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The Toronto World.

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TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR — TEN PAGES—WEDNESDAY MORNING MAY 17 1905—TEN PAGES — ONE CENT

ROJY OFF TO MEET TOGO IN STRAITS OF FORMOSA

Senate Reading Room—S—541

No Doubt Now That Russian Fleet Has Deserted French Waters and Battle Seems a Probability of the Next Few Days.

Hue, French Indo-China, May 16.—The Russian Baltic fleet has sailed from this end of the China Sea, and in all probability is on its way to Japan. This news is confirmed by the French commander in Saigon, and by the torpedo boat Dunois into this port, which passed all the bays as far north as Touron last night. Acting on direct orders from the admiralty, telegraphed from Paris, the French fleet patroled the entire coast on Sunday, one-half of the ships going southwest from Hue and one-half northeast from Saigon. There is no doubt whatever that the Baltic squadron has departed from French territorial waters. Not a ship of the fleet has been sighted by the scout boats, which have taken in all the coast line thirty miles off the Province of Annam.

There are several transports in Kamranh Bay and six or seven vessels used as colliers off Three Kings Capes, but no waships are in sight. There seems to be little doubt that Rojestvensky's fleet has definitely sailed for the North China Sea, probably taking the passage between the Paracels Islands and Discovery Shoals. There is news here from Hongkong that the ships are proceeding to the Island of Hainan, but there is no credence placed in this. No transports could meet them there, and as the island is Chinese territory, filled with Japanese spies, it is not at all likely that there are in Hainan any supplies of value to the Russian fleet.

The opinion is strong that Rojestvensky has finally sailed to meet Togo, and that a battle in the Formosa Straits will be reported within a few days. The China Sea north of the Paracels Islands is steadily patroled by Japanese cruisers and torpedo boats, and an attack on the Russians may be looked for at any moment. If Rojestvensky is not bound toward the Sea of Japan, and really means to delay a battle, then he may have crossed to the Philippine Islands, in which event he will be heard from by Wednesday. There seems to be no doubt, however, that he has quit French territorial waters.

TOKIO NOT SO SURE.

Tokio, May 16.—It is definitely known here that Rear Admiral Rojestvensky's ships departed from the vicinity of Kamranh Bay on Sunday morning. On Friday and Saturday the battleships and cruisers were supplied by colliers that had come from Saigon. The route of the Russians was north by northeast, which would take them nowhere except upon the shoals south of Paracels Islands. The last official despatch received by the imperial navy board was on Sunday afternoon, which had the entire Russian fleet under way 35 miles northeast of Three Kings Capes.

It is assumed that the commander of the Baltic fleet changed his course so as to take the inside route, used by ships on the way to Hongkong, or the middle ocean channel, east of Paracels Islands. The government is not at all satisfied that the Russian ships are really on the way to the Sea of Japan. On Monday, May 8, they departed, apparently towards Formosa, but returned a day later, and until Sunday remained off the capes. It is just probable that they have crossed the China Sea toward one of the Philippine Islands. The government to-day issued an order prohibiting the exportation of coal to French Indo-China. This embargo is to continue until the Russian fleet is known to be outside of the south China Sea.

ON THE WAY.

Singapore, Straits Settlement, May 16.—The Knight Commander, which arrived at 5 o'clock this evening from Hongkong, reports sighting 21 Russian warships 40 miles northeast of Cape Verella at 5 o'clock on Sunday evening. The ships were making about eight knots an hour and on a course that would take them toward the Strait of Formosa. The steamer Jason, which arrived this morning, reports that she passed 13 Russian warships under full head of steam, 50 miles northeast of Kamranh Bay. This leads to the belief that Rojestvensy's squadron has started to meet the Japanese fleet. The point at which they were seen by the Jason is only ten miles southwest of Triton Island, and practically on the inside route to Hongkong and the Straits of Formosa. The Russian admiral, therefore, has started for the Sea of Japan, but judging from his peculiar strategy in the last three weeks, may again turn on his tracks and be reported in a day or two off some bay on the Indo-China coast.

Trucks, Trolleys, Tracks, Interior Transportation Equipments. Monteith, Nixon & Co., 256 Macdonell Ave. Park 1318.

