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SIXTEENTH YEAR | SATURDAY MORNING MAY 18 1895. | ONE CENT.

DALLAS HYAMS WILL TELL HIS STORY

The Defence Will Call Him as Their First Witness.

THE BOY'S SKULL PRODUCED IN COURT

Drs. Caven, Richardson and Johnson Give Evidence.

Unanimous in the Opinion That Two Lines of Force Were Necessary to Produce the Fractures on the Skull—One Applied From the Front, the Second From the Side—Fruitless Efforts to Discredit Their Testimony—Additional Evidence on the Hook, Hoist, Weight and Projection—A Hoist Expert Employed by the Defence Called by the Crown—The End of the Crown's Case Near at Hand.

The forging of the last link in the chain of circumstantial evidence with which the Crown has, for ten days past, been endeavoring to connect the Hyams twins with the murder of Willie Wells, was begun yesterday. Those who have attended the trial since its opening are unanimous that, if the character of the medical evidence given yesterday afternoon is a fair criterion of what the remaining nine Crown witnesses on this point will say, the last link will be stronger than any of those previously welded.

The evidence of Drs. Caven, Johnson and Richardson was expressive of long and careful research and study, and though it was given in technical terms that were somewhat confusing to the minds of those outside the medical profession, the conclusions reached as to the causes of the different fractures and the lines of applied force were well defined.

As a consequence of the somewhat modified opinions of these witnesses, the Crown has abandoned the theory that the blow which they say felled Wells to the floor was applied to the top of the head, and will now ask the jury to believe that he was struck with the back of an ax, on the right side of the face, one corner of the ax driving the right eye into the head, completely out of sight, and causing the fractures of the internal angular process of the frontal bone, and also of the malar bone. This would account for all the fractures found in the skull, excepting those resulting from the crushing force of the immense weight on the side of the head.

The Crown's medical witnesses admitted yesterday that the fractures to the condyles at the base of the skull might, under extraordinary conditions, be caused by the weight crushing the skull and driving the lower and back part of the head backwards and downwards, thus bringing the condyles and vertebrae into violent contact. This admission disposes of the theory of a blow applied to the top of the head. The defence contend the fracture of the internal angular process of the frontal bone and the fracture of the malar bone were caused by the weight crushing the brain matter outward, thus attributing all the fractures to a single blow from one line of force. In support of this theory they propose to call fifteen medical men, who will speak of it as being quite within the range of probability.

Their explanation of the manner in which the weight came off the hook was manifested for the first time yesterday. The Crown quickly recognized this line of the defence, and, on re-examination of the witnesses, tried to show that should the hook be placed, or work itself, into the position in which the defence claim it was on the morning of Wells' death, the weight could not be operated in its shaft. However, it is a theory, and upon the decision of the jury as to whether or not they will accept it in preference to the claim made by the prosecution of the impossibility of the hook becoming loosed, will largely depend the fate of the prisoners.

The long strain is telling upon the prisoners, more especially Dallas, whose cheeks are sunken and eyes encircled with dark rings. At the close of the trial yesterday their faces wore a despondent look, the failure of their counsel to weaken the medical testimony of the Crown telling very perceptibly upon them.

A big legal argument is expected this morning, when the Crown calls witnesses to speak of the previous character and records of the prisoners. If the evidence is admitted it will show that both men have served time in an American prison. Officials of this prison are here, and will tell of the incarceration of the prisoners. The fact will also be brought out that the men are at present fugitives from American justice.

The Crown will close their case on Monday, the defence opening on Tuesday with Dallas Hyams as the first witness. He will then tell, under oath, for the first time, his version of what took place in the warehouse on the morning of Jan. 16, 1893. In his present weakened condition, he will be ill-able to undergo the ordeal of Osler's cross-examination to which he will be subjected.

The Man Who Cut Off the Projection.

