committee.

Special to the Whig.
Quebec, May 28.—At the Montreal Methodist conference the following are the changes by the first draft of stationing:

Montreal district—Montreal (Dominion Square), E. L. Hart; Montreal (Centenary), S. J. Hughes; Montreal (Ebenzer church), F. A. Reid; Montreal (Fairmount avenue), J. T. Pritchard; St. Lambert, Dr. W. Jackson; St. Anne de Bellevue, M. J. Robinson; Hudson, George D. Armstrong; Lachute, W. G. Henderson; Rawdon, J. Hollingsworth.

Matilda district—Matilda, A. T. Jones; Moultonette, A. L. Boyd; Avonmore, E. S. Howard; Finch, G. A. Bell.

Brookville district—Athens, G. I. Campbell; Augusta, Stella Pinel.

Kingston district—Stella, A. F. Stokes; Wolfe Island, N. B. Topping; Batterssea, George O. Tredinick; Pittsburg, James Plets; Harrowsmith, Joseph Cornell; Sydney, W. Hanna; Seely's Bay, M. Brundidge; Verano, A. F. Shorten.

Perth district—Perth, J. D. Richardson; Kempsville, Thomas Brown; Merrickville, E. Thomas.

Pembroke district—Haley's Station, L. S. Colwell; Renfrew, J. D. Ellis; Portage, J. E. Blanchard; Craigmont, G. Crabb.

Ottawa district—Ottawa (Eastern church), George Cloutman; Ottawa (Bell street), J. E. Moxley; Richmond, T. Meredith; North Gower, E. R. Kelly; Riverview, G. W. McFarlane; Frankfort Hill, E. Tripp.

Quebec district—Dauphin, Paul Perreault; Cookshire, Lewis Conley; East Angus, W. R. Johnston; Maribou, J. Charlesworth; Robinson, J. B. Howe; Inverness, J. H. McConnell; Ulverton, R. C. McConnell.

Stanstead district—Stanstead, W. S. Jamieson; Beche Plain, W. T. Smith; Waterloo district—Sutton, W. A. Hamilton; Dunham, R. Calvert; Phillipsburg, J. R. Hodgson; Farnham, Dr. Tucker; Granby, W. E. Reynolds.

Huntingdon district—St. John's, G. W. Fisher; Clareville, D. Mick; Franklin Centre, T. J. Vickery; Kensington, T. D. Jones.

THIRTY-THIRD ARREST.

Saloon Smasher Taken Into Custody at Pittsburg.
Pittsburg, May 28.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, of Kansas City, arrested, charged with disorderly conduct for scolding and embarrassing four men in public, was fined \$25 and costs or thirty days in the workhouse. The phenomenon of the recent heavy fog has been widely discussed by weather and marine experts. Capt. J. H. Miller, who will be sent to the Allegheny county workhouse. Referring to her arrest she said: "I have been arrested thirty-three times and I have paid my last fine. I will spend time in jail before I will pay any more fines."

THE GULF STREAM.

Will Make New York Tropical City.
New York, May 28.—That New York will at no distant day become a tropical city is the prediction of Capt. Arthur Mills, skipper of the American liner Philadelphia.

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Have You Seen Him?

Toronto, May 28.—The police have received a circular announcing a reward of \$200 for information regarding Carlton B. Greene, son of E. C. Greene, 97 Pallister avenue, Detroit, who left his home, on October 14th last. He is eighteen years of age, five feet nine inches, 115 pounds, sandy hair, light complexion, blue eyes, slightly dimpled chin and has a slight muscular twitch of the eyes and face. He wore a dark blue serge suit.

Two More Bishops.

Baltimore, Md., May 28.—On the fifteenth ballot for bishops at the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, Revs. Drs. W. S. Lewis, Green Castle, Pa., and E. H. Hughes, Green Castle, Ind., were elected, thus leaving two more bishops to be elected.

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