CHARGE AGAINST DONALD M'KAY

THE PRELIMINARY HEARING TO-DAY

Will Probably Be Committed for Trial for Murder at Next Assizes.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Donald Mckay, on remand from yesterday, was placed on trial this morning on a charge of murder. As he was without a lawyer, he was not asked to plead. Harold Robertson is acting for the Crown. The following witnesses were called this morning: J. Lines, who first actually discovered that there was something wrong; Constable Harper, who made the first investigation and called in the chief of police and Dectective Palmer, who arrested McKay. Dr. Herman Robertson, who performed the postmortem examination, was called. Mrs. Cowgill was the chief witness as to the actual events which transpired at the house itself. The court adjourned at twelve to be reconvened at 2.30, when Stevens, who was with the woman during the afternoon preceding, will tell his story and Phillips, the motorman will tell of his meeting with the woman on Friday morning last.

The bartender of the Belmont saloon, Morgan by name, and Cummings, the messenger boy who accompanied Mary Cowgill to Tyrell's place, will be the last witnesses for the Crown and will close the case after which McKay will be formally committed for trial in the high court at the next assizes.

Accused was without counsel this morning and consequently Mr. Robertson confined himself to the barest presentation of the facts pending the future trial, when McKay will be defended.

James Lines, when called, detailed how he was working on a house with Tom Jelf overlooking the home of the deceased, John William Tyrell, on the day preceding and succeeding the murder. On the day in question, seeing no one about he went over to investigate. Looking in through the back door, he saw what he took to be the body of the deceased lying on the floor. Turning his head he saw a basin of bloody water. He then notified the police.

Constable Harper was next called and detailed the circumstances surrounding the case as he was acquainted with it. He found the little front gate locked and entered through the large double gate at the side which was slightly open. Entering through the back door which was broken, he found the body of the deceased facing north, face downward, with the arms doubled under the chest and a stick clutched in the right hand. The face lay in a pool of blood and the body was stiff. Making only a cursory examination he reported to headquarters. His examination showed blood in various parts of the room. The body was clothed in a couple of undershirts and a pair of drawers. He discovered a handkerchief in the basin spoken of by Mr. Lines. Upon examining this he found it to be of silk and marked with the letter "M."

Dr. Herman Robertson when called explained the conditions which he found at his postmortem examination. He repeated his statement that death was caused by the fracture of the neck.

Mary Cowgill was next put upon the stand. She stated that her home was at 188 Cook street where she lived in a house rented by McKay. On the day in question she had been around town with Harry Stevens. The circumstances were in the main the same as those given in her original story. She stated this morning that McKay's pet name for her was "Mamie." This was what he called her after he slapped her face on the fatal night at the Klondike. She did not respond but went and got Cummings, the messenger boy, then proceeding to the Osborne saloon she got some brandy and then went home. She left out the banana story this morning and also said she left the Klondike at ten o'clock and not at eleven as at the inquest.

She also stated that Tyrrel had fainted on the Tuesday preceding his death. This occurred in the garden. When questioned she retraced and said When questioned she retracted and said recovered. She was a little mixed in her statement of what occurred at the time McKay broke into the house. It will be remembered that at the inquest witness said McKay did not speak. This morning she said accused on bursting into the room said: "Did I not forbid you to come here," and struck her twice in the face and breast.

Afterwards he struck Tyrrell, knocking him down. It was just here that, after stating that McKay had struck her twice in the first instance, that she contradicted herself and said the second blow was struck when she came back for her shoes, which were by Tyrrel's bed, on which she had been lying. She further stated now that she saw accused strike Tyrrel twice, once after he was down. The handkerchief was one she had given McKay when he was in jail for assaulting Tyrrel before. McKay gave it to her on the night in question to wipe the blood from her face, where he had cut her. McKay was "proper drunk" at the time.

The rest of her story was practically the same as that before told, until she came to her return.

This morning witness said she went into the yard and near the back door while accused went in. Tyrel was moaning at the time. Witness would not admit having discussed the occurrence with McKay at all on Friday. When shown the $5 which McKay gave her, she said it was to buy shoes. She had refused to go with him to the Gorge because she was afarid of him. McKay questioned her alone of the witnesses examined. In response to his question, she admitted that she threw beer in his face before he slapped her face.

