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The Athens Reporter

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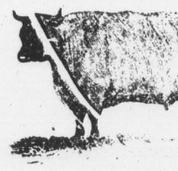

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Spring and Summer Goods now in stock

A. M. CHASSELS,

MERCHANT TAILOR

has received his stock of Tweeds, Worsteds, Venetians, etc. for Suitings and Pants, and has also an extra fine line of Vesting material all of which will be made up in the latest style at moderate prices.

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Now in stock a fine line of stylish Spring Overcoats, Pants, Bicycle Suits, etc. Be sure to see these goods and learn the prices.

Gents' Furnishings.

A full range of skirts, black and colored soft materials, finest qualities of laundried goods, Collars, Cuffs, Ties Braces, Handkerchiefs, Caps, Balbriggan Underwear, etc. You can get just what you want in these lines here and at reasonable prices.

The undersigned returns thanks to the general public for their patronage during the last 16 years and will endeavor to so conduct his business as to receive their continued trade and sustain the reputation of his store as "The Old Reliable" Clothing House.

Cloth bought at this store will be cut free of charge.

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Good Shoes Best Shoes

Good is only a relative term —a term of comparison. There is no getting around the word best. It means just best—nothing else. And what we want to impress upon the readers of this ad'vt. is, that we keep the BEST shoes and give the BEST value to be found in the trade.

Ladies' fine vici kid lace Shoes, nice toe fancy vesting tops, turn soles, $2.00 style and quality for $1.50.

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Boys' and girls' Boots in all styles, in black, tan, and chocolate.

Don't buy your spring Suit until you have seen our Men's Suits.

A good Canadian wool tweed Suit, nicely tailored and good linings, for $4.00, just as good as exclusive clothing houses charge $6.00 for.

DOWNEY'S

Big Shoe and Clothing House, Brockville.

Recent Science

has accomplished much in the line of eye-testing instruments. We get every such instrument just as soon as its value is attested. You might care to read their many-syllabled names, but they're all here.

Our Optician

is a graduate of two of the best optical institutions—one in Toronto; one in New York. A superior technical training, followed by eight years of constant practice, should be a guarantee of good work. And that's the only kind we do

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Everything Comes.

"Still writing for the magazines?"
He asked as one who yearns
To learn his neighbor's ways and means.
"Well, what are the returns?"

As one whose voice did lack the ring
Of pure, spontaneous glee
The other said: "Oh, everything!
They all come back to me."

—Richmond Dispatch.

Papa's Idea.

"Pa, what is a hero?"

"A hero is a man who tries to read a newspaper in the same room with a boy about your size."

Romance Shattered.

He kissed her! She neither drew back nor turned red,
And she did not deliver a slap on his ear.
He kissed her! No word by the lady was said.
She had ceased to be thrilled—they'd been married a year.

—Chicago News.

As Usual.

"I understand Gotrox made his fortune out of a simple invention."

"No; out of a simple inventor."—Indianapolis Journal.

Dancing.

She trips the light fantastic
With the grace of one from France
And an ease which quite assures us
She will make her husband dance.

—Philadelphia North American.

"BROCKVILLE'S BIGGEST STORE."

New Millinery.

New pieces of natty trimmed headwear being added almost daily.

Black, White or Mottled Straw, ready to put on — 75c, 95c, $1.00, and $1.25.

New Hosiery.

We can supply your needs in this line better this year than ever before Try us.

Ribbed Cashmere Hose.

1-1 ribbed Cashmere Hose for boys or girls—very elastic make, with high spliced heels, double soles and knees. Sizes 5 to 10 inch. Prices 25c to 50c pair.

Plain Cashmere Hose for Girls.

All-wool with double heels and toes, full fashioned, seamless and stainless. Sizes 4½ to 8½ inches. Prices 15c to 25c pair. We have two other better grades.

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Plain all wool, stainless and seamless Cashmere Hose. Extra good value for the money. Regular 30c value. SPECIAL 25c.

