

The Chatham Daily Planet.

VOL. XII

CHATHAM, ONT., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1902.

NO. 2

DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING HERE

Useful gifts; inexpensive gifts; this store is full of them from wall to wall. It is interesting for you to come in and walk around the store, see our holiday decorations and our holiday displays of new merchandise. Whether you are prepared to buy or not come in and look around.

What More Acceptable Than a Skirt?

It would be hard to present a more acceptable gift to a lady than a good skirt ready to wear. If the size is not just correct it could be easily exchanged after Christmas. Colors are black, grey and navy, prices are

\$4.00 up to \$7.50

A Silk Waist?

A silk waist ready to wear and made in the most approved style by the best makers in Canada would make a present hard to improve on. Colors are black, white, navy, grey, sky, pink and cardinal, prices are

\$4.25, 5.00 and 6.00

A Carpet Sweeper?

These make only kept here. Every sweeper guaranteed to give full satisfaction or money refunded. Prices are

\$2.25, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50

A Pair of Lace Curtains?

Nothing touches the heart or meets with the approval of a housekeeper more than some article for home decoration. Our lace curtains are the daintiest up-to-date styles that are so much in vogue—no coarse, stogy designs find stock room here. Very special values at per pair

\$1.00 to 5.00

A Comforter?

An eiderdown comforter is indeed a luxury and the best of it is that it is an inexpensive luxury. Do you know that you can come to this store and buy a five comforter filled with pure eiderdown, covered with very handsome art figured satens, button holed ventilation for

\$5.50

A Bed Spread?

Marcellaise bed spreads—the new satin finish kind with no threads to pull—very elegant designs, wear for years, special values at

\$3.00, 4.00 and 5.00

Thomas Store & Son,
IMPORTERS

THE ARK

This is for your guidance. Just follow the crowd to "The Ark." On entering the store, to your right at

FIRST COUNTER is Purses, Brushes, Combs, Mirrors, Fancy Goods and Sundries.
SECOND COUNTER, CUTLERY—Carving Sets, Steel Knives and Forks, Plated Goods—Knives, Forks, Spoons, Etc. Games, Books, Stationery, Etc.

THIRD COUNTER, Brushes, Soaps, Frays and Sundries.
FOURTH COUNTER, 25c. Goods, Skates, Granite-ware, Tinware, Etc.

To the left and down the centre of First Flat is Fancy Mirrors and Sets, Fancy China, Vases, Jardiniere, Berry Sets, Odd Pieces, Cups and Saucers, Fancy Plates, Glassware, Dolls, Doll's Furniture, Toys, Games, Etc. 5c. and 10c. Counters, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Chimneys, Burners, Tinware, Baskets, Sleighs, Etc.

In the Rear Room you will find the "Famous" Stoves and Ranges nicely arranged. A few choice Stoves and Ranges to be rushed off quickly. See them.

SECOND FLAT, Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, White China for decorating. Our special Lamp Room is well filled with Banquet, Reception, Library, Table and Hall Lamps, Globes and Shades.

You will find things useful and ornamental and lots to please the little folks at "The Ark." Come quickly. Get first choice and the very best of attention. Lowest and one price only. STORE OPEN EVENINGS.

H. Macaulay, 89 King St.

Cutlery for Xmas.

A large assortment of Cutlery for Christmas presents at
JOHN A. MORTON'S
Hardware Store.... Chatham.

ATHLETIC PREACHERS

If Rev. B. E. Knowles, of Galt, Ont., comes to the bungalow this winter there is no doubt but it will be the greatest on record. With "Bobby" Knowles to take those Scotchmen around and show them Winnipeg as it is, there is bound to be something doing. Rev. Mr. Knowles is a genuine sport. He can take a hand in any kind of a game, and as for pulpit ability, his oratory is in a class by itself. By all means send along the most urgent invitation to the Galt preacher. "Winnipeg-Tribune" pastor of Knox Church devotes his energies to curling, his young brother, Rev. W. E. Knowles, is one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the football club in Chatham.—Galt Reporter.

MRS. MORLEY'S LUCK.

A MICHIGAN WOMAN FOUND BY A RICH FATHER.