Chief Langley, upon being sworn, deposed that he found the body as detailed by Constable Harper. There was blood all over the house. The bed was spattered with it. The walls of the hall were covered with it. The chair in the hall was bloody. There was a piece of paper in the east corner of the bedroom with several large clots of blood upon it. The panels broken from the back were placed at the foot of the door by the hand of some one. He had then gone with Detective Palmer to the Klondike about 6 p.m. and asked the accused to accompany them to the station. Accused was given the usual caution. Replying to questions he had stated that on the night in question he was asleep aboard the Otter on which he was fireman.

Detective Palmer substantiated the chief's story, adding, however, the information that he had discovered a hatchet and a hammer, which were put in as evidence.

FIRE AT TOULON ARSENAL.

Many Men Injured by Falling Walls—Narrow Escapes.

Toulon, April 23.—The fire which broke out at the arsenal here shortly after midnight has virtually been mastered as this dispatch is sent, owing to the almost superhuman efforts of the arsenal employees in fighting the flames. Immense quantities of stores have been burned and damage amounting to many millions of francs has been done. A wall of a storehouse fell in, burying a large number of men, thirty of whom were taken to the hospital.

Some houses occupied by workmen and situated near the arsenal caught fire and collapsed, burying twelve men who, however, were rescued, though most of them were badly injured.

It was ascertained that duplicates of the documents belonging to the Iena commission of inquiry had been saved. The superintendent of the drydocks says that all the endangered men were rescued alive.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

Kennewick, April 22.—Running at the terrific rate of over sixty miles an hour between a heavy grade, a Northern Pacific freight train eastbound was wrecked yesterday morning at Central Canyon, about a mile west of town. Four men were killed. All the bodies were terribly crushed. The men were beating their way.

LIFE STATIONS ALONG COAST

SITES JUST SELECTED BY CAPTAIN GAUDIN

Contracts For Buildings Have Been Let— One Placed at Bamfield

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Captain Gaudin of the marine and fisheries department returned to the city Tuesday on the steamer Cascade coming from the West Coast where he had been selecting sites for the lifeboat stations to be established there. The stations selected are eminently adapted for the purpose and should prove of great service in the life saving along the coast in the future.

One of the stations selected is along the foreshore of the Indian reserve at Clo-oose while the other is on the Indian reserve foreshore at Ucluelet. These in conjunction with the lifesaving station which will be erected at Bamfield will equip the West coast with a system which he had lacked heretofore. Preparations at all these stations well be commenced immediately and within a very short time they will be ready for the reception of the lighthouse system as provided by the lighthouse department at Ottawa.

The contracts for the construction of the stations at Clo-oose and Bamfield have been awarded to John Taylor while the station at Ucluelet will be built by A. H. Lyche. It is not yet known if the contracts for the construction of the lifeboats have been awarded.

Captain Gaudin went up the West coast on the C.P.R. steamer Tees and returned on board the Cascade. The latter vessel is now under charter to and is engaged in lighthouse work in conjunction with the D. G. S. Quadra. Latest advices report that the Quadra is at Prince Rupert engaged in the work of establishing range lights in the harbor there.

STEAMBOAT FOUNDERED.

Went Down When Crossing the River Neva—Thirty-One Persons Reported Missing.

St. Petersburg, April 23.—Many persons were drowned by the foundering of the river steamboat Archangelsk while she was crossing the Neva late Saturday night. Owing to the thickness of the weather the accident was not seen from the shore, but the cries for help of those in distress attracted the crews of two steamboats which hastily went to the scene, only to find that the Archangelsk had foundered, and many were swept under the ice floes.

There is no means for establishing definitely the number of victims. The passage across the river was short and no count was made of the passengers, but according to the police of Okhta, a suburb for which the steamboat was bound, thirty-one persons are missing, all workmen or small merchants of the humbler classes. The steamboat had scarcely any ballast and when she ran sidewise on a big floe she careened and immediately filled and sank. The catastrophe was over within three minutes. Those who were not picked up immediately sank beneath the icy waters. The wreck was located yesterday afternoon lying on the bottom of the river 100 feet from shore. It is impossible for divers to descend, owing to floating ice.

LIBERAL LEADER TO SUPPORTERS

J. A. MACDONALD GAVE SPIRITED ADDRESS

Urged Need of Organization and Dwelt on Record of the Ottawa Government

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

J. A. Macdonald, leader of the Liberal opposition in the provincial legislature, addressed the members of the Liberal Association at the Sir William Wallace hall Tuesday night. There was a fair attendance of the members of the association present, while the Young Liberals' Club was also represented.