The first witnesses to be called were Albert E. Friar and Charles Hackney, carpenters, who repaired the elevator and weight shafts one week after the tragedy occurred. Expressman Fox gave them their instructions and told them to repair the hoist wherever they found it necessary. Several boards were loose in the elevator shaft between the weight box and the wall. They also tore away the stand which had been erected to assist in getting off the weight. Witness Hackney said that Fox told him to look closely in the weight box for any projection which might be there. He sawed off about 3-4 of an inch of the floor, but did not think this would have been necessary if the boards were in their proper places.

The defence eagerly seized this first direct evidence of any projection and made the most of it in their cross-examination. They could not shake the witness, however, in his belief that no projection would be there if the boards were nailed into position. He could not say whether it was on the first or second floor.

John Aldridge, builder, said that in October, 1893, he was called upon to cut away that part of the hoist which ran into the basement.

Donald Craig gave evidence as a hoist expert. He said that with the cage and weight standing no motion could be had without the application of power to the pull rope.

The witness had made experiments with the hoist, placing an obstruction in the weight box. When the weight struck the projection the slack in the rope would be scarcely perceptible. Working the pull rope would not increase the slack at all.

In cross-examination the witness told the counsel for the defence that the hoist was a very good one for light work. The experiments were made at the instance of County Crown Attorney Curry.

Defence Shows Their Hand.

For the first time since the opening of the trial the theory of the defence as to how the weight became loosed from the hook was made manifest. Placing the hook in the eye of the weight, with the nose caught directly beneath the centre of the eye, Mr. Lount asked the witness if he thought the weight striking the obstruction would throw the hook out. The witness said it might occur, but the chances were even between the hook going out or in. The hook was placed in the position suggested by the defence. On the first trial the hook came out, in the second it went in. On behalf of the Crown the hook was again placed in position and a measurement made, which was compared with the dimensions of the weight box. The comparison showed that with the hook in the position suggested the weight could not be operated in the box.

Immediately at the close of the Police Court investigation the defence asked for permission to make experiments with the hoist. Arrangements were made by which the trials should be made in the presence of two detectives. The defence wired a Hamilton elevator firm to send an expert. John Russell, the Toronto representative of the firm, was instructed by his employers to visit the law office of Messrs. Horn and Barrett, and accompany Messrs. Lount, Wellman, Gooch, Murdoch and Horn to the Colborne-street warehouse. The experiments were made, but for some reason best known to Mr. Lount and his associates Mr. Russell was not asked to testify on behalf of the prisoners. Learning of this, the Crown subpoenaed him to attend the court and tell what he knew of the hoist in question.

His appearance in the witness box created a sensation. Counsel for the defence thought the action of the Crown in this matter was most unjust and most unfair. To take advantage of experiments made by the defence and call an eavesdropper into the box was something never before heard of in a criminal prosecution.

Mr. Osler explained matters to the court, but said that in view of the opposition offered by the defence to the submission of Mr. Russell's testimony he would not press to have the witness heard, and Mr. Russell stepped down from the box.

John Galt, C.E., made experiments with the weight on Thursday last. He obstructed the weight in every conceivable manner, but could not get it into any position in which it would by any possibility come off the hook.

"You had the hook full in the eye?" was the question put by the defence.

"Yes," was the reply.

Harry Was Ahead of Him.

Detective Cuddy, who has had charge of the case, and who has spent his entire time since the arrest of the prisoners in procuring evidence, was next called. The weight and hook in court he identified as those taken from the warehouse in Colborne-street. To show just how long it would require for a person walking at the ordinary rate to go from 213 Mutual-street, the house Wells left on the morning of his death, to the warehouse in Colborne-street, Cuddy made the experiment. He walked from the warehouse to the Mutual-street residence in 15 minutes. Detective Cuddy told a little of his experience in investigating the case immediately after the killing occurred. He met H. P. Hyams in his office in King-street and asked him about the insurance on Wells' life. Hyams replied that there was some insurance, but he did not know how much. The witness then went to 213 Mutual-street to see Miss Wells, but before he could see her H. P. Hayms had reached the house and had an interview with her.