The Man With the Money is Said to be at Dublin, Ont., and to Have Amassed a Fortune in the West.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 16.—Mrs. Sarah Morley of Alpena, who with her four children has been in almost destitute circumstances for several years, while at her daily task over the wash-tub, received a letter from Dublin, Canada, conveying the information that her father, who disappeared suddenly thirty-two years ago, when she was but seven years of age, was alive and the possessor of a fortune of \$375,000, which he amassed in the west. Mrs. Morley had long believed her father dead. She and her children went at once to Dublin to join him. He wrote that he would provide for them.

INDIANS ON WARPATH.

GREAT EXCITEMENT REIGNS AT DAWSON CITY.

Reports Say that Red Men Looted and Burned Stores and Killed White Men.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 16.—A special from Dawson says:—Much excitement and apprehension prevails at White Horse and various points along the line of the new government trail over the report that a band of Hukio Indians have taken the land in the region between the Little Salmon and Petty Rivers. A score is reported to have been killed and burned, with the storekeeper killed and another man fatally injured. It is stated that 150 to 200 Indians are in the hostile party. A motive for the outbreak is furnished by the hanging of three of their number at the Dawson barracks in 1899 for the murder of a prospector on the Little Salmon.

BRITAIN AND CUBA.

REPRESENTATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE TO WASHINGTON.

The Reciprocity Treaty With the United States May Affect British Rights—Awaiting Reply.

London, Dec. 16.—When questioned in the House of Commons regarding the negotiations for a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba, and how it was proposed to protect British rights under the most-favored-nation treatment in Cuba, Under Secretary Cranborne said representations had been made to Washington on the subject, but that no reply has yet been received.

LOCOMOTIVES BURIED.

Fall of Round-house Roof at Philadelphia—Men Escaped.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16.—The roof and supports of the roundhouse in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's West Philadelphia yards collapsed, burying more than a score of workmen and 31 locomotives. A fire broke out in the ruins, but the flames were quickly extinguished. Several of the injured sustained broken limbs, but none was seriously hurt. The roof of the structure, which was erected many years ago, was of wood, covered with slate, supported by iron uprights. It is believed the weight of snow and ice which had lain on the roof since Saturday weakened the building. Seventeen locomotives were badly damaged.

A Convict's Claim.

Kingston, Dec. 15.—(Special.)—Paul Nelson, sentenced to six years in the Kingston Penitentiary from Windsor, has been liberated and has a complaint to make against the Justice Department. He claims to have been paroled on April 1, 1901, and worked at Windsor until December. He did not understand himself, but for unknown reasons was re-arrested and sent back to complete his term. He claims that, exclusive of remission for good conduct, his time expired on September 15 last, and he is going to demand an investigation as to why he was retained for three months beyond the term of his sentence.

APPEALS FOR PEACE.

DEBATE IN THE BRITISH COMMONS ON THE AFFAIR.

DAMAGE FROM BOMBARDMENT OF PUERTO CABELLO.

GERMAN OPERATIONS AGAINST VENEZUELA.

London, Dec. 16.—A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Willemstad states that the fort and custom house at Puerto Cabello, which were bombarded by the British and German warships, are seriously damaged. The British flag is now flying on the fort, and the captured Venezuelan warships Bolivar and Restaurador are flying the British and German flags respectively. The latter vessel is manned by a German crew. The authorities at Caracas have prohibited the departure of a British cargo boat there.

London, Dec. 16.—The arbitration proposals made by Venezuela, through United States Minister Bowen, at Caracas, reached the Foreign Office. Later Lord Lansdowne, speaking in the House of Lords, said that they were under consideration by the Government. He added: "We are greatly interested in the good offices of the United States Minister at Caracas in obtaining the release of the British and German subjects." The Venezuelan correspondence had been issued. The Government had received from Minister Haggard a cable summary of what reports to be Venezuela's reply to the British ultimatum. Therein Venezuela complains that her reputation was offered by Great Britain for the landing of the marines, or for the conduct of the British authorities of Trinidad. This despatch closed by saying: "The country had been most anxious for the Government to meet its debts for the moment, but directly peace was declared it would not consent to remain the Venezuelan Government's obligations."

The Under Secretary, Lord Cranborne, denied in the House of Commons that the British Government was responsible for the sinking of the Venezuelan ships. He said his Majesty's Government had been informed that the German commanders found it necessary to sink two ships, but that the British Government was not responsible for this. Mr. Schwann, advanced Liberal, then moved an adjournment of the House to discuss Venezuelan matters. The House was crowded last evening, when the motion came up for debate. Mr. Schwann, after having expressed surprise that the Government was anxious for another war after South Africa, claimed of the majority of the information concerning the Venezuelan situation which had been given to Parliament. He said he hoped arbitration would be accepted, because although President Roosevelt is anxious to act correctly, the situation is full of danger and the President's hands might be forced by politicians.