Mr. Macdonald, in the course of his address, pointed out the necessity for perfecting the work of organization, and stated that he believed there was no constituency in the province that was not debateable ground. He referred at some length to the Hon. Richard McBride's action with regard to "better terms," and the "value" of his present trip to London.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by the president of the association, R. B. McMicking. In a few words he introduced Mr. Macdonald, stating that the ordinary routine must be suspended as Mr. Macdonald was due in the camp of the enemy that night at the government's dinner to the legislature.

Mr. Macdonald wasted no time in preliminaries, but after a brief reference to the recent election, he proceeded to thank the Liberals of Victoria for their loyal support during the recent election. It was not the Conservatives who had defeated the Liberals at the recent election. It was prosperity. The Conservative papers had raised the cry, "Let well enough alone," and it had proved most potent. That prosperity which was the cause of the cry was not due to any action of the Conservatives.

Continuing, Mr. Macdonald referred to the need for better organization. There is no constituency in the province that may be said to be a safe seat for either a Liberal or a Conservative. Hence the need for care in everything effecting an election. First, there is the need of securing good candidates. Not only men sound in the principles of Liberalism, but men who are strong in the community. In passing Mr. Macdonald eulogized the choice of the Liberals of Victoria at the late election. The four were men who had proved their worth in the legislature.

One element which militated against the Liberals was the fact that there were more than the two old-time parties in the field. Opposition to the party in power was split up. He urged the necessity of endeavoring to bring into affiliation with the Liberal party all the supporters of these that could be secured. In Rossland the effort had proved successful. Though 75 per cent. of the voters were labor men, opposed to a lawyer representing them, yet through the efforts of the Liberal committee in Rossland, which had at no time relinquished the struggle, they had won handily.

In Nelson, in Cranbrook, in Greenwood, through organization, the Liberals had won.

"I believe," said Mr. Macdonald, "Victoria is as Liberal as ever. I am sure that British Columbia will return a solid seven to Ottawa again at the approaching elections. For why should they not?"

He proceeded to outline the work of the Ottawa Liberals during the past ten years. In 1896 Canada was known as one of the colonies of Great Britain. She was practically unknown. Now she is known throughout the world, and hundreds of thousands of immigrants are yearly flocking to her shores. If this continues in the lifetime of every man here, you will see Canada one of the greatest subordinate nations of the world.

The policy of the Liberal government at Ottawa in opening up the West, their tariff policy and the preferential tariff with Great Britain has been responsible for this.

He then proceeded to discuss the relations of the Dominion with the province. Mr. McBride's attitude at Ottawa had been made a campaign cry and might perhaps have influenced the Liberals in the city somewhat. It was not so in the upper country. There they recognized the fact that the mission of the premier was to raise a party cry.

He considered that British Columbians were too apt to take a narrow view of their relations with the Dominion. They forget that there are eight other provinces to be considered. In the matter of "better terms," the position taken by the Ottawa Liberals is absolutely unassailable. The manner in which it was dealt with, by conference, was not a Liberal invention. It was instituted by the Conservatives in 1887.

British Columbia made a contract when they came into confederation. The other provinces were co-partners with them in that contract, which was ratified by act of the Imperial parliament. Hence it was necessary that an agreement as to any change should be entered into by all.

Premier McBride did not take the proper stand in that conference. He should have taken the constitutional ground. When British Columbia went into confederation the custom duties stood at 17½ per cent. They are now at 35 per cent. In spite of the fact that while we do not benefit from that tariff as we are not as yet a manufacturing province, we are paying just double what we did in 1871.

Mr. Fielding recognized this. When Mr. McBride ruched from the conference, the finance minister begged him to go back, offered to accompany him and to use his best efforts to assist him. Mr. McBride would not go, for he had gone to Ottawa, not to secure "better terms," but to gain an election cry.

Continuing, Mr. Macdonald referred to what the Dominion was doing for this province. He referred to the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific, to the bounty on the output from the lead mines.

With a brief reference to the disclosures of the present session, to the Point Grey deal, when the province lost $200,000, and the friends of the government gained it; to the issuing of treasury warrants for $350,000, to be expended on public works at the eve of an election—expending public moneys without public sanction.

After again thanking the Liberals for their support at the last election, Mr. Macdonald sat down.

