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SIXTEENTH YEAR MONDAY MORNING MAY 13 1895. ONE CENT.

Senate Rdg Rm 22ap95

MARTHA WELLS HYAMS IN THE WITNESS BOX

The Sister of the Dead Boy Tells Her Story.

AND FALLS IN A FIT OF HYSTERICS

A Scene Unparalleled in the History of Mankind.

The Wife of the Prisoner Harry Hyams Goes Into Details as to the Relations of the Two Families—After Describing How She Married the Man Whom the Crown Says Murdered Her Brother and Lived With Him as His Wife for Eighteen Months She Suddenly Falls to the Floor in a Heap and the Court Is Adjourned—Not a Dollar of the $32,000 Insurance Left—Mr. Osler Asks That the Attempt to Place Two Hundred Thousand Dollars Insurance on Martha's Life Be Admitted as Evidence.

Spectators at the trial of the Hyams twins at the York Assize Court Saturday witnessed a sight scarcely paralleled in the history of mankind: a wife testifying against her husband on a charge of murder, and assisting to consign him to an ignominious death!—a scene where the laws of nature were violated because justice demanded the blow!

Martha Hyams, the sister of the boy whom the Crown alleges her husband and his twin brother murdered, was in the witness box for three hours, and told in detail the relations between the Hyams and Wells families from their first meeting in 1889 until the arrest of the accused. There was a permanent pallor on the child-wife's face throughout, and her tones were so touching, so plaintive, breathing forth such a soul of wretchedness and of woe that every listener was mute and silent.

It is doubtful if there was ever seen in any human countenance before such an expression as that in hers while she was testifying—pity, awe, terror, all struggling together. Every time the name of her brother was mentioned her features writhed as if her heart were fighting with its anguish. To add to the solemnity of the occasion, though it was still mid-afternoon, the air had grown dark in the courtroom in consequence of the tempest which threatened, and the witness seemed to shrink within herself and cower like a shelterless bird in a storm, her lips drawn sharply over the mouth as if to conceal some secret which she scarcely dare breathe to herself, but which, buried in the recesses of her bosom, cowered among the ruins of her peace.

Attacked With a Fit of Hysterics.

Mr. Osler had spoken of her marriage, and added, "And you lived with him until January last," when the pallor of the woman's face suddenly intensified, her lips trembled so that she could scarcely articulate the word, "Yes," and with a depth of misery in the plaintive wail that was heartrending she called out, "Oh! oh!" and sank in a huddled, pitiful heap towards the floor, in a fit of hysterics. Mr. W. G. Murdoch, of counsel for the defence, occupied a seat immediately beneath the witness box and caught her as she was falling. County Crown Attorney Curry, her sister, Mrs. Aylesworth and several lady friends rushed to her assistance and she was carried to the judge's room and a physician summoned. It was evident that her testimony could not be proceeded with, and she was sent home in a cab and the court was adjourned until this morning.

During the time that the witness was giving her testimony the features of the two prisoners were very pale. When she toppled from her chair the face of her husband grew white as paper and damp with the dews of terror, and then became intensely livid, while Dallas' face became almost purple.

The Attempt to Insure Martha's Life.

When the examination of Mrs. Hyams is resumed this morning application will be made to introduce evidence showing that the prisoners attempted to insure the life of the witness for $200,000 at a time when they were in embarrassed circumstances and not able to pay the premiums. "We propose," said Mr. Osler to His Lordship Saturday evening, "to put this evidence in to show why Mrs. Hyams left her husband." Although this transaction occurred subsequent to the murder, the Crown prosecutor claims that it is admissible, and quoted a New South Wales decision and cases cited therein in support of his contention.

Should His Lordship permit the introduction of the testimony it may explain the remarkable circumstance heretofore unknown in Canada of a woman voluntarily testifying against her husband, charged with murder. While the argument as to the tendering of this evidence was in progress, the jury were excluded at the request of prisoners' counsel, although Mr. Osler said that he failed to see why anything bearing on the case should be said outside the hearing of the men summoned to try the issue.

The First Instance on Record.