Lord Cranborne spoke after Mr. Schwann. He reproached this member with a desire to discredit the Government and explained that the papers in the matter were very voluminous and that those issues today were only a summary. He said that Great Britain had to perform police duty among the nations and had to prevent Venezuela from breaking the law of nations. The United States took the sensible view that Great Britain's insistence that Venezuela should meet her engagements was no infraction of the Monroe doctrine. "No country has been more anxious than Great Britain," said Lord Cranborne, "to assist the American Government in maintaining that doctrine." This remark was greeted with cheers.

Continuing in this matter Foreign Secretary said the British Government had displayed great forbearance, and that it was only after Venezuela had been three times summoned to do right that the Government had been driven to strong measures to secure the safety, liberty and property of British subjects in Venezuela, and that in the execution of these measures the Government desired to pursue the same course of moderation. Lord Cranborne said also that the blockade would be carried out with every regard for the interests of neutrals.

The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, then voiced his strong dissatisfaction with Lord Cranborne's speech. He complained of the lack of information on the part of the British claims, which, he said, seemed to be on a different footing. The speaker said he was an advocate of the best possible feeling between the two countries, but that in this matter Great Britain seemed to be bound hand and foot to Germany. "We could do nothing with regard to our claims," continued the Liberal leader, "unless the Germans are perfectly satisfied with the settlement of their claims. Such an agreement is contrary to the country's best interest. The speaker has said nothing about an impartial committee received from the United States. There would be universal satisfaction if this information were of such a nature as to lead to a peaceful solution of what, after all, seems to be a somewhat squallid difficulty."

Premier Balfour accused the mover and the seconder of the motion to adjourn of a desire to discredit the Government and said this was not the way to approach a painful international question.

The Premier declared there was no justification for the assumption that the Government was prepared to go to war for the Venezuelan bondholders. The crux of the matter was a series of outrages by Venezuelans on British seamen and shipowners, for which not only had compensation been refused, but Great Britain's remonstrances had been entirely disregarded. It was an intolerable situation, and the Premier denied that the Government had been unduly hasty. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman appeared to desire to co-operate with Germany on his own popular terms, but few allies were prepared to act on such a basis.

Continuing, Mr. Balfour said that in so far as the financial claims were concerned, the Government was prepared to agree to a tribunal to assess them equitably. He said also that the United States Government had not suggested arbitration. Anglo-German interests in Venezuela had been entrusted to the United States Minister at Caracas, Mr. Bowen, who with admirable energy had protected the lives of British and German subjects. The Premier said he understood that it was from Venezuela, through the United States, that the suggestion for arbitration had come. On that point he would only say that it was unfortunate that Venezuela should not have thought of the advantages of arbitration during the long period covered by these controversies, but that, on the contrary, she should have refused all explanation or apology until actually engaged in hostilities; then this idea of arbitration suddenly commended itself to the minds of the Venezuelans. The Premier said he would say nothing for or against this idea, and repeated that it had not come from the Government of the United States.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt and other members of the House then criticized the Government for its action and pressed for additional information. Rome, Dec. 16.—The Foreign Office informed the Associated Press that Italy will participate in the blockade by agreement with the allies, and that a portion of the coast will be assigned to the Italian ships. The proceedings against Venezuela thus become in every respect tripartite.

Caracas, Dec. 16.—The Government reports that the German cruiser Panther is going to Maracaibo to destroy the forts there. Minister Bowen, at the request of the Dutch Minister, Dr. Van Leyden, who is sick at Curaçao, has taken charge of Dutch interests here. The leader of the merchants of La Guaira arrived here last night, abandoning the port, owing to fear that it will be shelled to-day. The German cruiser "Metis" is going to Margarita (an island in the Caribbean Sea, thirty miles north of Cumana, belonging to Venezuela).