A vote of thanks was moved by R. L. Drury, seconded by D. G. Cameron, and tendered Mr. Macdonald by the president.

The regular routine business of the meeting then took place.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Hon. president, Hon. Wm. Templeman; president, R. B. McMicking; first vice-president, W. E. Ditchburn; second vice-president, Geo. Glover; secretary, A. B. Fraser, jr.; treasurer, James Paterson; executive, James Bell, Capt. J. G. Cox, E. V. Geiger, Col. F. B. Gregory, Dr. Lewis Hall, T. J. W. Hick, F. Higgins, W. J. Houston, J. F. McIlmoyl, A. B. McNeill, A. McNiven, James Tagg, John Taylor, Walter Walker, W. P. Winsby.

MONTANA BLIZZARD.

Missoula, Mont., April 24.—Western Montana is experiencing a severe blizzard and snow is falling rapidly on the Flathead Indian reservation. The snow is already six inches deep.

ARE SUPPORTING REACTIONISTS

RUSSIAN GOVERNORS ARRIVE IN CAPITAL

Favor Dissolution of Douma on Ground That Debates Are Causing Unrest

St. Petersburg, April 24.—A number of provincial governors have arrived here to support the movement of the Reactionists in favor of a dissolution of parliament of the ground that the debates are causing dangerous agitation and ferment. This it is alleged, is especially noticeable in the provinces where the agrarian disorders of 1905-06 occurred.

The panicky feeling among the Liberals in regard to the possibility of a dissolution of parliament has subsided owing to the cordial manner in which the Emperor received President Golovin yesterday.

The first executive session of the lower house of parliament will be held April 26th when at the request of the minister of war, the house will consider the law fixing the number of recruits for 1907. This is an urgent matter as the law must be promulgated by May 14th.

OANFA HELD AT QUARANTINE

SMALLPOX OUTBREAK ON BOARD LINER

Stricken Men and Passengers Landed at William Head and Vessel Is Fumigated.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

With two cases of smallpox on board, which had developed a week ago while crossing the Pacific, the Blue Funnel liner Oanfa arrived at William Head quarantine station this morning. The stricken men belonged to the Chinese crew, and during the week before the vessel reached quarantine strenuous efforts were made to isolate them from the rest of the crew and the passengers on board.

To-day they were landed and placed in the isolation hospital at William Head, where they will remain for at least a period of eight weeks. The passengers on the liner, consisting of 90 Japanese, were also landed, together with four Japanese cooks. They will be immured at quarantine for eighteen days, which is a sufficient time to allow for a spread of the disease.

On receipt of the news in the city the local agents of the Holt line, Dodwell & Company, proceeded in a launch to the quarantine station. When the state of affairs was ascertained it was decided to wire to the head office of the company on the Pacific Coast at Tacoma and await instructions as to whether the vessel should be fumigated here or proceed to Port Townsend to the quarantine station there.

The Blue Funnel liner Oanfa will be thoroughly fumigated before she puts into either Victoria or the Sound ports to discharge her cargo. It is likely that the process of fumigation similar to that which was recently performed on the liner Empress of Japan will take place at William Head.

The vessel is under the command of Captain W. Cope Lycett who took charge upon its arrival at Liverpool after the last voyage. Captain Lycett is well known in these waters and is on his fourth voyage between here and the United Kingdom. On his three previous trips he was master of the steamer Tangtse, which belongs to the same company.

The Oanfa left Yokohama on the 9th inst. and was due to reach Victoria yesterday. She is one of the large vessels belonging to the company and operated on the trans-Pacific line. Her dimensions are: 480 feet long, 58.3 feet beam, and depth 37.7 feet. The Oanfa is a sister ship to the British steamships Ning Chow and the Keemun.

IS FITTED NE

ARMERIA CARR "SUB

Device Which is Being Adopted By British Navy Installed on United States Vessel

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

On board the United States lighthouse steamer Armeria, which put into port yesterday, is the first and only submarine telephone apparatus which has been seen on the Pacific Coast. The instrument, the working of which is simplicity itself, has not yet been utilized on this coast.

The instrument which is situated in the pilot house is pear shaped, and made of cast iron. On either side of the apparatus, whose central line lies exactly amidships, are bell receivers. Connecting with the instrument is a tube which runs through the vessel, and in it is a wire which protrudes a few inches below the bottom of the ship. The sound is communicated to this wire from bell buoys on practically the same system as wireless telegraphy.