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3 pairs for $1.00. Full fashioned, high spliced heels, double soles and toes, extra heavy and strong. Regular 45c value. Our Special 40c pair. 3 pairs for $1.00.

Lace Curtains.

The Nottingham sort, bought direct from the makers in Nottingham, England by us.

2½ yds. long, bound all around, in two pretty patterns; regular price 39c; Special 30c

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3 yds. long by 45 inches wide, scalloped and bound all around, in 2 handsome patterns; usual price 75c; Special 60c

Others, 3 yds. long, 75c, 90c and $1.

3½ yds. long, heavy double thread Nottingham Lace Curtains, with the new lock-stitch edge, scalloped; usual price $1.50; Special 1.25

Others, 3½ yds. long, some very choice designs. $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00, and up.

Muslin Curtains.

3½ yds. long by 54 inches wide, made with fancy lace insertion and 4-inch frill—Regular $3.25; special $2.75.

Regular $3.50; Special $3.00.

Swiss Net Curtains

White and Ecru, 3 and 3½ yds. long—$2.50, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, $5.50, $6.00, $7.00, $8.00, $9.00, $10.00 a pair.

Art Muslins.

All fast wash colors—5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 10c, 12½c per yard.

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Comprising the Season's Handsomest Effects in Plain and Fancy Goods, Substantial saving for those who want New Dresses.

Black, Brocade, heavy rich pattern, just new equal in value to anything we have ever offered; regular 60c, for 50c

Black Brocade, new effect, 44-inch; spec. value at 75c; on sale Friday and Saturday for 60c

New Goods for Costumes and Separate Skirts.

Black Satin Soleil, 42-inch, all Pure Wool, excellent for wear only 80c

Black Poplin Dress Goods, 44-inch, all pure wool; makes a rich costume 85c

Suitable for Costumes or Separate Skirts.

Black Mantalasse Effects, 42-inch, Very handsome goods for Skirts only 80c

Black and Mantalasse Eff 42-inch, very latest good Black Costumes 1.10

Come and See Our New Black Dress Goods.

Black Mantalasse Dress Goods, Silk Crepon Effect, heavy rich cloth, only 1.35

Black Wave Effect, in New Goods, suitable for Winter Costumes 98c

Your attention is called to our Black Dress Goods, and we ask you to come and look. Looking leads to buying.

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A SURE SHOT

Can always be made if you use a Greener Gun. For years these guns have carried off first price in all competitions. When you see the name N. N. Greener on a gun you can feel sure it will shoot well. We have quite a stock of these guns, and for the next ten days we intend offering prices that should make quick sales. Here are some of them:

Greener's Dominion Gun, low hammers, pistol grip, checkered walnut stock, laminated steel barrels, regular $50.00, for $36 00

Greener's Trap Gun, similar to the Dominion, but a little better made and finished, regular $60.00, for $43 00

Greener's Far Killing Duck Gun, a magnificent shooting gun, finely finished and very durable, list $80.00, for $62 00

Greener's Forester Gun, hammerless pattern, an excellent trap or field gun, very durable, list $80.00 for $62 00

Greener's Ejector Gun with all the latest features, beautifully finished throughout unequalled for excellence for shooting and workmanship, list $175.00, for $130 00

Sent anywhere on approval upon receipt of 10 per cent deposit. Every gun tested and stamped by the British Government's inspector.

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SEEDS THAT WILL GROW!

Farmers and Market Gardeners you can get FIELD, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS by the package, Ounce, and or Bushel at

The Brockville Green Houses

as cheap as they can be purchased in Montreal or Toronto and save mail and express charges.

J. HAY & SONS,

COR. KING AND BETHUNE STS., BROCKVILLE.

We have some very special varieties of Sweet Peas and Pansies for early sowing.

THE OTTAWA HOUSE.

The Minister of Customs Makes a Great Tariff Speech.

THE PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

Triumphant Vindication of This Popular Measure of the Liberal Trade Policy —The Iron Duties—Increased Imports From Great Britain—A Comparison That Effectually Settles the Matter.

