

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

What the Legislators of the Country are Doing at Ottawa.

DRUMMOND COUNTY RAILWAY.

Mr. Blair, the Minister of Railways, moved a resolution for the purchase of the Drummond County Railway. The motion to go into committee on the resolution was opposed for six hours, when a division finally settled the matter by a vote of 80 to 38.

Sir Charles Tupper asked whether the Minister of Railways had furnished to the House the specific statement regarding the amount of the expenditure, and receipts of what is called the railway extension from Chaudiere to Montreal of the Intercolonial Railway. Without this information it would be impossible to discuss the Drummond County Railway resolutions intelligently.

Mr. Blair said he had not furnished the House with the statement asked for by the leader of the Opposition, for the very good reason that no such statement could be procured which would be of the slightest value to the House. He had assurance of the Deputy Minister and the General Manager of the Government railway that it is impossible to furnish such a statement which would be of any value with respect to the running and operating of any section of the Intercolonial. The accounts are not kept in sections, but of the railway as a whole, and any statement which he might procure from the officers of the department would be a mere estimate, and, therefore, of little value.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Mr. Clarke, West Toronto, called attention to a statement in a Toronto evening newspaper, that 75 Italians had been brought over from Buffalo to Toronto to engage in labouring work.

The Premier replied that he was not aware whether the Government officer in Toronto had called attention to the statements made by the newspaper. The Government will expect information from its officer before it takes any action.

Sir Charles Tupper asked if the Government had any information in regard to the rumour from Washington that the Anglo-American Joint High Commission will not meet in August according to agreement.

The Premier—I have not yet heard anything in regard to the rumour to which the hon. gentleman alludes. So far as my information goes, there is no foundation for it.

Mr. Clarke Wallace asked whether the report published in the Montreal Witness that the old lists were to be used in the Winnipeg election was correct.

The Premier replied that an officer had been sent to Winnipeg to make a new list.

Mr. Wallace—Will he make it on the basis of the old lists?

The Premier—He will make it according to the law of Manitoba.

Mr. Bergeron asked for information in regard to the fisheries question as between the Dominion and the provinces.

Sir Louis Davies replied that under the Privy Council judgment the Dominion had sole power to make regulations concerning the fisheries, but so far as the inland fisheries were concerned, the Dominion had no authority whatever to license. Hence Ontario and Quebec were issuing licenses for fisheries entirely within the boundaries of those provinces. By agreement with the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the Dominion was administering the fisheries in those provinces this year pending the submission of a case to the Supreme Court to determine the relative powers of the provincial and Dominion authorities in the waters adjacent to the sea coasts.

Mr. Charlton's bill to amend the Criminal Code by raising the age of consent from 16 to 18 years was read the third time on a division of 68 to 29.

When the third reading of the Columbia and Western railway bill was reached, Mr. Oliver made an attempt to have it sent back to committee with a view to striking out the clause increasing the company's bonding powers. On a division the motion to send it back was voted down by 61 to 14, and the third reading was then agreed to.

Mr. Davis was informed by Mr. Sifton that 234 miles of the Manitoba and North-Western railway have been built, of which 55 miles are in the North-West Territories. The company has earned a subsidy 1,501,376 acres of land, of which a part has been located and the patents taken out.

Sir Hibbert Tupper was told by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that it is not the intention of the Government this session to ask Parliament to provide for the representation of the Yukon territory in the House of Commons of Canada.

Sir Hibbert Tupper was told by Mr. Borden that prior to the departure of the Government freight for Fort Selkirk from Seattle he was not advised that the Boston and Seattle Steamship Company, was bankrupt, that he did satisfy himself by careful enquiries that the company could perform its contract, that he took no security for such performance, and that no money was paid to the company on behalf of the Government on account of that contract.

Mr. Davis, was told by Mr. Sifton that the Government had not yet made up its mind what legislation, if any, it would introduce this session with

regard to the seed grain question in the West.

Mr. Morrison was told by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that no claim for damages has been made upon the Government by or on behalf of the British Yukon Mining, Trading, and Transportation Company.

TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

The bill to incorporate the Canadian Inland Transportation Company, for the purpose of engaging in the grain trade between Lake Superior and Montreal, and to attempt to divert trade from Buffalo to the St. Lawrence route, was passed. The capital stock was reduced from \$4,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

POWER COMPANIES.