Under common law Mrs. Hyams could not testify against her husband, but the Evidence Act of 1893 permits either husband or wife to testify, although neither can disclose communications made to the other during their marriage. Here is the clause:

Every person charged with an offence, and the wife or husband, as the case may be, of the person so charged, shall be a competent witness, whether the person so charged is charged solely or jointly with another person. Provided, however, that no husband shall be competent to disclose any communication made to him by his wife during their marriage and no wife shall be competent to disclose any communication made to her by her husband during their marriage.

The Evidence Admissible.

When Mr. Osler announced that he purposed calling Mrs. Hyams, Mr. Lount asked that the jury retire while the admissibility of the evidence was argued. The jury filed out and Mr. Lount said that while a wife was not a non-competent witness under the code, yet, under the common law, husband and wife were one. Until the passage of the code a wife could not be called to testify against her husband. Now we have this enactment under which a wife, if she chooses, may become a witness, but cannot be forced by the Crown to do so. The same enactment permits an accused person to testify in his own behalf. I hold that the amendment was only passed in order to free the prisoner charged with an offence from restraint, and that the section only goes and was intended to go to the extent of affording freedom of the husband to give evidence and freedom of the wife at his instance, and only at his instance, to give evidence in his behalf. There was no intention to alter the common law, but the measure was passed only for the purpose of providing the prisoner with the opportunity of availing himself of his wife's testimony. Therefore the wife is not a competent witness and cannot give evidence against her husband. While a competent witness at the request of the person charged, she is not a competent witness against his desire. I submit that this is the construction of the code: The prisoner is competent and may call himself. His wife is competent and may be called by him, but is not a competent witness against him. The only judgment I have been able to find bearing on the subject is the People against Wood, New York. There is nothing in our courts, nor can I find an English authority. The question rarely arises of a wife anxious to give evidence against a husband, and therefore no cases are cited.

Mr. Osler submitted that the meaning of the amendment was plain, and it was this: Prior to this enactment the wife was not competent; under it she is made competent.

Judge Street: I have no doubt whatever on the question. If the counsel for the Crown presses the matter I see no reason whatever for excluding her testimony. To be sure, the statute before excluded her. Now the statute says she is a competent witness.

Mr. Lount asked for a reserved case, but His Lordship said counsel could discuss the question at the end of the trial. He saw no reason now for reserving a case if there was one to reserve.

Mrs. Hyams Testifies.

When the court resumed after recess Mrs. Hyams, weary of body and sad of heart, took a seat in the witness box. She was attired in a fashionable half-mourning costume of black, with mauve dots. She wore a black picture hat, with ostrich plumes. The witness, who is a thin, fragile woman of highly-nervous temperament, was in a perceptible tremble from the outset of her examination, and had constant recourse to a bottle of salts which rested beside her on the stand. Her voice was so low and tremulous that her replies to questions could not be heard at the barristers' table, and Mr. Osler, who stood within two or three feet of the witness during her examination, had to repeat her answers. She sat facing the west window, and never once looked at her husband, whom she in every instance referred to as "Mr. Hyams." According to the story she told she went to her bridegroom's arms with bitterer tears than they say young girls ought to shed at the threshold of the bridal chamber. The witness proceeded to tell how she first became acquainted with the prisoners at 640 Spadina-avenue, when she was living with her sisters and brothers in a small furnished house. There was an advertisement in the paper for apartments; she answered it and the two prisoners and their mother saw the rooms and came to live with them. While she was visiting at Muskoka Harry Hyams, who was staying at Port Carling, came to Bala to visit her. Friendship resulted from that and he returned to the city with her. Harry Hyams told her that he could not marry her until his mother died. She became engaged to him in that way, with that understanding, after she returned from Muskoka in the fall of the same year that she met him. After her return from Muskoka she continued to reside in Toronto until her elder brother, Harry Wells, sailed for Europe. Meantime in September, 1889, her sister was married to Aylesworth. In the following November she went to Oshawa to reside. There was no communication in the shape of letters between her and Harry Hyams while she was in Oshawa, as there had been a sort of quarrel or coolness between them. Several letters written by the prisoner to Martha Wells during the year 1891 were put in and identified by witness as being in the handwriting of Harry Hyams. She received the four telegrams produced and signed by Harry Hyams in February, 1892. A letter addressed to her husband and signed T. W. Horn, which came into her possession Sept. 25, 1893, while she was residing in Montreal, was tendered as evidence.