Ottawa, April 11.—Yesterday Hon. William Paterson, Controller of Customs, answered the attacks that have been made upon the tariff policy of the Government. He dealt particularly with the preferential tariff, which Mr. Clarke Wallace had denounced as being a deception of the English and of the Canadian people. Mr. Wallace had said that the duties had first been raised and then lowered 25 per cent. to the English exporter, so that the reduction was only apparent. Mr. Paterson pointed out that on only nine items is the present duty higher than under the old tariff, and of these the imports from Great Britain in 1896 were but $78,000, as against a total importation of $58,000,000. He quoted a host of figures to show that the preferential tariff had favored Great Britain, and appealed to the members of the Opposition to cease their unpatriotic cries that the preference was a deception. Mr. Bergeron followed Mr. Paterson, and Mr. Desmarais closed the debate for the evening.

Bills Introduced.

Respecting the Portage du Fort and Bristol Branch Railway, Mr. Poupore.

Respecting the Canada Southern Railway Company, Mr. Ingram.

To incorporate the Alaska and Northwest Railway Company, Dr. Sproule.

To incorporate the St. Clair and Erie Ship Canal Company, Dr. Sproule.

To incorporate the Athabasca Railway Company, Mr. Lavergne.

Respecting the Brandon and Southwestern Railway Company, Mr. Morrison.

To impose certain restrictions on immigration, Mr. McInnes.

To amend the Chinese Immigration Act, Mr. Maxwell.

Old Things Have Passed Away.

Sir Charles Tupper, on the orders of the day being called, said that he had been informed that the speech of the Premier on the address was being sent in parcels to postmasters for distribution. He had no objection to the speech being distributed, but did not think postmasters the proper persons to make the distribution.

Hon. Mr. Mulock said he agreed with the leader of the Opposition that postmasters were not the proper persons to distribute speeches of members. He further said he was not aware of any such distribution being made.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he desired to qualify a statement made by him a few days ago in reply to a question by the leader of the Opposition (Sir Charles Tupper) with reference to a paragraph in the newspapers that the United States authorities had asked for a delimitation of the boundaries between Alaska and Canada. He had said there had been no negotiations. He now desired to say that a proposition of the kind had been made by the United States authorities and an answer given by the Canadian Government, but, unfortunately, the matter was not yet in such a position that the papers could be brought down.

Sir Charles Tupper said that he would like to suggest that pending the delimitation that would take place, regulations should be made that would secure the greatest possible facilities in crossing country either way to and from the Yukon. He thought it very important that a temporary arrangement should be effected pending permanent settlement of the question.

Col. Domville denied the correctness of a statement made in The Mail and Empire of the 7th instant in which it was said that the first charge made against Major Walsh was by the Liberal member for Kings (Domville). He had made no charge against Major Walsh, and he now wished to state that "anyone who charged Major Walsh with being drunk or drinking while in the Yukon was guilty of a base slander."

The Debate Resumed.

The Minister of Customs, resuming the debate on the address, observed that he would pass over the financial criticisms of the Opposition, inasmuch as the Finance Minister would shortly in his budget speech be able to show that he had a surplus on consolidated fund last year of a million and three-quarters, and for the current year a surplus of double that amount. Neither would he allude to the Yukon administration, as another opportunity was to be afforded for discussing it.

Mr. Paterson said he was surprised at seeing in The Toronto Telegram a reference to Hon. N. Clarke Wallace's speech as proving by facts and figures that "the whole Fielding tariff was a juggle which could not but work out to the disadvantage of British products and to the advantage of United States products." The position of the Conservatives in regard to the tariff was wrong sided. While they claimed it was their own tariff and conducive to prosperity, they in the same breath denounced it as a fraud upon the English people and Canadians as well. The Liberal promise of freer trade had been kept, as was shown by the increase of $60,000,000 in our foreign trade, while the workshops of the country were fully employed. As to the charge that this duty had been lowered on goods imported from the States for the benefit of the Americans, he would point to the reduction on coal oil from 6 to 5 cents per gallon, which had resulted in saving $60,000 to the people of Canada last year.

