

PARENTS DISAGREED; SON TOOK HIS LIFE.

Father and Mother in Divorce Court, He Became Melancholy and Committed Suicide.

Ontario Power Company Entertains Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.

Newburg, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Frederick D. Blakeley, sixteen years old, son of a wealthy Waterbury (Conn.) merchant, was found dead in his room at a school for boys in Fiskhill Landing, opposite this city, this morning. He had deliberately committed suicide, and had planned all arrangements so there would be no failure.

Pathetic circumstances surrounded the boy's death. He had attended the school for a year and a half. He was an earnest student and extremely proud of his parents. Family differences arose and soon the boy learned that his parents were in a divorce court. He worried greatly over the disagreement, and began to feel that he would never again see his mother. At times he became melancholy and in school superintendent did everything in his power to make him forget his troubles. A short time ago they made a trip to Europe. Young Blakeley returned improved.

On Sunday, it is said, the young student received a letter from his mother which led him to believe his parents would never be reconciled. He brooded over the matter, and the suicide was the culmination. Last night young Blakeley removed the tip from his gas burner, lay on the bed and inhaled the illuminant.

Occupying a room across the hallway, another student named Langdon, son of a New York banker, was found unconscious this morning, the gas having entered his room through the keyhole. He recovered after several hours.

Banquet Cooked by Electricity.
Niagara Falls, Feb. 5.—The biggest dinner ever cooked by electricity was served yesterday by the Ontario Power Company. It had for its guests the members of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, who have been holding a convention at Toronto, the coming of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, and a number of others.

Covers were laid for 225, but a score more sat down. The dinner has never been cooked by electricity. The Ontario Power Company has recently installed a very large electric kitchen for its own use. The apparatus can prepare a dinner for 300 with ease,

BATTLE IN PARIS CHURCH.

Riot Over Government Inventory of the Contents.

Police Had to Storm Barricades and Clear Building.

The Trouble Caused a Row in the Chamber of Deputies.

Paris, Feb. 5.—The attempts of Government agents to take inventories of the contents of 23 Roman Catholic churches, in accordance with the new law separating church and State, resulted in a serious affray to-day in the church of St. Clothilde. More than one hundred persons were injured.

A crowd attacked M. Meunier, Director of Municipal Affairs, who had come to notify the church authorities that an inventory of the church contents was to be taken. M. Meunier was flung down the steps, but was rescued by policemen.

M. Lepine, Prefect of Police, arrived with a company of Republican guards. He was received with hostile cries and dragged forcibly from the building.

Eventually two fire engines were ordered to take up a position near the church so as to be able to necessary to drench the crowd, which obstinately refused to move, the women showing the greatest resistance, opening umbrellas for their protection, and in the meantime chanting psalms.

M. Lepine finally ordered the municipal guards and police to enter the church. Under a shower of broken chairs the officers broke down the doors and the police and municipal guards entered the building. One of the principal officers was severely wounded. Inside the church the congregation had erected barricades, which had to be taken by assault, while the men and women fainted. After the church had been cleared the commissioner proceeded to take the inventory. The Catholics outside were singing canticles.

Church Was Cleared.
The energetic measures taken by the police had the effect of almost completely clearing the church, except at the altar, where a few of the congregation and some young priests stood defiantly brandishing sticks. These were allowed to remain.

The eviction of the remainder of the crowd resulted in the injuring of many persons on both sides, including 50 policemen and guards, and a still higher number of the militant Catholics. During the struggle snatches from the Bible and their rifles snatched from them and they fought with their hands against the people, some of whom were armed with swordsticks.

One of the barricades erected before the church was 30 feet high.

After the people had been driven out of the church, to prevent further interruption of the inventory, placed a triple rank of guards, armed with rifles, around the choir. The commissioner then was enabled to proceed with his work.

Like Church Captured in War.
After the authorities got possession the church presented a curious aspect. All the approaches were held by police and Republican guards, mounted and armed. No one was allowed to approach. Within the church numerous police and guardsmen held the doors and occupied the nave and aisles, while the faithful knelt in the chancel and even on the altar steps, responding to the rosary recited by a priest.

In the centre of the nave, where stood the catafalque of the late Premier Waldeck-Rousseau, was a ten-foot pile of broken chairs. Similar piles were in the aisles.

The clergy, seeking to reduce the ferment, had withdrawn. The Government agent, notebook in hand, was quietly proceeding with the inventory. It was a picture of a church captured in war and held by an overwhelming force.

While the spoils were being counted the faithful few, driven to their last refuge, implored Divine mercy on the sanctuary. Among the devout were many fashionably dressed women, some actually kneeling at the predella.