Witness explained that there was an understanding by which any communications as to her money was to come to her. It had been enclosed in a letter addressed to her.

A Question of Privilege.

Mr. Lount objected to the admission of the letter, on the ground of privilege. Mr. Horn was solicitor for the prisoners and communications between them, he claimed, were privileged. Mr. Lount also claimed that as the amended code did not come into force until 1893 witness was not a competent witness to speak of events prior to that date.

Mr. Osler, in reply, stated that the date of the crime was immaterial. The law of evidence clearly covered the objection raised.

Mr. Osler said he did not intend to ask the witness to disclose any communications between husband and wife.

Then Mr. Lount claimed that the law was intended to apply to disclosures which the prisoner would not have made except for the fact that he was about to make the witness his wife.

His Lordship decided that he would admit the testimony, and the Horn letter was put in. In the course of the discussion Mr. Osler intimated that he intended to call upon Horn to give evidence, and to claim that Mr. Horn had no privilege. The Crown says broadly that the object of the killing was to secure the insurance, and that any letters passing which have bearing on the reaping of the fruits of the crime are evidence. However innocent the solicitor may be it is not his privilege.

Then the evidence of Mrs. Hyams was proceeded with. When the prisoners were urging her brother to place the insurance on his life, Willie said that the premiums were larger than his income would allow him to pay. She heard Harry Hyams tell Willie that if he would allow his name to be used, Harry Hyams would pay the premiums, and give Willie $2500 at the end of three years. If Willie lived the Hyams were to get the insurance, if he died witness was to be the beneficiary. Harry Hyams and witness were at the time engaged to be married.

Witness continued: Mr. Hyams always gave me to understand that he would never get married while his mother lived, and, as she was very old and ill, I thought it reasonable. About two weeks before Christmas he said he was getting tired coming to see me day after day, and year after year, and we had better get married. Willie objected, unless he told his family and his mother. Harry Hyams then said he would write to my mother, and led me to believe that he had written to his mother, who was then in Florida, and was awaiting an answer when my brother's death occurred.

A few days afterwards I asked Harry Hyams if he had received an answer from his mother, and he said he had, but she said nothing about the marriage.

The Day Before the Tragedy.

The day before Willie's death when Hyams called to see witness she told him that he had been promising Willie $1000 day after day, and he was very much annoyed. Witness told Hyams if he had not the $1000 to tell Willie, and to tell him the day he could pay it. Harry Hyams replied that he had the money on Saturday, but he could not get it out of the express office, and Willie would receive it on Monday sure. Then a telegram was written out by Willie addressed to Uriah Jones, saying that he would be down Monday, and the telegram was sent by Harry Hyams from Curry's drug store. It was arranged that Willie, Harry Hyams and witness should go to Pickering on the noon train Monday.

Willie then retired and Harry Hyams told witness to speak to her brother about getting down earlier Monday morning, as he was a little dilatory in the mornings. He also left some lists with witness to give to her brother-in-law, with instructions that he should get reports upon them the first thing in the morning.

Willie left the house at 8.45 Monday morning and Aylesworth a short time subsequently. After lunch the same day Harry Hyams came to the house. After he had been assisted to the bedroom by her brother-in-law, witness asked him if her brother was hurt and he replied that he was hurt on the shoulder, but not to be frightened as he did not think he was hurt very bad.

Said Expressman Fox Was There.

Some time after Aylesworth came in and told witness that her brother was dead. She then asked Harry Hyams about it and he said: "Mina, I assure you I was not there. All I know about it is that when I returned from the barber shop, and seeing no one, I went down into the cellar and found Dallas fainting across Willie. Fortunately Expressman Fox was there."

Witness, continuing, explained that Harry Hyams said Expressman Fox came into the warehouse behind him, and that they got a cab and sent Dallas home.

Harry told the witness that the weight had fallen upon Willie, and that he and Expressman Fox had lifted it off.

Harry Hyams remained at witness' house all day. He said that he had hurt his back very much lifting the weight off.

Two or three days later the witness, who was then ill and confined to bed, spoke to Dallas about the occurrence. He said that he went into the office of the warehouse to write a letter to his wife. He heard a terrible crash, and on going down to the basement he saw Willie there, and it made him sick. That's all the explanation she got, although she had often asked for additional facts. Neither of the brothers would ever talk of the affair, however.