The Canadian Power Company's bill was considered by the Miscellaneous Bills Committee. The name was changed from the Dominion Power Company to the Ontario Niagara Falls Power Company. A clause was adopted prohibiting the works being constructed within the limits of Niagara Falls park without the consent of the Government of Ontario. The question of borrowing powers was postponed.

The Welland Power and Supply Company's bill was reported with an amended clause limiting the bond issue to 75 per cent. of the paid-up stock. The name was changed to the Welland-Niagara Power Co.

TWENTY-FIVE DEAD FIFTY INJURED

Passenger Trains Crash Together on the Reading Railway.

A despatch from Reading, Pa., says:—Shortly before 10 o'clock Friday night a collision of passenger trains occurred on the Philadelphia and Reading at Exeter station, six miles below Reading. The express train which should have left here at 8.30 p.m., for Philadelphia was behind schedule time in leaving, and stopped at Exeter for orders. A special train from Harrisburg bearing excursionists who attended the Hartford monument unveiling at the Capital left here 20 minutes later than the express train, and at Exeter, while proceeding at a rapid speed, crashed into the express. Several cars of the express train were wrecked, and a number of persons are reported killed.

The number of dead is fully 25, and the injured 50. The first train ploughed through three cars of the forward train, completely wrecking it. Eight dead were brought here at 1 a.m. A score are under the debris.

A train-load of wounded were brought to the hospital here. Great excitement prevails throughout the city.

Returning passengers at 1.30 a.m., say the scenes around the wreck are of the most fearful description.

CAR OF CATTLE ON FIRE.

Several of the Animals Burned to Death and All Injured.

A despatch from Smith's Falls, Ont., says:—There was a very unusual accident on the C.P.R., on Thursday.

Two trains loads of cattle from Chicago of 19 cars each were sent out here during the forenoon, bound for Montreal. Conductor Jarvis was in charge of one train, and just below Merrickville he found that one of the cars was on fire. He quickly stopped the train, and all hands set to work to jump the cattle out of the burning car. It was a difficult job, but they succeeded in doing it, and then they ran the train on to the Burrill Rapids siding, cut off the blazing car, and left it to burn up. The cattle, which were big steers from the Western ranches, were pretty wild and not very easy to manage, but they were all safely corralled in a farmer's yard close by, and Superintendent Brady notified of the occurrence. Four of the cattle died from their burns, and one other was killed out of mercy. All the others were more or less injured, and it is thought all of them will have to be killed at Montreal. Such a thing as a car of cattle on fire was never known on this part of the C. P. R., before, and there are some peculiar complications about this. The cattle were going through in bond, and the C. P. R. are bound to deliver the number of cattle they received. This will necessitate the sending forward of the dead bodies of the burned animals so that at the port of delivery the full number may be accounted for.

MAY NOT MEET.

The Joint High Commission Will Probably Abandon the Meeting Fixed for August.

A despatch from Washington says:—All hope of reconvening the Joint American-Canadian Commission in August has been abandoned. The conference adjourned after having made good headway, as it was thought at the time, towards the drafting of an agreement, owing to an unexpected and insurmountable obstacle in the shape of the lumber and boundary questions.

The joint conference adjourned to meet in August, with the understanding that meantime the Governments of the two countries would rest public sentiment. It was also hoped that some of the difficulties that had presented themselves in the way of a concision of the work of the conference might in the interim be removed by diplomatic negotiations. It has now been demonstrated, however, that the temper of neither side has yielded sufficiently to warrant the expectation of any successful result attending the reconvening of the commission. It is said that the United States commissioners are thoroughly discouraged at the time-consuming manner in which various propositions that have been put forward are bandied back and forth between London and Ottawa.

DARING BANK ROBBERY.

STANDARD BANK AT BOWMANVILLE CLEANED OUT OF \$11,000.

Watchman Metcalf Was Handcuffed and Gagged—Organized Band, Supposed to be the Same as Committed Burglaries at Dresden and Cornwall.

A despatch from Bowmanville, says:—The Standard Bank, on the corner of King and Temperance streets, the business centre of the town, was burglarized on Saturday morning between 2 and 3 o'clock, and all the money in the vault, excepting the coppers, was stolen, with a number of valuable papers.

Henry Metcalf, the night watchman, employed by the Town Council to patrol the business streets, had just finished taking his lunch in the police office in the Town Hall block, only about fifty yards from the bank corner, when he heard footsteps on the sidewalk, and went to the door to see who was passing. As he stepped from the police office door to the street he was seized by two masked men, one on each side of him, and his arms raised from his sides to prevent his reaching his pocket for his revolver. He was pushed back into the office and the baton wrested from his hand by a blow from some instrument that inflicted a gash on the back of the head, now badly swollen. Metcalf was then blindfolded by a third party with an ordinary white linen handkerchief, and gagged by another similar handkerchief.