Several priests and some men who were physically engaged in it told the correspondent that the fight, while it lasted, was one of the hottest. Chairs and seats flew in all directions, and it was a marvel that only small damage was done. Those persons who were hurt were carried off in stretchers to the hospitals.

While this was proceeding in fashionable St. Clothilde's, a stone's throw away the deputies were debating how the inventories could be most energetically enforced. Passions seemed to be steadily rising, and serious collisions appeared to be probable.

M. Lepine was hit three times by missiles. He was badly, but not seriously hurt. Chairs, footstools, stones, knives, and lighted candles were among the things thrown. The severely injured are estimated to number from one to two hundred persons. About two hundred were arrested.

The Catholics do not seem to deserve much sympathy. Their action is regarded as illegal and wrong-headed by the unbiased. The separation law provides that the Church must form associations in order to hold property. The inventories are being made in the interest of the Catholics themselves, so that need to them as associations. Otherwise it will revert to the State. The fault, if any, is in the law, and the cry of "robbers" to which the Catholics rallied against M. Lepine and the officers, is a fact. It may be said, too, that the rioters were in no way all mistaken enthusiasts. Many of them were merely anti-Government partisans, while some were more rowdies, attracted by the opportunity to scrap with the police.

An inventory is to be taken tomorrow in the church at Belleville, the largest in the working-class quarter, which is strongly anti-clerical. If the opposition is renewed there, there will likely be a counter-demonstration, with probably worse results.

Scene in the Chamber.
A fiery scene in the Chamber of De-

puties resulted from the occurrence. M. Allard, a Socialist, attacked the Government. His speech was hooted and applauded by the rival factions until pandemonium reigned. Prime Minister Rouvier made a brief speech in which he declared his determination to apply the Separation Act firmly, but in the most liberal manner possible. He accused the suggestion that the country was on the verge of a religious war. The riots, he said, were far more attributable to a desire to provoke political agitation than to a wounded Catholic conscience.

After more uproar and a temporary suspension of the sitting, confidence was voted in the Government by a majority of 182.

The prefect of the Department of the Seine has issued an order to the clergy instructing them to give up the keys of their churches, and adding that in case of refusal the commissioners are instructed to call on the armed forces for assistance.

Everywhere in France the actual putting into operation of the clause of the Church and State Separation Bill, which provides for the making of inventories of the property of the churches, has aroused a storm of protest. In several provincial parishes Catholics have gathered in the churches and made such strong resistance that the Government commissioners were unable to enter.

CANADA'S CANALS.

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS SPENT; MORE TO BE EXPENDED.

Twenty Years May See the Realization of Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal, Says Mr. Ernest Marceau Before Civil Engineers.

Toronto despatch: The Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, now holding their twentieth annual meeting in Toronto, yesterday passed a resolution that their council be instructed to represent to the Dominion Government the necessity for more complete co-ordination of various surveys conducted by its departments and the securing of permanent records, and the ultimate establishment of a general topographic and geodetic survey scheme. Another resolution supported the Government's reforestation scheme, and the establishment of a Dominion School of Practical Forestry.

It was also resolved to form a branch of the society in Toronto. Instructive papers were read by W. Bell Dawson on "Tide Levels and Datum Planes on the Pacific Coast of Canada," and by W. J. Francis on "Hydraulic Locks on the Trent Canal."

A paper on "Toronto's experience with conduits, with a description of methods adopted in laying the six-foot steel conduit," had been prepared by C. L. Fellows, but in the absence of that gentleman was read by City Engineer Rust. The address of the retiring President, Ernest Marceau, was on "The Origins of Our Canal System."

Our system, although pretty complete, is not yet perfected, and the next twenty years would likely see the realization of the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal, which is well under way. "After these immense works shall have been expended at a probable cost of over \$100,000,000 Canada will be justified in calling a halt in her canal construction."

HOMICIDE RAMPANT.

Chicago is Endeavoring to Check Crime Wave.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 5.—The depth of the people's feelings and purposes regarding crime in Chicago was responsible for two stirring anti-crime meetings. At a meeting of the Anti-Crime League the sentencing of the Anti-Crime League will at once provide funds for the employment of more policemen and reduce the number of bar-rooms.

At a session of the Law and Order League the pastor of Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church, told of the pursuit of a woman member of his congregation by a youth. The incident occurred in the afternoon, and illustrated the prevailing condition which has wrought up public sentiment to a pitch not before known.