ABSURD TO PAY FOR POLICY COLONIES DO NOT CONTROL

Edward Blake Says England Must Bear Bulk of Defence Expenditure.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, May 16.—In the debate on the finance bill Sir S. Reid said we had an army of 156,000 at home, not for our own protection, but exclusively for the other parts of the empire, who provided very little towards its cost, with the exception of India, and it was so in regard to the navy. In these circumstances the whole burden practically was being placed on the shoulders of the British taxpayer. It might be inevitable if they liked, but he was satisfied that the country would not be content indefinitely to bear the whole of this burden. It would disgust them with their great inheritance.

Edward Blake Speaks.

Edward Blake, referring to the same question, said he might imagine an attack on Canada by the United States, but the conditions of such an attack would be such that no lover of this country would suggest that the defence of the colony so far as it could be conducted from this side of the empire should be other than defence on the ocean. No one would suggest that this country should engage in land war with the United States.

It was absurd to suggest that while they could not have any effective control over that expenditure the colonies should be called upon to pay for a policy which the people of this country controlled. Until they succeeded in the impossible task of co-ordinating the empire so as to give it a common interest it was necessary and just that the great bulk of the naval and military expenditure should fall upon England, but they would assist in every possible way in the adoption of a sane system in such expenditure, believing that such a policy would be for their general, social and industrial welfare.

STRIKE TO END THIS WEEK GOMPERS NOW IN CHICAGO

End May Be Within a Day—Mayor Threatened Troops if Strike Should Be Extended.

Chicago, May 16.—It is asserted by both members of the Employers' Association and by the conservative element in the ranks of the teamsters that the present strike will be declared off, probably within 48 hours, and certainly by the end of the week. It is not likely that any definite action looking to an adjustment will be reached prior to the meeting of the national officers of the Teamsters' Union, which probably will be held here to-morrow.

Chief among the causes which lead to the prediction of a settlement are the firm stand taken this afternoon by Mayor Dunne, when in conference with President Shea and officials of the local Teamsters' Union, he assured them that any further spread of the strike would certainly make it necessary for him to call for troops, and the arrival of President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who reached here to-night.

Altho not possessed of executive power in the settlement of the strike President Gompers declared that he had every hope that its end would not be far distant. Gompers to-night conferred with Shea and officials of the Teamsters' Union. This conference lasted until a late hour to-night.

The Employers' Association and the express companies increased their scope of delivery still further to-day. Something over 2000 wagons were in use, and business for the most part was transacted without hindrance of any kind. There were a few cases of rioting, which were dispersed by policemen, who used their clubs in vigorous fashion. Three hundred and fifty men were brought into the city to take the place of strikers, and as many more are expected to-morrow.

Suits or Overcoats pressed, 50c. Our wagon will call. McEachren's, Bay-st. 26

If Not, Why Not?

Have you accident and sickness policy? See Walter H. Blight, Confederation Life Building. Phone M. 2770. 136

Edwards, Morgan & Company, Chartered Accountants, 26 Wellington Street East. Phone Main 1163. 13

FAITH HEALING QUARTET GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY JURY CONSIDERS 3 HOURS

Death of Wallace Goodfellow Declared to Be Due to Practice of Christian Science—Reserve Case Allowed—Judge Magee's Charge Against Accused.

At 10.25 last night the jury in the Christian Science case came into the court room. They had been out since ten minutes after seven.

"Have you agreed upon a verdict?" asked the clerk.

"We find all the defendants 'guilty of conspirasy,'" was the foreman's reply.

Altho the court room was well-filled, mostly with women, who a few moments before were chattening and smiling, when the woreman announced the verdict, there was a silence that could be felt. All seemed afraid to breathe. Those of the cult were positive it would be "not guilty," or a disagreement; none looked for conviction.

The defendants felt the verdict keenly. A few minutes before they were talking gaily with their counsel, Mr. Cassels, and other members of the sect. When the verdict was announced they smiled no more and changed color.

Mr. Ardagh, in Mr. DuVernet's absence, asked that sentence be passed on:

Sarah Goodfellow,
Isabella Grant,
Elizabeth See, and
William Brundrette,

Who had been found guilty of conspiracy to edprive Walace Goodfellow of proper medical treatment.

His lordship deferred sentence until June 30, at 2 p.m., and agreed to accept $500 bail for each, accepting their own recognizance. A reserve case has been granted, and there will be an appeal.

The Day's Evidence.

Justice Magee had another large audience in the assize court room, when he opened court.

When court opened in the morning Harvey Goodfellow, brother of deceased; Mrs. Hannah Taylor, mother of Mrs. Goodfellow, jr.; and Dr. Carveth testified along the lines of their evidence at previous hearings.