Mr. Lount cross-examined the witness on the speed at which he walked. He said he walked not as an officer in uniform, but as an ordinary citizen. He admitted that if Wells had taken the car he could have reached the warehouse in 8 minutes after leaving the house.

Expert Medical Testimony.

The last branch of the Crown's case was opened at 12 o'clock noon, when Dr. John Caven entered the witness box. Dr. Caven told of the post-mortem examination made of the body of young Wells. There were no appearances of injury except to the head, which fell away from the body when it was moved in the coffin.

When the ghastly exhibits were brought forth from the doctor's valise the prisoners grew pale, their faces twitched nervously and their eyes turned quickly away from the horrible reminders of the death for which they are being held responsible.

Mr. Osler showed the skull to the jurymen and asked them to pass it along from one to the other. The sight was a novel one to most of them, and they shrank back from touching the gruesome relic. Mr. Osler was obliged to hold it while they took a hurried survey of its multitudinous fractures.

A skull more perfectly preserved than that of young Wells was brought into court in order to illustrate to the jury the injury to the lower portion of the Wells skull, which had fallen completely away from the main portion.

Dr. Caven said he found the body in an advanced state of decomposition, the head and limbs being readily removed. The head fell away from the body by its own weight. The long bones, and all those parts from the head downwards, were sound, and showed no sign of injury. The lower jaw had fallen in, and the head hung back loosely. The nose was sunken in on the right side. The right temple was also sunken in, and gave appearances of considerable damage. The head, as a whole, was slightly flattened, the left side being more flattened than the right. The skull was badly fractured, the fractures running in several directions. The bones were subsequently put together as much as possible.

The witness minutely described the several fractures on the skull. There was a complete division of the skull into lateral halves from the top downwards. The posterior portion was cut off, the line of fracture running down and forwards, and going completely through the base from side to side. The third peculiarity was a complete fracture of the front from side to side. There were also several minor fractures. The right side near the cheek bone had evidently been driven inward.

Two Lines of Force Necessary.

"Now can you suggest, having regard to the description we have of the wounds on the outside of the face, can you suggest the cause of the injuries we have here? What instrument would be used and where would the force be applied?" asked Mr. Osler.

"To produce these injuries there must have been force applied from the side, with the head resting on something solid, and the force applied on the right side. To produce the damage to the base there must have been a force to bring the base and vertical column in contact with each other."

"Is what you find there consistent

Continued on Fourth Page.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S BAD PLIGHT

THE ANCIENT COLONY FAST DRIFTING TO BANKRUPTCY.

Fifteen Millions of Liabilities Must Be Met June 30 and No Funds Are on Hand—Canada's Terms Looked Upon as Being Very Poor—The Crown Colony Idea Now Favored.

St. John's, Nfld., May 17.—Confederation, or rather the refusal of Newfoundland to enter the Dominion of Canada on the terms proposed, is the sole topic of conversation here. The conditions proposed to be imposed by Canada are considered to have been very poor and they would have been rejected had they been submitted to the electorate.

The Government appears to be frightened in the face of the severe retrenchment that is necessary to preserve the equilibrium of receipts and expenditures, and has postponed the introduction in the House of its retrenchment proposals until Tuesday next. These retrenchments will include the curtailment of every branch of the public service, and it is believed they will ruin the Government's chances of re-election.

Furthermore, it is questionable if retrenchment, however severe, will be capable of arresting the colony's progress towards bankruptcy. There is nearly $3,000,000 of floating debts, deficits, loans due banks, interest, etc., requiring some form of settlement by July 30. The question of how to grapple with this condition of things is agitating the Government.

Retrenchment will only provide the means of paying the colony's way in the future; nothing is arranged to provide for the payment of present debts. These now amount to $10,000,000, and obligations have been incurred requiring another $5,000,000.

The business people, those possessing money or property, are unanimous in desiring that Newfoundland be made a Crown colony, which would take her out of the hands of the local politicians and give her a clean, economical administration by British experts.