When the sound is first detected, by pressing a button, it can easily be determined whether it lies on the port or starboard side. By turning a small wheel connected with the instrument the exact location of the buoy can be ascertained. At night time a pressing of a button shows electric light in the instrument, and its workings can be seen as in daylight.

Commander Werlich, who is in charge of the Thirteenth Lighthouse district of the United States government, was on board the vessel when she put into port yesterday. He is engaged in superintending the lighthouse work along the American coast, from the north of California and also along the Alaska seaboard. When seen yesterday he stated that his principal work lay in the Columbia river, where there are nearly 100 buoys established. Owing to the effects of the tide these have constantly to be changed, and the changes are so sudden that it is often by means of a vessel grounding that the location of a new sand bank is ascertained. Commander Werlich was on board the Armeria, at the mouth of the Columbia river, when the terrific gale of some weeks ago swept over there. He stated that it was some of the roughest weather he had ever experienced, and that at times the wind reached a velocity of 80 miles an hour. The Armeria was one of the first vessels to clear from shelter when the storm showed signs of moderating.

The Armeria, a vessel of 1,280 tons, was built in New Jersey, and only arrived in Portland from the east coast of America about a month ago. In company with the Columbine and Heather, she is engaged in lighthouse and buoy work for the United States government. She arrived here to restore to the marine and fisheries department a buoy which she had found adrift in Freshwater Bay, between Port Crescent and Port Angeles during the month of February. It is the custom of the Canadian and the United States governments to return to their respective owners these buoys when they are found adrift.

Commander Werlich spent the afternoon with A. J. Dallain, of the marine and fisheries department, who, in the absence of Capt. Gaudin, showed him the various new types of buoys which the Canadian government are installing, or will install, along the British Columbian seaboard.

After lying at the marine and fisheries wharf during the night, the Armeria, Capt. Gregory, sailed for Alaskan waters this morning.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

Two Men Killed and Another Seriously Injured.

Toronto, April 23.—On Saturday morning, at the little village of Conn, about eight miles from Mount Forrest, two men were killed and a third lies in a critical condition. About 9 o'clock a boiler at Bishop's sawmill exploded, entirely wrecking the building, and instantly killed Norman Gilstorf, an employee, aged 21 years, and Pat Cannon, a prosperous farmer, about 45 years of age, who had just arrived with a load to the mill. Bishop is so seriously hurt that his life is despaired of.

The cause of the accident is supposed to have been a defect in the boiler. The shock was so great as to be felt in the other buildings of the village. Canon leaves a wife and several children.

The explosion was followed by a rush of flames, and all the oil-soaked buildings were soon destroyed, as there was no fire-fighting appartus. The employees in the building in which the fire broke out were forced to move quickly to escape.

REPAIR SHOPS BURNED.

New York, April 23.—The repair shops of the New York Central and Hudson River Central railway in the Melrose yards were burned to-day with loss of $100,000. On account of the location of the shops in the midst of half a hundred tracks down in a cut from fifteen to thirty feet below the level of the streets, the firemen had difficulty in saving several cars which stood near the shops, and several near-by freight sheds.

NEW CHINESE MINISTER.

Son of the Late Viceroy Li Hung Chang Will Represent China in London.

Pekin, April 23.—Lord Li Chang Feng, son of the late viceroy Li Hung Chang, has been appointed Chinese minister to London. The new minister is very wealthy. He was formerly minister of Japan and was the second plenipotentiary of China at the time of the Shimoseki peace negotiations after the war between China and Japan.

...RD'S ESTATE.

...ion for Appointment ...tor and Probate ...Will.

...April 24.—Creditors of ...late Lord D. J. Beresford who died in a train wreck in ... on December 24th, 1906, ...application in the District ... the appointment of an ad... and probate of the will. ...plaintiffs is Flora Wolff, the ...who claims to have been the common law wife of Beresford, and to whom he willed ten thousand dollars. The others are persons whose claims a New York lawyer, representing the Beresford family, attempted to discount. The estate is valued at over a million dollars, and consists of land and cattle in Mexico and Canada. After bequeathing ten thousand dollars to Flora Wolff, the will left the remainder of the property to Beresford's two brothers.

...Wolff woman declined to accept the ...ent, claiming a wife's share under the laws of Mexico.