Mr. Wallace interrupted to observe that his reference had been in connection with linseed oil, which is imported from England, to which he added 25 per cent., whereas he reduced the duty on coal oil which comes from the United States by 17 1-16 per cent.

Mr. Paterson—The fact is that on an invoice of $100 worth of linseed oil the duty from the States would be $20, and from England $18.75. And another fact is that on an invoice of 100 tons of iron the duty from the United States would be $250, and on the British iron $187.50. But the chief fact was that the English iron paid $7 a ton and the American $10 in one case, and $5.25 against the American $7 in the other. The plain fact was that the American, under the new tariff, pays $8 a ton, and the Englishman $6 a ton. It mattered not how low the general tariff had been reduced, the fact remained that the preferential tariff to England was 25 per cent. lower. Of the fourteen articles on which the duty had been increased under the new preferential tariff, the increase of duty had been $2,998, while on $20,000,000 worth of imports from Great Britain the duty had been lowered so as to give a saving of $828,894 in duty, by the preference, while on the imports of last year the duty would have been $2,050,000 more had the old tariff of 1896 been in force. At the close of the current financial year the saving would be very nearly $3,000,000. The main conclusion was that the bye-elections had shown the people of Canada appreciated the fact that the Government had carried its pledges as to the tariff and that patriotism should stop the Conservatives from saying the preferential tariff had been a deception, although he trusted to the good sense of the British and Canadian people to prevent such unfounded statements having a bad effect.

Mr. Bergeron Replies.

Mr. Bergeron said that neither as regards economy nor expenditure, reduction of taxation nor purity of administration, had the Government kept one of its pledges to the people. The Liberals attained power by careful use in Quebec of the sentimental cry in favor of a French-Canadian Premier and by adroit use of the Manitoba school question. As to the failure of the Government to obtain the promised measure of reciprocity with the United States, the Government might plead if they had not obtained it, it was not their fault. As to purity of administration, the fact was fourteen members had already been appointed to Government positions, and others had them in their pockets or the promise of them.

Mr. Bergeron said there had been "irregularities" in the plebiscite voting, whereupon Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked what he meant. Mr. Bergeron replied that if the Premier would order a thorough investigation into the matter he would undertake within three days to place before him details to justify the allegation that the Liberal organs in Quebec made to the effect that voting had gone on for a week in the province after the polls closed. The Dominion Alliance of Montreal, when they asked an investigation into those irregularities, had been begged by Mr. Fisher to consent to a Government inquiry, but refused, as they did not want a political, but thorough, investigation.

Mr. Desmarais replied at some length, speaking in French, and the adjournment of the debate was moved by Mr. Macdonald (P.E.I.).

The House adjourned at midnight.

In Favor of Short Speeches.

Mr. Charlton has given notice of the following motion:

That the prevailing practice of delivering in the Canadian House of Commons speeches of great length, embracing voluminous and often irrelevant extracts, has introduced a discursive and diffuse rather than a concise and incisive style of public speaking; is destructive of pertinent debate upon public questions; is a waste of valuable time, unreasonably lengthens the sessions of Parliament; is in marked contrast to the practice that prevails with regard to debate in the British House of Commons, and tends to repel the public from a careful and intelligent consideration of the proceedings of Parliament.

That it is expedient that rules be adopted limiting the length of speeches and regulating the general conduct of debate in that regard. That a special committee should be formed to consider the question of Parliamentary debate, length of speeches, general conduct of debate and proper methods for securing the greatest promptitude in the despatch of business consistent with the Parliamentary rights of the minority, and the general interests of the public; and report its recommendations to this House.

THE WEST INDIES.

Some Facts Concerning the Business and Political Situation by a Just-Returned Canadian.