Hurry's Linen Spotted With Blood.

Going back to the appearance of Harry Hyams when he first came into the house the day of the tragedy, witness said that Harry Hyams' right hand was bleeding and he was very much agitated. She noticed that his linen was spotted with blood. There were very fine spots of blood on the front of his shirt, and his cuffs were badly spotted.

Then the witnesses proceeded to speak of the disposition made of the moneys she received from the insurance companies. She received $2000 from the Covenant Mutual on Feb. 23, 1893, and deposited $1700 in the Home Loan, paying the funeral expenses of her brother with the balance. This $1700 she gave to Harry Hyams to invest for her. He explained that he had an opportunity of buying some manufactory, and witness gave Harry Hyams a cheque for the amount two days after she received it. The cheque, which was written by Hyams with the exception of the signature, was put in as an exhibit. Martha detailed the conversation which took place between Hyams and herself with respect to the money. Hyams came to her and said he would like to get the money to purchase some unfinished pianos. She replied that she did not want to let him have it then, for him to wait until after their marriage.

It was insurance that Willie himself had placed on his life, and she wanted to keep it on that account. Hyams said he did not have the money to spare himself, that she would be getting the other insurance money, and she could put this amount back. Then witness gave him her bank book. He subsequently returned and said that they would not give him the money without a cheque, and she signed the cheque he had written out.

Got $6500 Before the Marriage.

In April Harry Hyams gave her back $200 of the $1700, and she deposited it in the Yonge-street branch Imperial Bank prisoner having requested her to transfer her account. On March 8, 1893, she deposited in the bank $29,838.09, the sum she received from the New York Life Insurance Company. The policies totalled $31,000, but from this amount was deducted the balance of the year's premiums.

Within a fortnight thereafter she had advanced $6500 to Harry Hyams by cheques, as follows:

March 30	$600 00
April 8	50 00
J. Jackson, April 8	200 00
William Stone, April 12	250 00
William Lee, April 14	600 00
Dr. McPherson, April 18	1,900 00
Alex. Crane, April 18	2,500 00

The last two cheques were the final ones she issued before her marriage. Harry Hyams told her Dr. McPherson was building two new houses, and the $1900 was an excellent loan. The Crown claim that, as a matter of fact, the $1900 was paid to retire a chattel mortgage placed on their furniture before the day of the tragedy. The two cheques were sent to her by a messenger, with a note from Hyams, asking her to sign them, as he had secured a good loan.

Immediately after the marriage the money began to go out with greater rapidity. Another attempt was made by the defence to exclude the testimony as to the cheques signed after the marriage on the ground that it came within the provisions of the act excluding communications made between husband and wife.

His Lordship failed to see how a cheque paid by the wife to the husband could be twisted into a disclosure made by a husband to a wife.

Not a Dollar Left.

Then the witness proceeded to pick out the cheques which were for her own personal expenses. There was one for $4750 to her sister, Mrs. Aylesworth, and a second dated Sept. 30, 1893, made to Dallas Hyams for $7964, endorsed by Dallas and T. W. Horn, her solicitor.

Then Mr. Osler asked. "Now, Mrs. Hyams, what money have you left?"

"I have none," said the witness.

Mrs. Hyams then told of her marriage to Harry Hyams on May 9, 1893. She went to the Bishop Strachan School at the commencement of the Easter term. On the day she signed the two cheques for $1900 and $2500 she heard something. In consequence of what she heard she asked Harry Hyams if it was true that the furniture in their house

Continued on Fifth Page.

NEWFOUNDLAND IS EXCITED

SECRETARY BOND LEAVES SUDDENLY FOR OTTAWA.

The Contractor for the Trans-Island Railway Is With Him—It Is Presumed That Britain Will Not Build the Road and He Comes to Revise the Terms of Union.