Admiral Lord Beresford, when here some weeks ago, failed to reach a compromise with Flora Wolff and left the other claims to be adjusted by his attorney in New York.

JEWS FEAR OUTRAGES.

Appeal to Russian Premier—Governors Instructed to Take Measures to Prevent Disorders.

St. Petersburg, April 23.—In view of the repeated telegrams from their constituents, reiterating fears of anti-Jewish excesses at the Russian Easter, which begins April 28th, caused by the circulation of the "Black Hundred," publications openly appealing to the Union of True Russian People to slay the Jews, a delegation of members of the lower house of parliament, from the government's pale, called on Premier Stolypin to-day and asked him to give orders for the prevention of such publications. M. Stolypin promised to immediately telegraph to the governors instructing them to take all the measures possible for the prevention of disorder and to reassure the Jewish population that no excesses would be permitted.

DR. WATSON ILL.

Ottumwa, Ia., April 24.—Dr. Jno. Watson (Ian Maclaren), who arrived at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, yesterday, to address the students of Iowa Wesleyan University, was taken seriously ill with tonsilitis and was removed to a hospital. All his engagements have been cancelled.

COMPELLED TO USE FIELD GUNS

TROOPS DEMOLISHED HOME OF BANDIT

Man Killed Several Policemen and For a Time Held Soldiers at Bay

Warsaw, April 24.—A notorious brigand, Stanislaus Lis, the author of many crimes, has been captured at Lublin, 95 miles from here, mortally wounded after the house in which he had sought refuge had been blown to pieces by artillery fire.

Lis when he saw that a detachment of police was advancing on the house, barricaded himself within and opened fire on the police, killing several of them. Troops were summoned to the assistance of the police, but they were unable to dislodge the bandit.

Finally several quick firing field-pieces were brought up and trained on the house. Eight shells hit the building, which was demolished after which the infantry stormed the ruins and found Lis desperately wounded, trying to re-load his revolver which he had emptied at the attacking party.

Lynch Law

Lodz, Russian Poland, April 24.—Lynch law has been inaugurated by the Nationalists to end the Socioalist outrages here.

Having captured one of three Socialists, who murdered a 15-year-old girl the Nationalists took the prisoner to the outskirts of the city, tried him, sentenced him to death by hanging and carried out the sentence.

Last week's victims of Nationalists and Socioalists numbered twenty-three killed and fifty-seven wounded.

The majoriety of the casualities were among the Socioalists.

THE RUEF TRIAL

Only Four Jurors Have Been Accepted. —Fresh List of Talesmen Ordered.

San Francisco, April 24.—The last talesman of the venire, John H. Curtis, a mill manager, was examined yesterday upon the resumption of the Ruef trial. He confessed to having a positive opinion of the guilt or innocence of Ruef and was at once excused.

Judge Dunne ordered that a fresh venire of seventy-five or one hundred names be issued. An adjournment for two days was taken to give Ellsor Biggy time to summon the venire.

Four jurors have been accepted by both sides and sworn. Up to this point the prosecution has exercised three of its five peremptory challenges and the defence five of its ten challenges.

The cases of Mayor Schmitz, comprising five charges of alleged extortion in connection with the French restaurants, have been continued for three weeks.

It is now said that any officials of the United Railroads placed on trial on charges of alleged bribery in connection with the granting of the trolley franchise will plead that they were blackmailed and that the party or parties to whom any money was paid had no legal or official connection with the city government.

It has been announced that the United Railroads hearing will not go on until the police investigation has been cleared up.

ONTARIO VILLAGE VISITED BY FIRE

HOTEL, STORES AND RESIDENCES DESTROYED

One Thousand Dollars and Free Site For Anglican College at Calgary

Tweed, Ont., April 23.—The village of Stoco, three miles from here, was visited by a disastrous fire yesterday. Two stores, one hotel, two blacksmith shops and several residences were burned. The fire started in the roof of Louis Aller's general store, and, fanned by a gale, spread rapidly. The places destroyed were: Louis Aller's store and outbuildings; Mrs. Hinch's hotel, barns and sheds; a dwelling owned by Sister Doland and occupied by Benjamin Badgely; also a blacksmith shop and barns; Pat. Mulloney's blacksmith shop, unoccupied, and W. A. Canafie's residence and barns; R. Hay's general store and residence; John Mulloney's residence. The total loss will exceed $15,000, with insurance amounting to about $6,500.