At 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon four land mines exploded at the city of Puerto Cabello. It was found that British marines had blown up the subterranean prison cells of Castle Libertador with dynamite. They also burned all the wooden buildings surrounding the castle, and carried away everything that could be transported. After the bombardment the forts at Puerto Cabello and the landing place on the island where the castle is situated, the forces of the powers acted just as if they were at home, causing great indignation among the Venezuelans. When everything had been destroyed the marines re-embarked.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

INTERESTING MATTER FOR DISCUSSION AT QUEBEC.

Subjects to be Considered on 18th Inst.—Premier Ross Accepts Results of Redistribution.

Toronto, Dec. 16.—There is considerable interest in political circles over the conference at Quebec on the 18th inst. between the Provincial Premiers of the Dominion. Hon. Geo. W. Ross will not be able to attend, on account of other engagements, but the views of the Ontario Government will be presented. At the settlement at Confederation the Federal payments to the Provinces were based on two points. One was an allowance to Ontario of \$80,000 a year, civil government and legislation, \$70,000 to Quebec, \$60,000 to Nova Scotia, and \$50,000 to New Brunswick, the four Provinces comprising Confederation. It was assumed by the fathers of Confederation that that sum would go a good way toward paying for civil government and legislation. The fact is that nearly the whole of the amount paid to Ontario—some \$60,000—is required for members' salaries. There was also a further allowance of \$0 cents a head on the basis of population of 1861. Since 1861, however, the population of this Province has increased from 1,390,091 to 2,122,000, or a gain of about 50 per cent. Of course there is the local revenue of Ontario to depend upon, but the idea of the subsidy was that it should be sufficient for all taken place since 1861.

Premier Ross, when asked as to his attitude on the question of redistribution, pointed out that the principle of representation by population was one of the most important principles of Liberalism, and he had no hesitation in accepting the result. At the same time the matter was settled by the British North America Act, beyond the power of any Province to interfere.

The late William Mackay, the Ottawa lumberman, who died a few days ago, left an estate of \$1,197,000. The solicitor to the treasury, Mr. Frank Ford, has received a bond for \$100,000, which is interpreted as a practical admission that the estate owes the Province at least half that amount, or \$50,000, in succession duties.

THREE LIVES LOST.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE QUEBEC FIRE.

WESTERN TRAVELLERS LOSE THEIR SAMPLES.

STATEMENT OF THE LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

Quebec, Dec. 16.—The insurance on the Victoria Hotel is as follows:—On the building—Norwich Union, \$3,125; Western, \$3,125; Manchester, \$3,125; North American, \$3,125; Atlas, \$2,750; Queen's, \$3,125; Ottawa, \$5,000; total, \$23,500. On the furniture—Scottish, \$2,700; Hartford, \$3,000; Home, \$1,000; Commercial Union, \$2,000; Commercial Union, on piano, \$500; total, \$9,200. The insurance on B. Leonard's store, damaged by smoke and water, is as follows:—Building—Scottish, \$2,000; Alliance, \$2,000; Imperial, \$2,000; Stock—London Assurance Corporation, \$2,000, and \$300 on fixtures. A small building adjoining the Victoria was totally destroyed. It was insured as follows:—Quebec, \$1,000; Manchester, \$500. It belonged to the Duke estate. The building of the St. George Hall, occupied by the Canadian Billiard Club, is insured for \$4,000 in the Scottish, and the furniture for \$1,500 in the Commercial Union. The bodies of the three victims of the fire, Eugene Caron, Lizzie Bourdaine and Clara Jackson, have not been recovered. Following is a partial list of losses, as far as can be ascertained:—Miss Lloyd's stamp collection, the result of fifteen years' hard and patient work, valued at \$15,000; no insurance. Lucien Frigon of Kilgour & Co., Toronto, samples; Maurice Frigon, of Nethel & Co., Toronto, samples, \$3,000; H. Clements, Star Shirt Co., Berlin, samples, \$1,000; W. Minard, of McKinnon & Co., Toronto, personal property, \$500.

SHOULD PAY FAIR WAGES.

IF NOT, EMPLOYERS SHOULD GIVE UP BUSINESS.

Judge Gray's Remarks on an Important Issue Raised Before the Coal Commission.