Canada Was Liberal—Newfoundland Perverse.

London, May 17.—The Pall Mall Gazette expresses much regret at the failure of negotiations for the Federation of Newfoundland with the Dominion of Canada. Canada, The Gazette says, has behaved most liberally.

The Globe says Canada has acted in an extremely liberal fashion towards Nefoundland, which has been correspondingly perverse. The Globe expresses hope that Great Britain, Canada and Newfoundland will jointly reconsider the negotiations.

London, May 18.—The Daily News says that the protest of the St. John's, Nfld., merchants against confederation is well adapted to influence public opinion here. There is no desire to force Newfoundland into union with Canada, although there will be no objection to confederation if the colony desired it. The refusal of the Marquis of Ripon, the Colonial Secretary, to give financial help is justified by the merchants' plea. The merchants should get the colony to request the appointment of the proffered Royal Commission.

Imperial Relief Will Soon Cease.

London, May 17.—In the House of Commons Sir Charles Dilke asked how long persons were to be employed upon relief works in Newfoundla ndat the expense of the English taxpayers, and how long a commissioner would be retained there to give state aid to the unemployed, whic was refused the idle workingmen in England.

Mr. Sydney Buxton, Under Colonial Secretary, replied that the Government expected that the necessity of such work would cease at the end of the present month and the duties of the sommissioner would then cease.

Replying to another interrogation, Mr. Buxton said the Government could not make any statement in regard to the negotiations looking to the federation of Newfoundland with the Dominion of Canada.

Sword's Saturday Specials.

We repeat our reduced prices to-day in sweaters, jerseys, bicycle hose, etc. Club members desiring emblems for sweaters should place their orders at once. To-day we will sell 25 dozen flowing-end scarfs, regular 50c and 75c goods, for 25c; also 50 dozen sample ties, worth 50c and 75c, for 25c each.

O.J.C. colors in neckwear; also all the leading club colors. 55 King-street east.

Ask for delicious "Salada" tea.

Hymen's Harvest Time.

The season of weddings is at hand, and Dunlop, the unrivaled florist, is prepared with all the sweet riches of nature's blooms to add glory and beauty to Hymen's happy festivals. Special efforts will be made in floral decorations for the house and church, while for brides and bridesmaids the latest and most correct ideas will be followed. Dunlop's supply of roses, carnations, lilies, violets, orchids, azaleas, has never been surpassed.

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

The "Empress."

"Empress" Hotel, corner Yonge and Gould-streets, R. Dissette, proprietor. Large, airy bedrooms, private parlors, excellent table, every convenience; electric cars pass every few minutes. Rates $1 and $1.50 per day. 246

Turkish baths, day and night, 204 King-st

What could be more appropriate for a wedding gift than a fine onyx-top table or a banquet lamp? Go to James A. Skinner & Co.'s liquidation sale, 56 Wellington-street west.

Sprudel and California Tokay from the Santa Clara vineyards, for sale at all first-class hotels and clubs.

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

Turkish baths, open all night, phone 1286

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

Mortgage Loans at 5 Per Cent.

Owners of central productive city property can secure loans at 5 per cent. by making personal application to J. L. Troy, 5 King-street west. 6

For May 24th

Queen's Birthday generally marks the opening of the yachting and boating season. Supplies for all kinds of holiday excursions—groceries, provisions and liquors—have long been a specialty with Michie & Co. ed

Arlington Hotel.

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

JUSTICE MEREDITH TO BE KNIGHTED

The London Free Press Expects The New Chief Justice Will Be Thus Honored on the Queen's Birthday.

London, Ont., May 17.—The Free Press says: It is generally expected that knighthood will be conferred upon Ontario's recently appointed chief justice, and the honor will fall on worthy shoulders, whether it be accorded within the next few days, as is confidently epected, or in the more distant future.

The Camp at Niagara.