St. John's, Nfld., May 12.—There was a startling development in the confederation question Saturday night. Hon. Robert Bond, Colonial Secretary, who was one of the delegates to Canada last month, sailed unexpectedly, bound for Ottawa, to continue the negotiations. The executive council held a meeting all day for the purpose of considering the situation. The members and the executive deny flatly that they have received any answer from Canada, as stated by the Dominion Finance Minister, Mr. Foster, yesterday in the Dominion House of Commons. They explain that terms have been mailed, but not telegraphed. Many members of the party say that this evasion was decided upon in order to obviate the necessity of giving any information to the supporters of the confederation. The suddenness of Saturday's move upset everybody's calculations. No person can explain its true significance. The confederates say that they have gone to adjust final matters with the Dominion Government, while the opponents to confederation contend that confederation has been abandoned, and that they have gone to the United States in the hope of negotiating a loan for the purpose of extricating the colony out of its present difficulties. This has been the base of the Whitewayite alternative policy in regard to the confederation from the first, and they are hopeful that American business men trading with Newfoundland will be willing to subscribe a loan on the promise of retrenchment in local affairs and the mortgaging of the customs revenues.

The Railway the Difficulty.

Colonial Secretary Bond's journey to Ottawa together with R. G. Reid of Montreal, the contractor for the Newfoundland Railroad, is to bring to an end the difficulties respecting the completion of the railroad, which is one of the most important conditions of federation negotiations. Should Great Britain not agree to bear a portion of this obligation, it will necessitate a revision of the terms of union, and will probably imperil the success of the negotiations. Should the negotiations fall through, Great Britain will be obliged to intervene on June 30 and reduce Newfoundland to the condition of a Crown colony.

Some Light on the Terms.

The Montreal Gazette's correspondent in St. John's writes: About the delay in receiving a final answer from Canada, I may venture to throw a little light on it. The debt of Newfoundland is at present between ten and eleven millions of dollars. But the Northern and Western Railway, half of which is already built, will when completed entail a further debt of over five millions of dollars. It would be safe to say that, with this and the floating debt, the total indebtedness of the colony next year will reach sixteen millions of dollars. Now, this is a heavy burden for Canada to shoulder, especially at a time like this. She would not object to assume the present debt of ten millions, but when five or six more have to be added the matter looks formidable. Great Britain has long desired a union of all the North American provinces. Newfoundland remaining out in the cold has long been a source of incessant worry and care to England, especially as she has proved very intractable and troublesome in connection with the French shore question. In every way it would be a most desirable thing, as far as Great Britain is concerned, that the colony should join Canada. Would it not be, therefore, most reasonable to suppose that if some serious difficulty presented itself, imperilling the consummation of that union, Great Britain might be asked to lend a helping hand to remove such obstacles? Especially would such a request seem reasonable when it is remembered that the Imperial treaties entered into long ago placed Newfoundland under great disadvantages and retarded her progress most seriously. England has never done anything to help the colony, and might very properly be asked to assume these additional five or six millions of dollars required to complete the railway, leaving ten millions to Canada. That railway must be completed if Newfoundland is to have any chance in turning to account her great natural resources. The unification of the island with the Dominion could not be carried out without the railway. To allow it to stop for want of funds to complete it would be a suicidal policy.

Confederation Feeling Growing.

Here the tide in favor of confederation is swelling rapidly. Even the most extreme anti-confederates, when hard pressed, admit there is no other course open to us. Judging from the rate of importations now going on, our revenue is not likely to exceed $800,000. It is needless to say the public services and the interest on our debt cannot be met with such a revenue as this. Bankruptcy is coming in the near distance. Interest on debentures in London and here will be due July 1, and if not met the colony will be posted as a defaulter, and everyone knows what that means. The acceptance of confederation averts all this and assures a new and prosperous departure for the colony.

Ask for delicious "Salada" tea.

Arbor Day.

Arbor day, continued Monday and Tuesday at Leslie's nurseries. Splendid stock at half price. Telephone 1980, 1104 Queen-street east.

Island Delivery.

Michie & Co. have made arrangements for prompt and efficient delivery of all orders for ale, wine, groceries, etc. ed

To feel buoyant and cheerful use Adams Tutti Frutti after meals. It aids digestion wonderfully Refuse imitations.

The patent pipe sifter, enclosed in each 10c package Tonka smoking, fills the bill. Try it.

Ask your shoe dealer for Cerol Russet Dressing. Price 15 cents.