It was announced by the State's Attorney that eight judges would sit in the Criminal Court and endeavor to clear the docket, which includes the cases of 90 men and women charged with murder and attempted homicide.

FOUND BODY IN TRUNK.

Former U. S. Marine Killed for His Money.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 5.—The murdered body of Walter P. Dolsen, aged 26 years, discharged from the United States marine corps here on Saturday last, after an honorable service of five years, was to-day found in a trunk which had been purchased by the alleged murderer, into which it is thought he intended to pack the murdered man's clothing and ship the whole away from Norfolk before the murder could be discovered.

Chas. F. Taylor, aged 23, with whom Dolsen had been rooming at a Norfolk lodging house, where the murder occurred, has fled. The crime is laid to him, and the police are now bending every energy to capture him.

Robbery is supposed to have been the motive for the crime.

Dolsen was from Brenton, Wash.

PROHIBITION CARRIED.

Large Majority Given for It in Prince County, P. E. I.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Feb. 5.—At a plebiscite election held to-day in Prince county, a majority of over eleven hundred in 26 out of 48 polls decided in favor of repealing the Scott Act and in favor of prohibition, which is now in force in Charlotte alone, but by virtue of the statute comes automatically in force in other sections of the island when the Scott Act is repealed. The above majority will be increased when the full result of the liquor referendum is heard to retain the Scott Act, and prohibitionists conducted an aggressive campaign.

LURED FROM HOME.

A BOTHWELL GIRL'S EXPERIENCES IN THE CITY OF DETROIT.

She Tells a Strange Story of How She Was Enticed to That City by a Woman Who Pretended Friendship for Her, But Tried to Lead Her Astray.

Detroit, Feb. 5.—Keep me away from that woman. Lock me up and keep me from her."

Pretty 18-year-old Emma Kinzie, giving her home as Bothwell, Ont., pleaded with the officials of the immigration office to keep her from a woman, whom she claimed had lured her from her home to bring her here for immoral purposes.

This woman had come to Bothwell, the girl claimed, and had insinuated herself into her company. Emma and the woman became great friends. The woman asked her to come to Detroit, saying that she could secure a good position for her here. This unsophisticated girl was naturally attracted by a vision of city life.

The pair came to Detroit, the young girl never dreaming of the position that her new friend had for her. The immigration officials found that the strange woman also belonged to Canada, and it was decided to send them back to the Dominion.

This woman had the temerity to come to the immigration office to bid Miss Kinzie good-bye. She thought that she could induce the officials to believe that they were great friends.

Revolt was written on the girl's features, as she saw her face with her yesterday, she shrank from her seducer. The woman was sent back to Canada.

Emma Kinzie was retained a day. The officials sent her back to her home in Bothwell, warning her to be more careful of her associates in the future.

MUST RETURN THE RING.

Engagement Ring Merely a Pledge, Not an Absolute Gift.

A Toronto despatch: Miss Jessie Stein will have to return to Max Esler the diamond ring which that young man presented to her on the occasion of their betrothal some time ago. Max paid \$120 for the ring, as he thought Jessie worth it, but as time went on disagreements arose, until finally the engagement was broken off. Max expected that the ring would be returned, but Jessie viewed it in a different light and insisted that the present had been unconditional. Max refused to acquiesce, and the matter proceeded to the County Court.

Judge Morgan heard the case and yesterday gave his decision against Jessie's defence that she was an infant and that the gift was absolute. He held that it would only look honest absolute on the fulfillment of the contract of which the ring was simply a pledge.

"TO MARTYRS AND ASSASSINS."

Thousands of Soldiers at Vladivostok Honor Riot's Dead.

Vladivostok, Feb. 5.—The funeral of the 37 men who were killed by machine guns on Jan. 23, near the commandant's house, were held in solemn state yesterday. The interments were made with full military honors. The cannon on the hill thundered a salute, while choirs composed of soldiers chanted dirges.

Two immense processions, in which there were thousands of soldiers, sailors and civilians carrying red flags and singing revolutionary songs and headed by the regimental bands escorted the bodies to the cemetery.

The service was conducted by both Catholic and orthodox priests and the coffins were covered with wreaths bearing such inscriptions as "To the eternal memory of the martyrs, and to the eternal shame of their assassins."

RAILROAD RATES.

MR. TOWNSEND DISCUSSES THE BILL IN U. S. HOUSE

Washington, Feb. 5.—Opening what promises to be a week's discussion on the railroad bill, Mr. Townsend, of Michigan, addressed the House for more than an hour to-day, touching on and elucidating practically every phase of the railroad rate-making problem and describing in detail the terms of the Osborn bill. Regarding the question as one of the most important ever before Congress, Mr. Townsend advocated the bill as the correct remedy for the evils which exist, and predicted that, notwithstanding the protests of the roads, greater prosperity would come to them under its provisions than otherwise.