The Government's decision to hold a Brigade camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake came as a pleasant surprise to many members of the corps interested. The camp will begin on June 18, and continue for two weeks. In consequence the Niagara season will commence earlier than usual, and the Queen's Royal Hotel will open on June 10. Already a large number of rooms have been engaged at the hotel for the season, while all the summer residences and cottages have been rented for the summer chiefly by fashionable Americans. The season promises to be the most successful and the gayest the old watering place has ever known. Durnext few days, as is confidently expectwill offer specially reduced rates.

Alleged Bomb in a Railway Train.

London, May 17.—A tube nine inches long and two inches in diameter exploded underneath the cushions of a seat in a railway carriage attached to a local train at Walworth, a suburb of London, to-day. One person, the occupant of the seat, was injured. It is believed the tube was charged with gunpowder. An investigation is being made.

Oh! There Are Others, But Very Few.

Through the kindness of Whaley, Royce & Co., we are the recipients of another new waltz from London, Eng. This waltz is even superior to the last one we brought out from England, viz., "Titania." During the race week this waltz will be played four times during the evenings by D'Alessandro's full orchestra at Chivrell's, 96 King-street west.

You are at liberty to hear this new waltz and eat all the soft shell crabs, lobsters and frogs' legs you require. Another thing we would call your attention to is; We keep open night and day. Simply Chivrell.

The Queen's Plate Winner.

This will not be decided until the leading horse crosses the wire. All members of the O.J.C. should leave their orders to-day for the club colors; we have the combination for scarfs, also hunting scarfs in silk, cashmere and white pique to order. Sword, 55 King-street east, opposite Toronto-street.

Special Sales.

Messrs. Silver & Smith, Grand's Repository, have been doing a rushing business all week. Among the sales were: Bay team, Nordica and President, standard bred, Mr. R. Kilgour, Bloor-street, $350. Comet, the great chestnut pacer, Ald. Sheppard, $250; Mr. Sheppard also bought Mr. G. Burns' of Palmerston beautiful pair of chestnuts for $163. Lady Hornsby went to Mr. F. Sanderson, Hamilton, $190. Mr. Round bought a beautiful grey for a Montreal gentleman at $115. Mr. Nasmith bought the bay gelding Major for $85. The great carriage pair, Hen and Viscount, went to Mr. Kendall, New York, $375. Mr. Graham bought Crossley, $145. Breithaupt Leather Co., Penetanguishene, bought Gladstone, $80. About 100 horses in all were sold this week. Look for next Tuesday's sale.

Important to Insurers.

The perusal of a copy of the last annual report of that sterling and progressive home company, the North American Life, should convince the most skeptical of the many advantages held out to insurers, not also of the solidity and unexcelled financial position to which the company has attained.

Copies of the report referred to will be cheerfully furnished on application therefor to William McCabe, F.I.A., managing director, North American Life Assurance Co., 22 to 28 King-street west, Toronto, or to any of the company's agents. 246

Edinburgh Will Honor Hopetoun.

Edinburgh, May 17.—The Town Council has unanimously decided to present the freedom of the city to the Earl of Hopetoun, Governor of the Colony of Victoria, who is returning to Scotland on a month's leave of absence.

Ask for delicious "Salada" tea.

Cottage, Cruise, Camp.

One of these words will be suggestive of almost any holiday trip you can take and the three together are suggestive of the supplies of all kinds of provisions, liquors and cigars which it is necessary to get from Michie & Co. before starting. ed

Turkish baths, bed for all night bather

Wedding presents. Here is a chance in a lifetime to make a selection of a nice bit of pottery and a beautiful Venetian Vase at James A. Skinner & Co.'s liquidation sale, 56 Wellington-street west.

A FREE EXHIBITION.

Although Gratuitous It Is Worth More Than a Cursory Inspection.