The Cayuga Murder Trial

Cayuga, Ont., April 23.—Conflicting testimony of the most pronounced character from some half dozen parties, who remained unshaken, marked the continuation of the evidence for the defence in the Cayuga murder trial yesterday. Foremost in this respect was the testimony of Robt. Curry, of Port Colbourne, and brother of Matty Perkins, and G. E. Macarthur, of Thorold, a relative by marriage, who swore positively that the pill box found by Provincial Detective Greer after the arrest was not there when they prosecuted a search for tablets some days before. The defence doctors came forward, one of them, Dr. Graham Chambers, a professor of the college of pharmacy, who has made a special study of poisons, with the opinions that Henry Perkins was a sufferer from a chronic form of Bright's disease, and as the result of a chill he developed acute anaemia and his condition, perhaps aggravated by strychnine, caused death. A simple explanation as to how the word ptomaine got into the back of prisoner's memorandum book was given by Mrs. Romaine, a sister, who recalled a discussion arising at the time of the mysterious poisoning of a wedding party near Hamilton some months ago. Matty Perkins remarked that Henry's illness at one time might have resulted from a similar cause. The word the prisoner made a note of, she said, for the sole purpose of consulting her husband. The defence counsel inspected for the first time the statements taken by the crown officers from Mrs. John Macdonald, and made the most of the methods adopted. Nearly all the evidence for the defence was in at the hour of adjournment. Matty Perkins seems to be confident of acquittal. Only once yesterday was she moved to tears, and that was when a conversation with her husband was recalled.

Mentioned for President.

Toronto, April 23.—The name of Principal Falconer, formerly president of the Theological College, Halifax, is being prominently mentioned for the presidency of Toronto University.

Secure Increase.

Toronto, April 23.—The strike of the metal polishers, buffers and platers, that has been in progress in the establishment of James Morrison for the past four months, has been settled. The men are to receive a minimum scale of $2.75 per day, their original demand.

Cabmen on Strike.

Toronto, April 23.—Toronto cabmen's strike involves 750 men. Only forty non-union drivers can be found in the city. Undertakers are unable to conduct funerals and are making arrangements for mourners to go by street cars and automobiles. Hearse-drivers do not belong to the union, but are told that unless they join the union the drivers will now follow the remains. The demand for automobiles is enormous, and liveries are sending out wagons and renting vehicles of all descriptions in places of cabs without drivers.

Fire at Macoun.

Winnipeg, April 23.—At Macoun, Sask., fire early this morning destroyed Seaton's store, the Northern bank and post office, with all the mail. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

Contract Awarded.

Winnipeg, April 22.—The committee of the Y. M. C. A. to-day awarded the contract for the new $60,000 building.

For College.

Calgary, April 23.—E. H. Riley, M. P. P., of Gleichen, has donated $1,000 and a free site to the Bishop of Calgary for an Anglican College to be known as the Bishop Pinkham College. The gift was made today, the anniversary of the Bishop's consecration as bishop 20 years ago and the thirty-ninth of his service in Western Canada. Mr. Riley and his brother also undertook, if agreeable to the bishop, to pay off the balance due on St. Barnabas' church, Hillhurst, a suburb of Calgary, as a memorial to their mother whose death occurred a short time ago.

Grand Trunk Pacific.

Fort William, Ont., April 23.—The Grand Trunk Pacific fired up their first engine on the Lake Superior division yesterday morning and commenced switching under their own steam. Officials of the road still affirm the company will assist in moving the crop of 1907 to the lake front.

Railway Construction.

St. John, N. B., April 23.—J. J. Lyons, engineer in charge of the construction of the Quebec-Grand Falls section of the Grand Trunk Pacific, is in St. John. When seen to-day, Mr. Lyons stated that work will commence on this section in the first week of May. At present there is about two feet of snow in the district where operations are to be begun. Asked how long it would take to construct the Quebec-Grand Falls section Mr. Lyons said two years would elapse anyway before work is completed.

THE MONGOLIA UNINJURED.

Moji, Japan, April 23.—An examination of the Pacific Mail steamer Mongolia made by divers after she had been refloated yesterday established the fact that she had not sustained any damage beyond the loss of an anchor, the result of grounding in Hayatomo Strait yesterday morning. Previous to proceeding for Yokohama and San Francisco the Mongolia re-shipped the portion of her cargo which had been transferred to barges in order to lighten her.