Montreal, Que., April 11.—Mr. W. B. Chapman, who has done a great deal to enlist Canadian capital in electric enterprises in the British West Indies, has just returned from a business trip to Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad.

The people of Barbados, he says, are very grateful for the £5000 voted by the Canadian Parliament in aid of the hurricane sufferers, and Mr. Chapman says that there is a rapidly growing feeling for annexation, not to the United States, but to the Dominion.

In Demerara, which has been suffering in common with all the sugar colonies, the outlook has greatly improved and he volunteered the information that the electric lighting and tramway franchises in Georgetown and elsewhere in the colony had been lately acquired by Canadians, and their full development is near at hand.

Trinidad is very prosperous, and Mr. Chapman in speaking of Port of Spain, the capital, said: "I found here a very strong feeling in favor of closer trade relations with Canada, and many leading merchants expressed the desire to have a branch of one of our Canadian banks established amongst them, as they say that their banking facilities are not at all sufficient for the volume of trade carried on."

The Political Situation.

He also makes an important declaration as to the political situation in the British West Indies. "I must say," he began, "that the reports given in the New York papers as regards discontent, political troubles and prospects of a revolution in the British West Indies, are all made out of whole cloth. It is well-known that these islands have been suffering for years the unfair injustice of continental beet sugar producers bringing their sugar to England, aided by a bounty from the Continental governments of £3 per ton. This, of course, makes it unprofitable for the West India planters to hold out, although economists agree that the difference to the British consumer is hardly a farthing per pound.

"Now I found the planters and people exceedingly loyal to the Empire, but they properly argue that they cannot allow their families to starve for the sake of French, German and other foreign sugar growers.

"Manifestoes and letters published in The New York Herald and other papers simply go to show that they have asked Britain to do them common justice and to impose a countervailing duty, but in the event of a refusal, they naturally argue that they must live, and would in this case prefer to join the States.

"I found, however, both the white and black population of all the islands most anxious to remain with the Empire."

Twelve Miners Burned to Death.

Presidio, Texas, April 11.—A mining disaster, in which 12 men lost their lives, is reported from the Sierra Modjeda mining camp, located in the State of Coahuila, Mexico, 50 miles south of this place. An explosion of four gas lamps occurred in the Veda Rica silver mine, and before all the miners could get to the surface the dry timbers were on fire, the fierce flames barring exit.

Peace Ratifications.

Washington, April 11.—The exchange copy of the peace treaty reached Washington yesterday. The final exchange of ratifications has been fixed for to-day at 2 p.m. at the White House.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

Two out of the four murderers at Dawson City have died—the oldest of the three Indians and the boy. In the cases of the other two a further respite has been granted.

An insane Italian barber in East Haddam, Conn., shot and seriously wounded John B. Gelston. The Italian was pursued and shot to death by a posse of angry citizens.

Santiago Meniphy, alias Mexican Morphy, wanted in the City of Mexico on the charge of embezzling $10,000 in bank funds, was arrested at the Stratford Hotel in Kansas City, Mo., on Thursday.

THE BUSINESS WORLD.

A telegram from Montreal says that the Consumers' syndicate of New York, with $500,000 capital, is organizing to engage in the Canadian domestic and foreign meat traffic.

John Hood, proprietor of the Tifft House, Buffalo, and David Isaacs, proprietor of the Prospect House, Niagara Falls, N.Y., have secured a lease of the Cataract House at the latter place.

FAINTED IN HIS PULPIT.

Sensational Occurrence at the Central Methodist Church at Woodstock, Ont., on Sunday Night.

Woodstock, Ont., April 10.—The large congregation at the Central Methodist Church was thrown into a state of the wildest consternation last night, occasioned by the pastor, Rev. S. Sellery, falling in a faint in the pulpit. Mr. Sellery was preaching as usual, when he suddenly stopped speaking and put his hand to his forehead. His face became very pale. "My friends," said he in a halting tone, as he held on to the pulpit, "a strange fainting spell has come over me, something that only happened to me once before in my life. I must sit down."