THREATENED TO KILL.

When his arms were first seized two other men stood, one on each side of him, with revolvers pointed to his head and he was told that "if you open your peep we will shoot you." They took from his pocket a pair of handcuffs, and, placing his hands behind him, handcuffed him and he was then marched by the two men towards the bank. Before he was gagged Metcalf said: "Boys, is this a game?" thinking it might be some local sports playing a trick on him. "No, it's business; we are going to rob you. One promptly answered, "No, it's business; we are going through the bank." He was taken a few steps south of King street, beside the bank, and his legs tied with a piece of rope that apparently had been part of a clothes line.

One man stood by him as he sat on the sidewalk with Metcalf's revolver, which they had taken from him, in hand, while the others, at least five in number, proceeded to do the job.

A large pane of glass was cut with a die from a west window and an entry secured to the manager's office. The front door was pried open, apparently from the outside, though Metcalf thinks, from the sounds heard, that it was opened from the inside. The vault is entered by two separate doors, both very strongly constructed of iron.

BLEW OPEN THE SAFE.

Very soon he heard an explosion, the men having run on to the street by the front door. They immediately returned to the building and in a few minutes there was another explosion. The burglars had now secured entrance to the inside vault, where they rifled the contents of several boxes, some belonging to the manager and others to customers who had placed them there for safe keeping. Before the third explosion, which blew open the massive safe, Metcalf was moved a few yards farther south so as to be away from danger should the wall be blown out. This explosion, like the others, was very successful, and it was the work of only a few minutes to secure the contents.

The vault and safe were new, one of J. & J. Taylor's very best make, latest improvements, time lock, etc., but the door, which must weigh half a ton, was warped like a piece of sheet iron, and torn completely off its hinges, and the inside of the safe cracked open and otherwise badly wrecked, so as to be beyond repair.

\$11,000 GONE.

The amount of money stolen is over \$11,000 belonging to the bank, and \$80 to the Canada Life Insurance Company, for which Mr. W. J. Jones, the manager, is agent; \$10 belonging to the Queen Fire Insurance Company both of which were in a private pouch. Many valuable papers are also missing, drafts, etc.

When the burglars got through with the job, which lasted only about 30 minutes, two of them carried Metcalf into the bank, laid him on the matting on the floor, and left him there gagged and bound. He soon began shouting but not till about 5 o'clock was he discovered by Frank J. Garrett, Chief Richard Jarvis was soon on the spot and removed the handcuffs, and Mr. Metcalf was once more at liberty.

HOW DID THEY TRAVEL?

It seems that several persons living near the bank heard the explosions, but no one went out to investigate the cause, and probably it is just as well that they did not go, for the orders were to shoot whosoever interfered. The men went south towards Queen St., and in the direction of the Grand Trunk station. Mr. Metcalf states, so far as he could judge from the sound of their footsteps, there may have been more than six men, for one man was heard to be patrolling the street leading to the residence of Chief of Police Jarvis. One woman says she heard a carriage drive down the street at that hour, and many are of the opinion that the burglars came by conveyances from different directions.

Metcalf says the men he saw were all masked by tying handkerchiefs over the lower parts of their faces, and all wore dark clothes. They were large-sized, and one wore a fedora hat. They talked very little, and mostly in words of command, short and sharp.

The Standard Bank building was a new structure, erected in 1894, and is a corner building, with three windows on Temperance street, so that it is, perhaps exposed to view as much as, or more than any other business-place in town. Everybody believes the burglars were strangers, but they certainly accomplished their work with neatness and despatch, and their gains were great.

REWARD OF \$5,000.

The directors and inspector of the bank, after visiting the premises with the local Manager, held a consultation with Mr. W. F. Allen, who is also a director, and who resides here, and they decided to offer a reward of \$5,000 for the apprehension of the thieves and the return of the money. Telegrams were sent to the police of various cities in the United States, to all the border towns and to railroad officials asking that a strict watch be maintained for the men, but as no description could be furnished by Metcalf little hope is entertained for results from these efforts.

STABBED AND ROBBED.

Jew Cattle Shipper Picked up on the G. T. R. Track at Eastwood Terribly Injured.