Seranton, Pa., Dec. 16.—The mine workers, after occupying nineteen days in presenting about 100 witnesses, proceeded today to close their case before the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission yesterday. They will conclude by calling an important witness to-day. The afternoon session was one of the most important sittings the commission has yet held, because the question of whether the close relationship of the coal-carrying railroads with the mining companies shall figure in the commission's effort to adjust the controversy came squarely before the arbitrators. The decision of the commission, if Chairman Gray's remarks can be so called, was briefly this:—That the commission in a general way is adverse to widening the scope of the investigation beyond the terms of the submissions of the miners and the operators; that in carrying on the investigation it assumes the coal companies can afford to pay fair wages; that if the coal companies, in presenting their side of the case, maintain they cannot afford to give an increase in wages, then the commission will hear what the miners have to say on the ability of the companies to do so, and if a business cannot pay fair wages the employer ought to give up business. Mr. Lloyd for the miners seemed to be satisfied with this view, and said he would go no further; that the principle was followed by the commission, and he welcomed by the workmen of the country and set a precedent. "If that principle is carried out, no employer in the country could, when his profits were low, decrease a workman's wages below the standard of fairness," he remarked. To-morrow Mr. Wolverson will open the operators' side of the case by making an address which contains the views of the coal companies.

ARRIVED AT ST. JOHN.

Smallpox on the Lake Champlain—The Doukhobor Leader.

St. John, N.B., Dec. 16.—The Elder Dempster steamship Lake Champlain, Capt. Stewart, arrived at the island of the harbor just before noon yesterday. She brought out twelve first cabin, forty second cabin and 750 steerage passengers. Port Physician March boarded the steamer to examine the passengers, and found one case of smallpox. The patient is a man. He was landed at the quarantine station to-night, and placed in the hospital. The ship is anchored at Quebec, and, of course, no communication is allowed with her from the shore. Among the passengers on the steamer is Peter Verin, a Doukhobor, who has recently been freed from a long exile in Siberia. Evan Ivi, Simon Eichen and Paul Planden, Doukhobors from the Northwest, are here to welcome Verin to this country, where, they say, there is no imprisonment or banishment for living up to one's belief. Mr. Verin's wife and family are in Russia, but will soon follow him if he decides to settle in western Canada. The steamship Oriana, Capt. Anderson, the first steamer of the South African Line to land at St. John, reached here from Liverpool, after a very tedious and tedious voyage of 13 days.

CHATHAM FIRST PLACE

Fred Cowan arrived in the city Saturday from the Pacific Coast. Since leaving Chatham Mr. Cowan has seen a great deal of the Pacific Coast and has travelled from Cape Nome to the north to Santiago on the south. Cape Nome is quite rich in gold but a hard place to live. Some five million dollars' worth of gold was mined there this year. The Klondyke is not near developed yet and is a busy place. Mr. Cowan says that he thinks that about fifteen million dollars' worth of gold was taken out this year. "I have been in many places," said Mr. Cowan, "but none of them could give old Chatham any points."

MR. CLERGUE'S COMPANY.

THE DIRECTORS' MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

No Successor to President Lewis Elected—Satisfactory Financial Arrangements Announced.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company was held and was protracted until late at night. It was announced that the election of a successor to President Lewis, who resigned last week, was not regarded as an urgent necessity and that the office would remain vacant for the present. Vice-President Theodore C. Search is now acting head of the concern. The most important feature which developed was the statement that a satisfactory loan had been negotiated to tide the corporation over its present financial difficulties. The total amount of the loan was not announced, but it is said to be about \$3,000,000. Of this amount, it is said, more than \$700,000 has been secured to meet immediate obligations.

DEATH OF DR. MACVICAR.

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS IN HIS OFFICE.

Montreal, Dec. 16.—Rev. Dr. Donald Harvey MacVicar, Principal of the Montreal Presbyterian College, died suddenly yesterday. He had been presiding at a meeting in Knox Church, apparently in his usual health and vigor, but suddenly collapsed for a better word, he was announced to give in the college at 5 o'clock. The students waited until 5:30, and, being surprised at the delay, as the Principal was noted for his punctuality, one of them went to his office and there found him sitting in his chair and leaning forward over the lecture which was spread out before him. He was unconscious and died before a physician could be summoned.

CAR TOPPLED OVER.

Accident to a Construction Train Near Ingersoll.