Dr. Carveth had issued the death certificate.

"This is not the first death certificate you have issued in Christian Science cases?" asked Mr. DuVernet.

Mr. Robinette objected to the question, and was sustained. The doctor did not answer.

Drs. A. J. Johnson and Cotton, who made the post-mortem, said the body showed lack of nourishment, and that the patient had not been properly cared for.

All the evidence for the prosecution was in by 3 o'clock. Council for the defence did not call any witnesses.

Mr. Robinette submitted there was no case to go to the jury. If there was a conspiracy it was to restore Wallace Goodfellow to health.

Mr. Cassels said there was little evi-

For the Defence.

dence that defendants put their heads together to make an arrangement, but all the evidence showed they were seeking to carry out the wishes of the young man.

Mr. DuVernet contended there was ample evidence in support of the indictment.

His lordship decided there was evidence enough to let the case go to the jury.

Mr. Robinette asked permission to argue for a reserve case.

Mr. Cassels read a number of names to his lordship of those who it was claimed had been cured by Christian Science. This was not allowed to go in as evidence.

To the Jury.

Mr. Cassels was the first to address the jury. He said the honesty and beliefs of these people could not be questioned. They were honestly and lovingly trying to do their best for this young man. His life was dear to his mother. She left nothing undone that she could conscientiously do to save his life. No crime, no malice, no wickedness had been shown. In order to lend color to this preposterous charge, the testimony of medical men was introduced. This was not an enquiry into religious beliefs. "Do you think this old mother did not do all she could for her son?" he asked.

Continuing, Mr. Cassels said medical men receive a fee, but the fact that these people received remuneration was put forward as an evidence of crime. There was no objection to doctors receiving fees, but there was an objection to the crown saying that it was right for the doctors and a crime for them to accept fees. "If Christian Science is wrong, then the crown should go to the legislature and have it declared to be a wrong," he said.

Mr. Robinette's Plea.

"You are not here," said Mr. Robinette to the jury, "to place your ban on Christian Science. It is not on trial. If these people are found guilty on this

Continued on Page 2.

A VERY HUMANE MAN.

CHAPLAIN JAFFRAY: Let us keep the fort, if we can do so peaceably, comrades. But if they have determined to storm it, there must be no obstruction, no unseemly struggling, no incendiarism, no hard feelings or bloodshed.

"Minnie M." Not Guilty Coyne and Others Fined

Odd Ruling of Judge Boyd That Word "Conveyance" in Law Governing Corrupt Practices Does Not Include Water Transports—Soo Manager, Galvin and Kennedy Fined $300 Each.

Chancellor Boyd handed out judgment yesterday in the Soo election cases. For illegal practices:

WILLIAM COYNE, formerly manager of the Lake Superior Co., fined $300.

PATRICK GALVIN, $300.

JACK KENNEDY, $300.

A remarkable feature of the judgment is the discovery that the law provides no means of preventing steamers being used for illegal practices such as that in which the little steamer "Minnie M." became famous, tho land conveyances may not be so used. Thru this flaw William Coyne cannot be held responsible for using the "Minnie M." for corrupt practices.

In the cases of Coyne and Pat Galvin, the claim that being American citizens they should be exempt, was disallowed. This, said Chancellor Boyd, was the only matter that could be urged to exempt them. He held, however, that having committed unlawful acts in Ontario they were liable for punishment. Tho not present at their trials, Coyne and Galvin were aware of the summons against them and could have been present had they wished. Not being so he had to pronounce judgment in their absence.

Galvin, proven guilty of having furnished refreshment to illegal voters while on the trip to Michipicoten and Helen Mine aiding and abetting personation of voters and inducing persons to vote illegally, was fined $300.

William Coyne, having been convicted of providing railway transportation from Michipicoten to Wahwah free of charge, is find $100. For having provided refreshments to illegal voters another fine of $200 is inflicted.

Is Not a Conveyance.

The pronouncement regarding the using of the famous Minnie M., the steamer that brought the election pluggers over to the Soo from Michigan, is as follows: "We do not find any fine can be imposed on Coyne for using the steamer 'Minnie M.' The statute contemplates transportation by land and not on water. Railway carriages, sabs, carts or any conveyance,' are the words used, and on this point we do not think th word 'conveyance' can be so enlarged as to take in steamers."