He immediately fell forward over the pulpit. His eyes rolled and he grasped convulsively with his hands, as a person trying to save himself from drowning. Immediately half a dozen men dashed up the pulpit stairs and caught Mr. Sellery just as he was falling backwards. Dr. Odlum was among them, he being in the congregation. The stricken pastor was laid on the pulpit sofa, while women screamed and the greatest confusion prevailed.

After the doctor had worked over him for a minute or two, Mr. Sellery opened his eyes. Immediately he remembered what had happened and asked them to tell the congregation not to go away. He soon sat up and wanted to go on with his sermon, but the doctor would not allow it. To cover the confusion, one of the men in the choir sang a solo. Mrs. Sellery was in the congregation and assisted those who were attending to her husband.

MEETS ONCE IN FOUR YEARS.

Preparations for the 25th Anniversary Pan-Presbyterian Council.

Washington, D.C., April 10.—The Executive Committee appointed at the meeting of the Pan-Presbyterian Council at Glasgow four years ago to make preparations for the meeting which is to be held in Washington on Sept. 27, 1899, will assemble in the First Presbyterian Church in Richmond next Thursday. The Rev. William Henry Roberts, D.D., LL.D., of Philadelphia, Stated Clerk of the General Assembly of the United States, and the Rev. William Caven, D.D., LL.D., President of Knox College, Toronto, are in charge, and have arranged a program of exercises for the council at the Washington meeting, in which they desire the approval of their colleagues.

Historical Themes.

As this meeting will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Pan-Presbyterian Council, and the close of the century, the reports and addresses will be somewhat of a historical character. Some of the chief themes will be: "The growth of the influence of Calvinism in missionary work and national life," "The results accomplished and the progress made by the Presbyterian Church during the century," "The comparative influence of different religions upon life, society, politics and morals," "Practical matters in modern development of church work," "Special characteristics of the Presbyterian system," "The relation of the church to sociological questions."

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Another Week Given Over to Discussing the Address in Reply.

Ottawa, April 10.—Beyond the introduction of some private bills and the reading of a few others a second time, there was nothing before the House except the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne—practically now known as the Yukon debate—since the charges made by Sir Charles H. Tupper.

The week began with Hon. Mr. Sifton's reply to Sir Charles, which occupied nearly six hours in delivery, and was in the nature of a general denial, with full explanations of the difficulties met by the Administration and how they were met.

The other speakers during the week were: Mr. Borden (Halifax), Mr. D. C. Fraser (Guysboro, N.S.), Col. Prior (Victoria), Mr. Leighton McCarthy (North Simcoe), Mr. John Ross Robertson (East Toronto), Mr. Maxwell (Vancouver, B.C.), Mr. Campbell (Kent), Mr. Henderson (Halton), Mr. Gancng (Charlotte), Mr. Powell (Ottawa), and Mr. McAllister.

On Saturday at midnight the report of the Auditor-General was laid on the table of the House.

A POPULAR SELECTION.

Washington Officials Pleased by Britain's Appointment of Mr. Elliott.

Washington, April 10.—The appointment of Mr. Charles N. Elliott as Samoan commissioner gave much satisfaction in Government and diplomatic circles, as Mr. Elliott is a member of the Embassy Staff, and during his brief service here has made many friends.

Mr. Elliott has the reputation of being one of the brightest lights among that school of young Englishmen who have attached themselves to the British foreign service during the last decade. He is an Orientalist of high repute, and has in a brief space of time acquired an experience in dealing with the half civilized races that will, without doubt, make his services of value to the Samoan Commission.

Charles Norton Elliott was born in 1864, the son of Rev. E. Elliott of Millbrook, Jersey. He was educated first at Cheltenham and was elected a scholar of Ballol College, Oxford, in 1876, and a fellow of Trinity in 1884. His diplomatic service began July 24, 1886, and has been during that time extensive and most creditable.

Jaggers' Rival at New York.