Eggs 11c per doz., Redpath gilt sugar 3 1-2c. Peas, corn, tomatoes 7c per tin, potatoes 70c per bag. John Miller & Co., 77-81 Queen-street west. 246

It is guaranteed that no one who uses Mount Clemens Sprudel regularly will suffer from biliousness.

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitor and experts. Bank Commerce Building, Toronto

Monumental.

D. McIntosh & Sons, the leading sculptors, have best designs and most complete facilities for turning out best work in monuments, etc., in the Dominion. Showrooms, 524 Yonge-street; works, Yonge-street, Deer Park. 146

Beaver, "the gentleman's chew," can now be had in thin plugs. d

Sprudel and Tokay are solhd at all first-class hotels and clubs.

TRYING TO STARTLE "THE COUNTRY."

A GREAT WASTE IN POLITICAL FIRE-CRACKERS.

THE BULLET GRAZED HER HEAD

In Exhausting His Ammunition Fred Colby Nearly Ended a Couple of Lives Saturday Night

As Mr. Robert Watson and family, 129 Shuter-street, were sitting down to their evening meal on Saturday about 6 o'clock the sharp report of a rifle was heard, followed by a crashing of glass, and to their surprise it was found the ball had passed through the south dining-room window of the residence, within a few inches of the little 5-year-old daughter, who was standing playing there, passing across the dining-room, through the north window across the verandah, entering a window of the drawing-room, and spent itself against an inside shutter. It was picked up on the floor, having in its flight passed in a direct line through where Mr. Watson had been sitting ten seconds previously. Sergeant Detective Reburn followed the case up and found that a rifle had been fired from the stable of Mr. John Sheridan, 177 George-street, 100 yards distant, by a lad 17 years of age, Fred Colby of 105 Wilton-avenue, a member of the Q.O.R. The excuse he gave was that he wished to exhaust his ammunition. The firing of rifles in the city is getting altogether too common. Last night a ball penetrated the fence surrounding Mr. Thomas Watson's residence on the Island.

Ask for delicious "Salada" tea.

Canada's Horse Market.

Messrs. Silver & Smith call special attention to their great special sale Tuesday next, when they will sell, without reserve, one hundred horses of all descriptions, including a number of very valuable animals. Lady Thornbury is the most perfect animal they have ever offered. She was imported from Kentucky by Mr. Hodgins of Picton. This gentleman is noted for the high class horses he puts on the market. Price with him is no object. He has a beautiful half-mile track on his farm, and it is said by horsemen that he has the fastest young pacer in the world. It is worth a trip to his beautiful home to see this valuable animal go once around the track. He says Lady Thornbury is perfect, and in her class she cannot be beaten. Under a saddle she has no equal.

Don't suffer from indigestion one day longer. Buy a package of Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti. Refuse imitations.

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

There is no doubting the fact that Canada is the most healthy country on earth. The death rate in the Commercial Traveler's Mutual Benefit Society to date is fifty per cent. lower than last year. Good risks means cheap insurance. 461

Arlington Hotel.

This elegant, comfortable hotel offers every inducement to those desiring permanent winter accommodations.

The nicest new thing out is Sutton's all new billiard tables and parlor, 130 King W

Tokay and Sprudel

We are agents in Canada for the celebrated California Tokay Wine from the St. Clara Valley, and Sprudel Mineral Water, bottled at the famed Mount Clemens Springs. Physicians recommend Tokay and Sprudel on account of their purity. They blend together perfectly and make an excellent tonic. Sprudel sweetens the stomach and Tokay strengthens the system. Wm. Mara, 79 Yonge-street.

Turkish baths, day and night, 204 King st

Sprudel is a specific for dyspepsia and cures cases where all other known remedies have failed.

Turkish baths, bed for all night bather

Not Bad.

Goods that are not bad are flooding the market, while really better articles are chiefly confined to the better class of stores who are resisting the tendency to cheapen everything, and cheap foods are the most to be avoided of all cheap things. Michie & Co. have always sold the best, and only the best. ed

The World will resume their Island delivery on Monday, May 13.

FASTER BOATS MUST CARRY MAILS

The Dominion Liner Labrador Detained at Rimouski Last Night for British Mails.