A despatch from Woodstock, says:—A Russian Jew, Natsin Stein, by name, was brought to Woodstock on an early G.T.R. freight train on Thursday morning, suffering terrible injuries. The man had been picked up by the train hands near Eastwood, where he was found lying by the side of the track. When taken to the hospital, it was found that his hip and arm were broken, while he was otherwise bruised about the head and body. He was also injured internally, and the doctors say that there is not much hope of his recovery.

The man says that he is a cattle shipper, and that he missed a train at London on Wednesday night. He intended to go to Montreal, and with this purpose he crept into a box car of a following train. He was accompanied by another man. Somewhere along the line he says they were joined by three tramps, who rode with them as far as the Governor's crossing, near Eastwood. Then the tramps fell on him, robbed him of what little money he had, and after stabbing him in the hip, threw him out of the car. The man's companion could not be found. The doctors do not think from the wound on the hip that the man was stabbed.

VITRIOL SPREAD DESTRUCTION.

Eighty Tons of Chlorate Blaze a Factory—Gasometer on Fire—Loss \$500,000.

A despatch from London, says:—A fearful explosion occurred on Friday at Kurtz's chemical works, St. Helen's, Lancashire, killing four persons and seriously injuring twenty. Fire broke out in the chlorate-house, and a large quantity of chlorate exploded, causing much destruction. Subsequently the boiler exploded, and the whole works were razed.

The town was strewn with debris, and most of the buildings in the place were damaged. The total loss was about \$500,000.

Eighty tons of chlorate exploded. Vitriol, which streamed into the sewers, spread devastation. The gas works were badly damaged, and the gasometer, which contained 250,000 cubic feet of gas, had a hole burned in the top. The escaping gas took fire, and the flames were seen for miles.

WATCHING THE RIVERS.

Ontario Government Guarding Against the Export of Logs by Michigan Lumbermen.

The Ontario Government has stationed forest rangers at the mouth of the principal streams flowing into Lake Huron, the Georgian Bay and Parry Sound, in order to see that no logs are exported to the United States except those cut previously to the prohibition coming into force. The rivers so watched are the Mississauga, Thessalon, White Fish, French, Magnetawan and Sequin. The Growth Lands Department does not believe that any of the Michigan lumbermen will attempt to export in defiance of the law, but deems it best to be on the safe side by guarding against such a contingency. One of the largest Michigan firms, Eddy Bros. of Bay City, have cut 15,000,000 feet in Ontario limits during the past winter, and will probably have this all manufactured under contract in Ontario.

A DELIBERATE SUICIDE.

How a French Doctor Methodically Went About the Work of Self-Destruction.

A despatch from Paris says:—The suicide at Choisy le Roi, six miles south of Paris, of Dr. Laforest, a prominent and wealthy physician, has caused a sensation. Dr. Laforest was accused of disgraceful conduct, and his arrest was impending. He discussed the position with his wife, and they concluded that even if he was acquitted he was ruined. The doctor then resolved to kill himself. He made his will, bade farewell to his wife, shut himself in his bedroom, papered the cracks of the door and windows and then turned on the gas. For two hours he conversed with his wife through the closed door, and then his voice gradually became feebler and feebler, until it could not be heard. Madame Laforest then informed the police, who upon entering the room found Dr. Laforest dead.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Prices of Grain, Cattle, Cheese, &c. in the Leading Ports.

Toronto, May 15.—Between fifty and sixty loads came in to-day, which with the stock left over from Tuesday, made a heavy run for an off day.

In shipping cattle there was inactivity, and a fair amount of trading was done, but prices were unchanged at from \$4.25 to \$4.85 and \$4.90 per cwt. Still the tone was a more healthy one, and prospects are encouraging.

We had a fair demand for the best butcher cattle at from \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt.; choice selections fetch occasionally ten cents more. There is rather too much common stuff here, and this mostly held over.

Stockers are steady at from 33-4 to 41-4c per pound.

Bulls, feeders, and milkers are unchanged.

A few more choice calves will find a ready sale.

Yearlings, sheep, and spring lambs are unchanged in price; all are wanted, if of good quality, and yearlings especially are in active demand.

Hogs are steady and unchanged; about one thousand were here, and found a ready sale.

Prime "singers" fetched this morning 45-8c, per lb.

Light hogs are worth from 4 to 4 1-8c, per lb.

Thick fat hogs fetched from 4 to 4 1-8c, per lb.