New York, April 10.—James Elsey, the London messenger boy, who left London April 1 for California, to rival the recent trip of Jaggers, the messenger boy sent to Chicago, arrived here last evening on the Cunard Liner Etruria. The lad was met at the dock by a representative of a Broadway tourist agency, and, after being photographed, was rushed to the Christopher street ferry. He left later for the West over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road.

Elsey, who is 16 years of age, was dressed in his messenger uniform. On his head was perched a little round English cap, bearing the number 118. Elsey was sent to this country by Henry McCalmont, member of Parliament for Newmarket in the Conservative interest, and well known as a sportsman. He is to deliver a letter at an address in Hanford, California.

A Much-Named Man.

Lindsay, Ont., April 10.—Chief of Police Bell of Lindsay made an important arrest here Saturday of one Robert Reakes, alias Alonzo Thompson, alias Frank White, alias Collins, alias Doyle, wanted at Little Valley, Cattaraugus County, New York, by Joseph E. Hazzard, sheriff, for grand larceny on a bench warrant. A hundred dollars reward is offered for his arrest. Reakes is a professional wrestler. He was arrested while walking in company with his wife on the main street.

Gomez's New Program.

Havana, April 7.—The Cuban Military Assembly being dead, Gen. Maximo Gomez will take up his program of solidifying the Cuban people into a party that shall, without ceasing, urge the United States to withdraw from the Island. His purpose is to make the people seem to have but one emotion, but one desire—the thought of independence and of absolute separation from the United States.

Life Imprisonment For Debt.

New York, April 10.—According to a decision handed down by Judge Blair of the Hundson County, N. J., Court of Sessions, a man who is imprisoned in that State for debt may remain in jail for life unless some special law is passed by Congress to release him.

Welland Canal Opening April 24.

Montreal, April 7.—The secretary of the Board of Trade has received notification from Mr. Collingwood Schrieber that the Welland Canal will be ready to lock vessels through on the 24th inst.

A Good Report.

"My mother was troubled with rheumatism in her knee for a number of years, and it broke out into a running sore. She has taken three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now she is almost entirely well. She cannot speak too highly of this great medicine". — MRS. JOHN FARR, Cloverlawns, Lancaster, Ontario.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, biliousness, indigestion, constipation.

PANA, ILL., AGAIN.

White and Black Miners and Deputy Sheriffs Mixed Up in a Serious Melee.

Pana, Ill., April 11.—In a riot which broke out at 10.30 a.m. yesterday, on the main street, in front of the telegraph office, between white and black miners, in which deputy sheriffs took part, five men and one woman were killed. Eight persons were wounded, several so seriously that they will probably die. The killed are: Kavler L. Roog, Frenchman, union miner; Frank Coburn, white, son of ex-Sheriff Coburn; three unknown negro miners and one negro woman.

Wounded: William Kuhn, proprietor of the Klondike Steam Laundry, shot through both legs; Albert Vickers, white miner, shot in right arm; Cyrus Strickler, groceryman; George Gillen, farmer of Rosenmund, left arm shot off; Clara Felix, servant at the Harrison Hotel, shot in back, condition serious; Mrs. Henriett, wife of a union miner, right arm shot off; Frank Hansworth, delivery boy, shot in head, will die; Henry Steppino, negro miner, shot through body six times, likely to die.

The trouble began the night before when 100 deputy sheriffs were called out into the Flatham and Penwell mining districts to protect several families of negros who were endeavoring to load household effects preparatory to leaving for Iowa and were being prevented by the negro guards armed with rifles furnished by the Pana Coal Company who claimed the goods the negroes were moving were company property.

The deputies were fired upon by unknown persons, supposed to have been negroes and private guards at the Penwell mines, and fully 200 shots were exchanged. The fighting terrorized the citizens of that section, and Chief Deputy Cheney sent a special detail of deputies armed with rifles, who succeeded in restoring quiet before daybreak. Several negroes were arrested, charged with inciting riot, and yesterday's rioting began while they were on trial.