Montreal, May 12.—The news that the Dominion Line steamship Labrador was to carry the mails this trip was received with great satisfaction on Change Saturday. D. Torrance & Co. received a telegram from the Postmaster-General to the effect that the Labrador was to be detained at Rimouski until the arrival of the mails, which were expected at 8 p.m. on Sunday. The mails were to have been sent by the Allan Liner Laurentian, but the pressure brought to bear upon the Postmaster-General by the Boards of Trade of Toronto and Montreal has evidently impressed Sir Adolphe upon the importance of having a fast mail service to Canada.

British Mail Officer Walmsley, who is at St. Lawrence Hall, was called upon shortly before midnight Saturday by two of the Messrs. Allan. The result of the conference was that as Mr. Walmsley had not received orders for transference for the Postmaster-General all mail bills were made out for the Laurentian. Despite this the Allans felt uneasy and immediately secured passage on a freight train to Ottawa. Walmsley left for Rimouski at 8 a.m. Sunday, in charge of the mails, and the Labrador left Rimouski at 8 to-night with them.

The Dominion fast liner Vancouver will also carry mails.

THE UNEXPECTED HAPPENED.

It Always Does, and Then Everybody Says I Knew It Would.

It was too bad for the mirthful May to change her mood and copy her fitful sister, April, just when our brave soldier boys had bidden their wives and sweethearts to be sure and come out and see the church parade. The air was chill and the gaiety of the new spring attire was only partially seen. It was a gentle, yet undisguised, reminder that fur capes ought not to be entirely discarded, but that their good service is best proved by such weather as prevailed on Saturday and yesterday. This is the reason why there has been of late a demand at Dineens' for fur capes with sweeps. Another explanation is that the prices are 30 per cent. lower now than in the months when stormy winds do blow. Another matter is pertinent to this article: it is that this is a capital time for remodelling, dyeing and repairing fur garments, as there is not the rush of business in the spring months that there is in the fall and winter. A walk in the streets yesterday, both at regulation church hours and during the military function, gave one more proof of what Dineens aver that the fashionable silk hat will be more in evidence in Toronto each season. The price ranges from $3 to $8, and on Sundays these are by church-goers preferred to the really stylish Dunlaps, which rank next in the estimation of society people who know the correct thing—and do it. The real Dunlaps can be had as low as $3, and the Dunlap "styles," which is something good but really different, for $2.50. They are daily viewed with appreciation in King and Yonge-streets, especially the fine display of them in Dineens' windows.

Another Accident at 3 o'clock This Morning.

Just about two minutes to 3 this morning in front of a restaurant known as Chivrell's, 96 King-street west, there was a terrific fight between a soft shell crab and a live lobster. After a hard struggle with six policemen they were separated, and the chef placed them in the pan, when they were finally converted into a very palatable meal. Chivrell's is open day and night. Question: Who will win the Queen's Plate and to-day's ball game?

Turkish baths, open all night, phone 1286

Wear Your Overcoat at the Ball Game.

Lowest and highest temperatures yesterday: Edmonton, 36—70; Calgary, 30 — 70; Prince Albert, 28—62; Qu'Appelle, 34—64; Winnipeg, 38—52; Parry Sound, 28—36; Toronto, 37—42; Montreal, 46—50; Quebec, 48—54; Halifax, 44—52.

PROBS.—Fair to cloudy; continued cool, with light local rains.

BASIS OF THE SCHOOL COMPROMISE

"Catholic Public Schools" May Be Established.

EQUAL DIVISION OF PUBLIC GRANTS

Greenway Will Accept to Avoid Remedial Legislation.

But It Is Thought He Will Not Capitulate Unless Assured That If the Order Is Ignored Remedial Legislation Will Be Introduced—Reduction in the Permanent Military Corps—Militia Changes—The Yukon Customs Expedition.

Ottawa, May 12.—The nature of the compromise on the Manitoba school question, which will be discussed when Premier Greenway arrives, is already being debated in political circles. It is said that the suggestion will be made to the Manitoba Premier for the establishment in the Prairie Province of what may be termed Catholic Public schools. It is apparent from the fact that over 30 Catholic school sections in Manitoba have already adopted the present system that they are willing to submit to it rather than that their children should not be educated. A modification of the existing system, which would have to satisfy those Catholics who protest against the School Acts of 1890, would involve the employment of properly qualified teachers, the use of text books authorized by the Educational Department and Government inspection of the schools.