The clause of the Election Act referred to by the chancellor in that part of the decision referring to the hiring of the steamer "Minnie M." is No. 165, which provides as follows. Section 3:

"Every elector who hires a horse, cab, cart, wagon sleigh, carriage or other conveyance for a candidate, or for an agent of a candidate, or provides or furnishes or pays for the railway conveyance or transportation of voters as aforesaid, shall ipso facto be disqualified from voting at the election, and for every such offence shall incur a penalty of $100."

Fines by Process.

In the cases of Coyne and Galvin the costs are attached and the fines can only be obtained by process as in the case of a judgment, the prosecutor having agreed to this.

A similar fine was levied upon Lack Kennedy, except that if costs are not paid within a week, he goes to jail for six months.

The case of J. D. Lamont rested upon his own evidence. He was accused of illegally paying railway fares, bribery, etc., and his own words partially substantiated the charges, but under the provision he was not held accountable, and is acquitted, as he cannot be convicted upon his own evidence.

1100 PASSENGERS IN QUARANTINE.

Steamer Kensington is Said to Have Smallpox Aboard.

Quebec, May 16.—While the Dominion Steamship Line officials in this city have heard nothing of disease among the passengers of the steamer Kensington they cannot say why the vessel is detained at Grosse Isle, but have received a message from the captain of the steamer to the effect that the vessel may leave for Quebec tomorrow. The Kensington arrived at the Grosse Isle quarantine station last night. She carries over eleven hundred passengers.

According to a message received in the city last night the Kensington will be quarantined for 18 days owing to smallpox on board.

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Monteith, Nixon & Co. Park 1318. Specialists in domestic water supply outfits of every description.

REV. G. A. KUHRING'S SUCCESSOR.

Congregation Meets to Consider Matter—No Appointment Yet.

A meeting of the congregation of the Church of the Ascension was held last night to consider the situation arising out of the acceptance by the rector, Rev. G. A. Kuhring, of a call to St. John, N.B. It was decided to begin at once to gather information to lead to the appointing of a successor, and to acquaint the wardens of the church with the progress made.

The statement that Rev. E. A. Rennie of New Orleans would probably become rector, now appears to have been somewhat premature. Mr. Rennie's name was merely suggested with others. A second meeting of the congregation will be held shortly.

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Habits of Golf Enthusiasts.

Enthusiastic golf players are usually thirsty after a hot day's play, and it is very noticeable at all the clubs how Radnor has become the popular beverage.

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C.P.R. EXEMPTION CLAUSE CAUSES WARM DISCUSSION BUT FINALLY GOES THRU

All Have Now Been Polished Off Except Educational Land and Seat Distribution—Hyman Off to London—Oliver is Losing His Reputation as a Statesman.

Ottawa, May 16.—(Special.)—The government hung out what was in reality a flag of truce to-night and there is every indication that further autonomy hostilities will be delayed until Monday next. Mr. Fielding, in the absence of Sir Wilfrid, announced that to-morrow would be devoted to some estimates. Thursday an adjournment will be made at 6 o'clock for the state ball, and on Friday a majority of the members will seek relief from the exacting duties of the commons at the breezy uplands of the Woodbine track. It is evident that the cabinet is at sixes and sevens over the immediate future. The situation to-night is an interesting problem in the great political game. Mr. Hyman has not been in the building all day. He has disappeared and some venture the opinion that the flat has gone forth. The coming minister is on his way to London to prepare for the strenuous fight for his political life. Enquiry at his house here to-night elicited the statement that Mr. Hyman left on the 11 o'clock train. The impression prevails in the capital to-night that North Oxford will be opened immediately. The government dare not delay filling the vacancy at this juncture and Sir Wilfrid is plucking up his political loins for the battle royal that must come within a few weeks.

Remarkable progress was made with the Alberta autonomy bill in committee to-day. The house had its working clothes on, and the way it polished off some of the less contentious clauses was distinctly business-like. The C. P. R. exemption clause took up the greater part of the afternoon, W. F. Maclean making an earnest appeal for the unloading of the entire taxation burden from the shoulders of the western settlers.

Frank Oliver a Failure.