Ingersoll, Dec. 16.—An accident to a T. L. E. & P. construction train occurred about half a mile west of here, between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday. C. P. R. conductor Frank Mulvey, who had charge of the train at the time, and Supt. Nelson of the construction work, were seriously injured, while six other men employed on the new road had thrilling escapes. Conductor Mulvey's left arm was badly mangled, and it was amputated at the sanitarium here this afternoon. Conductor Mulvey's injuries were caused by being jammed when the car toppled over. Conductor Mulvey belongs to London, where he has a wife and a family of six children. He had been in Ingersoll for the past three weeks, and, as the trains of the new railway are run over the C. P. R. line to the gravel pit, he was often given charge of them. He has been in the employ of the C. P. R. for many years.

PREMIER ROSS' MANIFESTO.

An Address to the Electors Where Eye-elections Are to be Held.

Toronto, Dec. 16.—Premier Ross has issued a manifesto to the electors of the constituencies in which eye-elections are yet to be held, stating that as the severe weather precludes the holding of campaign meetings he takes this means of presenting the claims of the Government to their support. He quotes from the evidence before the election courts to support his argument that the charges of corruption against Liberal candidates have largely failed, while similar charges against Conservatives have to a large extent been proved. The manifesto is of unusual length, occupying nearly a whole page of The Globe.

Four-million-dollar Station.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The House today passed the bill for a new railroad station in this city to cost \$4,000,000. The station is to be situated north of the present site of the Baltimore & Ohio Depot.

BOND-HAY TREATY.

THE TEXT PUBLISHED AT ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Gives General Satisfaction, and is Warmly Commended by the Business Community—Official View.

St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 16.—The text of the Bond-Hay treaty, which provides for limited reciprocity between the United States and Newfoundland, was published here yesterday. It gives general satisfaction and is warmly commended by the business community. It is thought in official circles here that the treaty will receive the Senate's ratification.

Breach of Promise Suit.

Hamilton, Dec. 16.—Rev. Thomas Grogan, rector of St. Peter's Church, this city, has been made the defendant in a breach of promise action begun against him in Toronto by Miss Annie Hove, formerly of this city. The writ was issued by Mr. L. T. Smith, Toronto. Rev. Mr. Grogan was recently married. A few years ago a church trial took place in this city, Miss Hove being the chief witness against Mr. Grogan, and the clergyman was suspended from the priesthood by Bishop DuMoulin for seven years. An appeal to the House of Bishops resulted in Mr. Grogan's restoration to his priestly functions.

FIGHTING CATTLE DISEASE.

Stringent Regulations to be Observed in Infected Region.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The Department of Agriculture will issue an order to-morrow requiring that all freight cars unloaded in the region infected with the foot and mouth disease in New England shall be disinfected before being allowed to proceed. An exception will be made in the case of cars arriving at official abattoir points, where the cars may be unloaded and immediately sealed for forwarding.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

The education bill was read a third time in the House of Lords.

There is an outbreak of "blackleg" among cattle in the neighborhood of Verona.

St. John's Church, Watly, rebuilt after the fire, was reopened by Archbishop O'Connor.

The report that three lives were lost in the Victoria Hotel fire at Quebec is confirmed.

The long talk of movement of Manitoba wheat to Minneapolis for grinding in bond has begun.

The closing of the Welland Canal has been postponed to allow the steamer Orion to get through.

The High School Board has appointed a committee to confer with the Hon. H. Harcourt on Toronto's schools.

Navigation is closed. Thirty-three thousand tons of hard coal have reached Toronto by water since the strike ended.

A despatch from Sydney, N.S., says nine vessels are ashore there. A Government steamer will be sent to relieve them.

Four thousand authentic miners working for as independent operator threaten to strike Wednesday unless grievances are redressed.

Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, Attorney-General in Col. Prior's Government, was elected in North Nainboro, B.C., by over a hundred majority.

The Allan Line steamer Peruvia arrived at St. John's, Nfld., after having been driven out of her course by storms, with two blades of her propeller gone.

The A. L. Andrews, one of the boats reported lost in Lake Ontario, arrived at Hamilton in a crippled condition. Nothing definite has been heard of the Hall and his barges.

Peter Verin, the Doukhobor leader, arrived at Halifax on the steamer Lake Champlain. There was a case of smallpox among the passengers, and the vessel was quarantined.

The late William Mackay, the Ottawa lumberman, who died a few days ago, left an estate of \$1,197,000. The solicitor to the treasury, Mr. Frank Ford, has received a bond for \$100,000, which is interpreted as a practical admission that the estate owes the Province at least half that amount, or \$50,000, in succession duties.

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