Sows fetch 3c, per lb.

Stags sell at 2c, per lb.

Store hogs are not wanted.

Following is the range of current quotations:—

CATTLE.	
Shipping, per cwt.	\$4.25 \$4.85
Butcher, choice, do.	4.00 4.50
Butcher, med. to good.	3.50 3.80
Butcher, inferior	3.30 3.50
Sheep and lambs.	
Ewes, per cwt.	3.50 4.00
Yearlings, per cwt.	5.50 5.75
Bucks, per cwt.	3.00 3.25
Spring lambs, each.	2.00 5.00
Milkers and Calves.	
Cows, each.	25.00 45.00
Calves, each.	2.00 6.00

Hogs.	
Choice hogs, per cwt.	4.25 4.62 1-2
Light hogs, per cwt.	4.00 4.12 1-2
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	3.75 4.12 1-2

Chicago, May 15.—Cattle unchanged. Hogs—fair to choice, \$3.85 to \$4; heavy packers, \$3.60 to \$3.82 1-2; mixed, \$3.70 to \$3.90; butchers, \$3.75 to \$3.95; lights, \$3.65 to \$3.90. Receipts—Cattle, 1,500; hogs, 11,000; sheep, 600.

East Buffalo, May 15.—Cattle—The offering were 22 loads of Canadian stockers, which were sold at private terms, and one load of native mixed butchers cows and calves; they were cleaned up at steady unchanged prices. Calves were in light supply, fair demand and steady; choice to extra, \$5.50 to \$6.75; good to choice, \$4 to \$5.50. Sheep and lambs—22 loads on sale; good sheep were steady, but common grades were easy; good lambs firm; choice to extra, \$6.40 to \$6.50; good to choice, \$6 to \$6.40; common to fair, \$5.25 to \$5.75; sheep choice to extra, \$5.25 to \$5.40; good to choice, \$5 to \$5.25; common to fair, \$3.25 to \$4.50. Hogs—Trade was in fair position with 17 loads on sale; there was a rather slow demand; 5c higher; heavy, \$4.10 to \$4.12 1-2; mixed, \$4.10; Yorkers, \$4.05 to \$4.10; pigs, \$4.05; roughs, \$3.45 to \$3.55; stags, \$2.75 to \$3.

Montreal, May 15.—Grain—There is a fair foreign demand for all kinds of grain. No. 2 oats sold here at 36 1-2c afloat, and No. 3 at 35 1-2c afloat. Sales of No. 1 Manitoba hard were reported at 71c Fort William.

Flour—There is a fair trade at steady prices. We quote:—Winter patents, \$3.75 to \$4; straight rollers, \$3.50 to \$3.60; in bags, \$1.65 to \$1.75; Manitoba patents, \$4.10; strong bakers, \$3.70.

Meal—The market was quiet and unchanged at \$3.80 to \$3.90 per barrel. Feed—There is an active demand and prices are fully maintained. Ontario white wheat bran in bulk sold at \$10 to \$17 and shorts at \$17 to \$19 per cwt.; Manitoba bran, \$16, shorts \$18 and mouille \$18 to \$25 per ton, including bags.

Cheese—The market is quiet but steady. New cheese is quoted at 9 1-2 to 9 5-8.

Butter—The market is weak at 15 1-2 to creamery, and there is no demand for dairy.

Eggs—There is a good trade at 11c, for choice and 9 1-2c, to 10c, for No. 2.

Provisions—There is a good demand for smoked meats at steady prices. We quote:—Heavy Canadian short cut back, \$15.50; selected heavy short cut boneless mess, \$16.50, and heavy long cut mess \$15 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, in pails, 7c, to 7 1-4c, per lb., and compound refined at 5 1-2c, to 5 3-4c, per lb; hams 10c, to 12c; and bacon 10 1-2c, to 11c, per lb.

HIS LIFE FOR HIS BROTHER'S.

Seized With Cramp While Swimming to Rescue a Young Lad.

A despatch from Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., says:—August Grant, 22, and resident at the base line, Korah township, voluntarily gave his life on Saturday to save that of his little brother. The boy was fishing from a punt in the River St. Mary, when a land breeze threatened to carry away the craft. Young Grant saw the danger, and promptly stripped and entered the ice-cold water, at the same time shouting instructions to the lad in the punt. He had nearly covered the distance to the punt when cramps seized him, and he went under. Coming again to the surface, he shouted to his father to come to his help. But before assistance reached him he disappeared under the water.