There was a large attendance of members and the debate was exhaustive and will be maintained. All the clauses have now been disposed of with the exception of the school clauses and those referring to the land and distribution of seats. Before the house rose at 9.45 to-night Mr. Borden thought it desirable that the members should consider the amendments and Mr. Maclean suggested that the bill be printed with the amendments incorporated so that every member could get a grasp of what had been done. As the days go by it is apparent that Frank Oliver bids fair to rank as one of the cabinet failures of this administration. Since his elvation to cabinet rank he has had several opportunities to explain the autonomy bill, as the accredited member for the west. He has never risen above the level of a parochial debater, and his whole efforts hav ebeen in the direction of baiting the opposition. The financial clauses went thru to-night. Mr. Borden announced his readiness to reply to Fitzpatrick's statement regarding the famous difference, but the flag of truce intervened and the autonomy bill is now in statu quo.

The North Oxford Vacancy.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier showed no traces to-day of the sudden indisposition that overtook him yesterday and kept him away from the house during the explanation of Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick. He was as spick and span as ever when he rose to answer Mr. Foster's question

Continued From Page 1.

Silk hats for the races, five to eight dollars. In English silks, the Heath, London made; in American silks, the Dunlap, New York. Dineen's, corner Yonge and Temperance streets.

THUNDERSTORMS.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, May 16.—(8 p.m.)—A widespread disturbance is passing slowly across the Great Lakes, and showers are prevalent from Ontario to the Maritime Provinces. The weather is fine thruout Manitoba and the Territories, with fairly high temperatures.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 48—58; Edmonton, 32—74; Calgary, 30—74; Prince Albert, 36—68; Winnipeg, 46—62; Port Arthur, 34—42; Parry Sound, 38—72; Toronto, 46—68; Ottawa, 54—68; Montreal, 48—62; Quebec, 38—46; St. Johns, 38—44; Halifax, 36—40.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Partly fair, but unsettled with local thunderstorms, becoming cooler at night with northerly winds.

Smoke Clubb's Dollar Mixture.

Best tobacco in Canada. Now sold in nearly every town and village. Smokes cool, will positively not burn the tongue. Sold at a popular price—1-lb. tin $1, 1-2-lb. tin 50c, 1-4-lb. package 25c, sample package 10c. If your dealer does not sell it, order from A. Clubb & Sons, 49 King West, Toronto.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

May 16	At	From
United States	New York	Copenhagen
Vaderland	New York	Antwerp
Oceanic	Queenstown	New York
Pomeranian	Cape Race	Havre
Corinthian	Cape Race	Glasgow
Manxman	Father Point	Antwerp

SENATORS TO BE WITNESSES MUST FIRST GET PERMISSION

Speaker Gives Precedents, Ancient and Modern, Local and Foreign, in Support of Senator Powers.

Ottawa, May 16.—(Special.)—In the senate to-day, the speaker delivered his decision on the point of order raised by Hon. Mr. Power, in reference to a personal invitation to members of the senate to appear as witnesses before the commons special committee on the telephone question.

Hon. Mr. Power raised the point that no senator could so attend without permission from the senate. Quoting May and Bourinot, Mr. Speaker showed that they could not attend. Quoting many precedents, he showed that from 1863 members of the lords and commons should not attend without leave, and then only as private members. In 1877, the lords asked that leave be given Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., to appear and give evidence on intemperance. Mr. Chamberlain being in his place expressed his willingness to go, and leave was given him, "if he saw fit." Rule 91 of the senate was founded on this precedence.

On former occasion leave had been asked for senators to attend before the commons committee. He quoted the case of Messrs. Sutherland, Girard, and, in 1883, the case of Prince Edward Island senators, in connection with the communications with the island. The senators refused to attend. In 1891, leave was applied for and given Hon. Mr. Robitaille to appear and give evidence before the privileges and elections committee. Hon. Mr. Speaker did not decide that any change had taken place.

MR. LLOYD VERY ILL.

Newmarket, May 16.—(Special.)—It is reported to-night that T. H. Lloyd is in a serious condition from nervous prostration and heart trouble, and Mrs. Lloyd is also prostrated and requires constant medical attention.

SIR WILFRID WILL GO.

Regina, May 16.—(Special.)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has promised to attend the inaugural celebration attendant on the creation of the new provinces on July 1, provided the bills have passed by that time.

TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

Presbyterian Mission Board, Knox Church, 10.
Baseball, Diamond Park, Providence v. Toronto, 4.
C. M. A., board of trade, railway committee, 2.
Typographical Union elections close, 7 p.m.
Reception, Queen's Own Rifles, armories, 8.
Theatres—See public amusements.

DEATHS.