This would be a vast improvement over the old order of things, when, as a prominent Catholic remarked to-day, Archbishop Taché was practically the Catholic Board of Education, and administered the school fund as he liked.

Included in the arrangement just outlined would be the proportionate grant from provincial funds to the Catholic as well as to the Protestant schools, and the exemption of Catholics from the payment of Public school taxes.

"Will Mr. Greenway accept a suggestion such as you mention, you ask?" remarked a Liberal politician to your correspondent. "Well, it might look like a back-down on his part if he did, particularly after the declaration made by Attorney-General Sifton, in Haldimand and elsewhere in Ontario, and you may depend upon it that Mr. Greenway is not going to put his opponents in Manitoba in the position that they can say he has capitulated."

"Supposing," he continued, "the Remedial Order is ignored by the Manitoba Legislature, the Dominion Government, in my judgment, is bound to introduce remedial legislation. The one follows the other just as the night follows the day, although it has suited the purposes of some politician to represent that the Remedial Order means nothing. Well, if it be the settled purpose to introduce remedial legislation in the event of the Remedial Order being rejected, then Mr. Greenway, on the principle of choosing the lesser of two evils, might elect to do something on the lines you have indicated. I would not be surprised, therefore, if Mr. Greenway demanded a specific declaration that remedial legislation is the settled policy of the Dominion Government, and with that in his pocket he would be able to say to the Manitoba electorate, 'We had to effect a compromise rather than put ourselves in the position of having our educational system interfered with by the Dominion,' a contingency which all who desire to see friendly relations maintained between the Federal and Provincial powers deplore."

"Then you have to look at the question from the other point of view. The Catholics will not like the stipulation of certified teachers, but it is questionable whether Mr. Greenway will be satisfied with anything less, and if he is wise Archbishop Langevin, who, I hear, is prepared to concede Government inspection and authorized Text books, will accept this proposal also. In order to effect a compromise there must be concessions on both sides."

It is reported to-night that Mgr. Langevin, who was to have left for St. Boniface to-morrow, has, at Lord Aberdeen's request, decided to remain over to meet Messrs. Greenway and Sifton.

Permanent Force to Be Reduced.

It is about decided to reduce the strength of the permanent corps from July 1. When a man enlists it is for three years or a less period if Her Majesty does not require his services. It is expected that at least 250 men will be discharged at the end of the fiscal year, which, on an average of $400 each, at very moderate allowance when pay, rations, uniforms and transport are taken into consideration, will mean a saving to the country of $100,000. This amount, added to the appropriation which may be specially voted, if expended in drilling the city and rural corps will, to a certain extent, remove the reproach that the volunteers are being "starved." It must not be forgotten, however, that the permanent corps were established with a definite object in view, viz., to serve as training schools for the officers of the active militia; it is held in the general interest of the force that reduction of the permanent corps must not be too sweeping.

For the Yukon.

Inspector Constantine and a detachment of Mounted Police leave for Fort Cudahy on the Yukon River about the 21st inst. The party will not exceed 25 men all told, and will consist of picked men from the force. Surgeon Wille, formerly of Belleville, and at present with the troops at Calgary, will be detailed to accompany the party. Inspector Constantine will be armed with complete magisterial authority, and authorized to represent the Customs, Inland Revenue and Interior Departments. The cost of maintaining the detachment in this region will be more than counterbalanced by the revenue which will be collected. It is expected that from Victoria the men will proceed by steamer to Chilcat, thence by the Chilcat Inlet route, the Taku route surveyed by William Ogilvie last winter being very laborious.

Search for the Missing Missionaries.

The Government has lost no time in responding to the request of Rev. Dr. Sutherland, missionary secretary of the Methodist Church, for a steamer to be sent in search of the missing party of missionaries who left Port Simpson, B.C., for Victoria on board the missionary steamer, Glad Tidings, ten days ago. The Government steamer Quadra was not available, but the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company promptly placed one of their fine vessels at the service of the British Columbia Methodist Conference, and she left Victoria at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon on her northern trip to endeavor to find the missing party. 000

A Victoria, B.C., despatch says: No