IT WAS A MOST BRUTAL CRIME.

Lynching of a Colored Man Because He Was Elected Postmaster.

Charleston, S.C., April 11.—The trial of the thirteen citizens of Lake City for having lynched Postmaster Baker began here yesterday before Judge Brawley. There are 150 witnesses to be examined, but the end of the trial will probably be reached in two weeks. Two of the men against whom indictments were returned have turned State evidence. They are Joseph P. Newman and Early Lees. The men told how the mob assembled and of how the plan of murder was mapped out. They told of the midnight search made in the town for oil; how the mob moved stealthily to Baker's humble home, and how the oil was poured on the building, which was then fired. Then the witnesses told of the wild cries which came from them when the hapless inmates awoke, half suffocated, to flee, and were then shot down.

Baker's crippled family have come here for the trial. The mother of the children was badly wounded when the house was attacked and burned by the mob. She was holding the baby in her arms when she started to the door. A bullet from the mob passed through her arm, broke the bone and then buried itself in the head of the baby. The other children, driven out by the flames, were all badly wounded. The night was bitterly cold. The wounded children crawled into the woods, where they remained during the night. They were almost dead when rescued after daylight. These children will show their wounds to the court.

Baker, who is a colored man, was elected postmaster of Lake City. He received a warning shortly afterwards that if he attempted to fill the office he would be killed. Regardless of this he began his duties, which soon cost him his life.

The Horse Show on Thursday.

Toronto, April 11.—The Armouries presented a busy scene yesterday morning, and the contractors are hard at work building the large grand stand, decorating and laying out the tan bark ring for the show, which begins on Thursday morning and will be formally opened on Thursday afternoon with an address to His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, who will be present.

His Excellency and the Countess of Minto have signified their intention of being present at all the performances for a time at least. On Thursday evening the ladies' musical ride will be given for the first time.

Fifty Cent Gas.

New York, April 10.—The movement to secure municipal ownership of gas for Greater New York is progressing splendidly. It is conceded by everybody except the gas magnates themselves that the departure will be made: the only question now is one of time. The syndicate contemplates charging 75c, but is prepared to charge 50c if the old companies begin a rate war. The success of nearly every large city in England and Scotland in furnishing cheap gas to its citizens has proved the value of municipal ownership of the gas franchise, and it is high time the greatest American city took this forward step in governmental progress.

Willis Cattle Bill Killed.

Albany, N.Y., April 10.—In the Senate to-night Senator Willis' bill providing that cattle imported into the state shall be examined and passed by a veterinary created an extended discussion, it being attacked by Senator Mackey, who said it would kill an important industry in the western part of the state. Senator Ambler moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause, which was carried by a vote of 28 to 10, thus killing the bill.

Young Pearcey Died.

Kingston, April 11.—The young man Henry Pearcey, struck on Sunday by a Grand Trunk train near Gananoque and brought to this city for treatment, died yesterday. He was brought out from England eight years ago by those interested in the Marchmont Home, Belleville, who will take charge of the interment. The young man was aged 17. He did not regain consciousness.

Why Did He Do It?

Winnipeg, April 11.—William Leask, a well-known resident, who lived six miles north of Dominion City, fatally shot himself yesterday morning at his home. Circumstances point to a case of suicide. Deceased, who was about 48 years of age, leaves a wife and one child.

Premier Hardy Takes a Rest.

Toronto, April 11.—After the labors of the session Premier Hardy requires a rest. He left yesterday morning, accompanied by Mrs. Hardy, for Atlantic City, N.J., where he will remain for two or three weeks.

FOR MEN OF WAR.

Bad water at Malolos is causing much sickness among General MacArthur's men. One hundred and twenty-five men have been prostrated with diarrhoea and dysentery from this cause.

Gen. Otis has sent a despatch replying to enquiries made in regard to one Huber, as follows: "Huber, hospital corps, insurgent prisoner; passed beyond lines without permission, seven days before hostilities commenced, having camera and revolver. Believed to be alive."