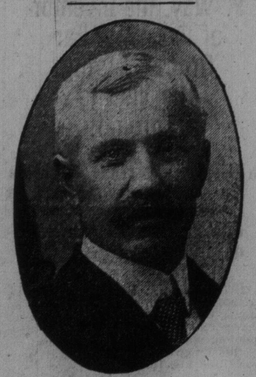
CHADWICK—At 73 Wellington-avenue, Fannie Jane Chadwick, in her 47th year. Funeral will leave her sister's residence, 73 Wellington-avenue, Wednesday, May 17th, at 8.45 a.m., to St. Mary's Church, thence to Mount Hope Cemetery.

FLAHERTY—John Flaherty of Niagara Falls, formerly of Toronto, and a member of the old Toronto Volunteer Fire Brigade, died May 15th, at the residence of his brother, William Flaherty. Funeral from the Union Station on arrival of the 11.15 train Thursday.

LIGHTFOOT—On Monday, May 15, 1905, at her late residence, 1036 Dundas-street, Louisa Alida, beloved wife of Arthur F. Lightfoot, aged 23 years. Funeral Wednesday, 17th inst., to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, at 2.30 p.m.

MADDIGAN—At his mother's residence, 77 Sullivan-street, on May 16th, John Maddigan, in his 28th year. Funeral will take place from the late residence on Thursday morning, at 7.45, by C.P.R., to Kleinburg.

The F. W. Matthews Co., Phone M 2571 Private ambulance service. 36



G. TOWER FERGUSSON.
Lasted Night Elected President of the Local Young Men's Christian Association.

Dignity of the Senate is Sadly Ruffled Earl's Understudy Errs in Informalities

Sent Intimation of His Coming by Page Instead of by Note and Later Ignored the Speaker's Chair.

Ottawa, May 16.—(Special.)—If his excellency had not taken it into his gubernatorial head to go fishing up the Gatineau River, "his excellency," Sir Elzear Taschereau, would not have had the opportunity of getting at loggerheads with the venerable and august members of the senate, as he did to-day. There were many bills to which the royal assent was desired, and at 5.30 Sir Elzear arrived in all the necessary state to act as proxy for the earl. Then came the trouble. Sir Elzear, it appears, did not announce in the time-honored formula that the deputy governor-general would attend. He merely sent word to the Speaker of the senate by a page. That in itself was a sufficiently heinous crime to set the teeth of the aforesaid hon. gentlemen on edge.

But Sir Elzear went a step further. He stepped into the throne, that sacred spot reserved for the august person of the King's chosen representative. The Speaker's chair was standing in its accustomed place when the deputy governor arrived. With a Cromwellian glint in his eye "his excellency said "Take away that bauble," and seated himself gracefully in the seats of the mighty and prepared to do business. Then word was sent to the commons that royal assent was to be given, and the usher of the black rod, with his customary "dancing school" bows, notified the commoners to that effect. In they trooped and listened while "his excellency" did the necessary.

Hon. Mr. Landry is Indignant.

After the affair was over there was something doing in the senate, and fur was flying for some minutes. Hon. Mr. Landry drew attention to the fact that strangers of a feminine gender had been admitted to the floor of the house. (The strangers in question, it turned out to be, were Lady Laurier and a friend.) Then he wished to know if any notice had been sent to the senate that his excellency would attend. On former occasions a notice was sent on his excellency's instructions, signed by the military secretary, announcing that the deputy governor would attend. Even on prorogation his excellency's arrival was heralded by similar notice. Had the usual notice always given to the senate been given on this occasion?

The Speaker had received no written notice. He had been notified verbally by a page that the deputy governor was here. He had been notified by a minister that the deputy would arrive.

Hon. Mr. Landry thought that the senate had a right to be formally notified, and should insist on the same. If Sir Elzear Taschereau had a right to sit on the throne, the senate had a right to be notified.

Sir Mackenzie Too.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said the proceedings had been altogether irregular. They had been of a character not only undignified but beneath the dignity of the senate. Not only had there been no notice, but the deputy governor had ordered the removal of the Speaker's chair. He understood that Sir Elzear refused to enter the chamber or assent to these bills unless he occupied the throne, and that he so informed an official of the house. It was not customary for such a proceeding to take place, and the senate should place on record its sense of the proceeding.

Sir Richard Cartwright entirely agreed with the previous speaker as to the necessity for notice and would see that the opinions were represented in the proper quarter. As to the matter of the chair, that might require consideration.

Assent was given to a number of bills.