A TRAIN'S QUEER LUCK.

Twice Wrecked in One Trip and No One Hurt.

Winnipeg, Feb. 5.—At 6.15 on Tuesday morning the Northern Pacific train coming to Winnipeg was wrecked. Fortunately no one was hurt. This occurred in North Dakota. When the debris had been cleared from the track and another engine procured the made-up train proceeded. With twenty miles or so covered this second train left the track and the engine turned on its side. There is not a scratch on the engineer, and the conductor, with the passengers, received no injury.

AUSTRALIA'S LAND BILL.

Interest of Money to Purchasers of Agricultural Lands.

London, Feb. 5.—The provisions of the Australian new land bill, which has become law, contain an offer on the part of the Government to those selectors of agricultural farms who pay the whole purchase price, to pay 5 per cent. interest on the money for a period of five years, when the purchaser has the option of surrendering the farms and obtaining back his purchase money, less the sum paid for interest.

AGRARIAN OUTRAGES FEARED IN THE SPRING.

Czar Warns the Peasants That They Must Not Occupy Other Peoples' Property.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 5.—In view of the profound conviction prevailing among the marshals of nobility, members of the Zemstvos and other classes, which are in direct touch with the peasants, that the spring will witness a renewal of agrarian disorders throughout the country on a far more deplorable scale than were before, the Emperor has addressed a plain, outspoken mandate to the peasantry, setting forth that the rights of property are sacred and that the peasants will be violating his will if they attempt to enter into possession of private lands. At the same time His Majesty has assured the peasants that with the co-operation of the National Assembly he will institute measures for their relief.

The Emperor's words were delivered personally to a deputation from the Kurak Government, and will be sent broadcast throughout the Empire, in the hope of counteracting the widespread belief prevailing among the masses of the peasantry that His Majesty had expected the distribution of all private lands and that only the land owners and local officials were hampering the execution of his will.

The Emperor on this occasion addressed the Kurak peasants as "My brothers," and talked to them in simple Russian terms capable of being understood by the most ignorant peasant. He said: "I am most glad to see you. You must know very well that every right of property is sacred to the state. The owner has the same right to his land as you peasants to yours. Communicate this to your followers in the villages. 'Your seeds are dear to me, and I will look after them as did my late father. The National Assembly will soon assemble, and in co-operation with me promote the best measures for your relief. Have confidence in me. I will assist you. But I repeat, always remember that right of property is holy and inviolable.'"

Count Troubetzkoy, who presented the resolutions of the marshals of the nobility to the Emperor, in an interview attributed the agrarian troubles directly to the revolutionary propaganda. He expressed the belief that, in the spring, when the peasants throughout the empire, in preparing to take possession of and sow private lands, will be unable to agree on a division of the spoils and will fall out among themselves. The landowners now are practically doomed. The convocation of the National Assembly is to enable the Government to raise money abroad, set it on its feet and enable it to carry out its plans for the wholesale colonization of Siberia, which is an imperative measure of relief.

FRANCE MUST CONTROL POLICE.

She Must Have a Predominant Voice in the Affairs of Morocco.

Paris, Feb. 5.—Safeguarding France's preponderant political influence in Morocco appears to be the main point of the French programme at the Moroccan conference at Algiers. On other questions France is prepared in a liberal spirit to meet any proposals formulated to the police. Such is the view expressed in quarters enjoying the confidence of the Ministers here, where it is also affirmed that the French delegates are determined to insist on the disclosure of Germany's proposals before making known their own propositions. It is argued that this waiting attitude is justified by the fact that the desire for a conference emanated from Germany, who should therefore take the initiative in declaring her views on the conference.

The French Cabinet possesses the unanimous support of the country in maintaining the principle that France's position in Algeria gives her the right to the predominant voice in Moroccan affairs. Any other solution of the conference would be regarded by the country as a display of weakness and the view is generally expressed that a return to the status quo would be preferable.

A TERRIBLE HANGING.

WARDER FELL INTO PIT WITH CONDEMNED MEN.

One Culpit Protested Innocence During a Long Speech—Another Graped Rope in His Hands in Desperate Attempt to Save His Neck.

London, Feb. 5.—Advices by yesterday's Australian mail give details of a terrible scene which occurred at a triple execution at Fremantle, western Australia.

A Jewish commercial traveller named Mark Leiblig, formerly of London, was at a place called Broomie, in the north-west, and was decoyed on board a pearling lugger lying off the shore at night on the pretence of being shown a valuable pearl which was for sale.

When on board Leiblig, who had a large sum of money in his possession, was brutally murdered and thrown into the sea. Charles Hagen, a Norwegian, and two natives of Manila, men named Espada and Marquez, were found guilty of the crime and sentenced to death.

Hagen was the first man brought out for execution. He delivered a speech which lasted a quarter of an hour, asserting his innocence. Death in his case was instantaneous. The two natives were then brought from the condemned cell with a priest in close attendance.

When the condemned men had reached the gallows they engaged in an angry altercation as to their guilt, and this continued while the nooses were being placed around their necks. The executioner at this stage appeared to lose his presence of mind, and made an effort to check Espada when the latter made an effort to grasp the rope in his manacled hands.

The poor wretch strove desperately to get a grip on the rope above his head with the apparent object of saving his neck. When the lever was pulled Espada's hands were forcibly unclasped by the wardens and the lever moved. Just before the trapdoor fell Espada made a final but unsuccessful attempt to catch the rope in his hands.

Chief Warden Webster, who had been standing with one foot on the trapdoor, fell into the pit with the condemned men when the door was released. Webster fell on his head, and sustained severe injuries. The hangman was terribly affected by the incident, and cried like a child.

FOUL PLAY IS SUSPECTED.

Alleged Murder of Young English Boy Near Buckingham.

Ottawa despatch: Chief Detective McCaskill has been summoned from Montreal to Mason, near Buckingham, to investigate the alleged murder of a young English lad by a farmer named Kelly, for whom he was working. The theory in Masson Village is that the boy was killed by being hit with a pitchfork. No one saw the boy struck, and the only person present when he died, in addition to Kelly, was the parish priest, who arrived just in time to administer the last rites.

Kelly had the coffin and buried the boy without any assistance. There has been no much talk in the vicinity about the case, and the police are on order has been granted for exhuming the remains, and an inquest will be held.

NO ONE IS PAUPERIZED.

ROTHSCHILD'S EMIGRANTS MUST REPAY MONEY ADVANCED.

Fifty Families Leave England for Canada February 13—Provided With Clothes, Food and Money—Plan Permits of Continuous Operation.

London, Feb. 5.—A scheme has been perfected under which Lord Rothschild, at his own expense, will send 200 families to Canada. Fifty of these families will leave England Feb. 13. The scheme forms a basis for a solution of the problem regarding the unemployed of Great Britain.

The emigrants will be provided with clothes and food, the cost of their passages, situations on their arrival and sums of money to guard against emergencies.

The total cost for each adult is placed at \$50, which must be repaid in instalments. It is expected that when the allotted fund shall have been repaid two hundred additional families will be sent to Canada under the same plan. Agents who have made investigations report that there are openings in Canada for 10,000 respectable adults.

MUCH TO MAKE UP.

Big Remittances Needed by Presbyterian Schemes.

A Toronto despatch: The Presbyterian Church needs more money. There are still required \$69,000 for home missions, \$50,000 for augmentation fund, \$65,000 for foreign missions, \$12,000 for French evangelization, \$7,000 for Point-aux-Trembles, \$11,500 for widows' and orphans' fund, \$11,500 for aged and infirm ministers' fund, \$5,000 for Assembly fund, \$11,000 for Knox College, \$4,800 for Queen's College, \$4,200 for Montreal College and \$1,700 for Manitoba College from eastern provinces.

It is impossible to form a correct estimate of how the several funds will stand at the close of the year. The receipts, however, for the past two weeks have been disappointing.

Several contributions for the support of special missionaries in the home mission field and of special missionaries in the foreign mission field have been promised. The committee hopes that those who have made these contributions may find it convenient to forward them to Alexander Warden, in the Confederation Life building.

BLAMES THE POOLROOMS.

Montreal Chief of Police on Youthful Crimes—Burglaries Frequent.

Montreal, Feb. 5.—Three young men are under arrest here, charged with burglary. They give their names as follows: Ernest Courcelle, 130 Drolet street; Arthur Page, 371 Drolet street; and Eugene Lapiere, 335 Clark street. Chief Carpenter said to-day that it was surprising the number of thefts that had been committed during the past year by young men. Poolrooms were in a great degree responsible. Young men went there and joined others that they did not know. They were soon led astray, and the next thing they were arrested for theft. The three young men just brought in appeared to be from respectable families, and he thought something should be done to keep the poolrooms more under control.