May is the exhibition month in art circles. It also has great sway in fashionable coteries. This is emphatically true in London, and on a smaller scale in Toronto. Just look at Dineens' windows, at King and Yonge-streets, today. It contains 10 cases of Dunlap's style of hat. And what is the Dunlap style this spring? It is what is known as the Zephyr-Weight. They are stiff, light, and, in the new summer color, golden brown. Nothing is neater, nothing is cheaper. The Zephyr is the latest worn in the States, and it is the proper thing for the races. The goods are new this month, and a grand show they will make at the Woodbine and where sporting gents and men about town most do congregate. These $3 hats are offered to-day at $2. Can be had nowhere else in the province save at Dineens'.

A thousand and one different suitable things to select from for a wedding gift at James A. Skinner & Co.'s liquidation sale, 56 Wellington-street west.

Health and beauty maintained by using Adams' Tutti Frutti. Beware of fraudulent imitations.

Dufrane, Photographer, Yonge-street Arcade. Finest cabinets, $1.50 per doz. For 30 days only. 236

Drink "Sprudel" regularly, either plain or with Tokay or spirits, and you will keep in perfect health.

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

The average cost for $1000 insurance per year in the Commercial Travelers' Mutual Benefit Society in 1894 was only $10.75, while in old line companies it cost from $24 to $27. 461

Ask for Dewar's Scotch whisky, as supplied to her Majesty, Queen Victoria. 246

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

A LIMIT.

SIR MACKENZIE, TO MISS NEWFOUNDLAND: Sorry we can't come to terms, Madam. But really I'm not quite prepared to offer you this for your load.

MR. ARTHUR THOMPSON'S DEATH.

A Statement of the Sad Occurrence From an Eye-Witness.

The World had no desire to make a sensation out of the unfortunate death of Mr. Arthur Thompson, recorded in these columns yesterday, and regrets printing any statement that might have been unfair to him or his family. In justice to him The World publishes this morning a statement of the occurrence as given by the young man in Mr. Thompson's employ, and who accompanied him to the house.

Mr. Edwards' Story.

Mr. E. Edwards, the clerk who accompanied Arthur Thompson on the visit to his wife on Thursday, which ended so tragically, made the following statement to The World:

About 12 o'clock noon Thursday Arthur Thompson came to me in the store and asked me to accompany him to his wife's house. I took a King-street car and he rode alongside on his bicycle. He seemed in excellent spirits. When I alighted from the car at the corner of Beatties-avenue he observed, "Follow me, and pay attention to all that is said."

We approached the house, 1495 King-street. He tried the back door, which was locked. As admission was refused him, he forced his way in, and proceeded to the parlor. He picked up his child, hugged her and kissed her, and clung to her during the whole interview. Mrs. Thompson was sitting near the window, and at once called out to the woman, her next door neighbor, to come in. She then rose and gave us warning to leave the house. That it was her house, and the house; that it was her house, and ed. Mr. Thompson refused to depart, said the dwelling was his domicile and he would remain there the rest of his days.

Throughout the interview he spoke mildly and quietly, and his wife made all her remarks in a firm tone.

Mrs. Thompson went to the telephone, then turned round and requested us again to leave the house, and threatened to have us arrested for house-breaking if we did not. Upon our remaining, she telephoned the police to send down an officer, telling them that two men had broken into the house, and she wished them to be removed.

Mr. Thompson then went upstairs into the front sitting room, and, upon his request, I followed. He said: "After Mrs. Thompson has got through telephoning, go down and tell her I want to have a private interview with her." He was still hugging and kissing the little girl whom he had carried with him. He said, sorrowfully, "It's a hard thing, is it not?"

I descended and informed Mrs. Thompson of her husband's request for an interview, but she declined to see him unless some third person were present. I went upstairs and told this to her husband, who replied, "Tell her to come upstairs and bring a third party."

When I imparted this to Mrs. Thompson she refused to go upstairs, and said, "He must come down to me."

Mr. Thompson then came down into the dining room, still carrying the child, and seated himself at the table. Besides Mrs. Thompson there were present the lady next door, Miss Tobin, the servant, and myself.

Mr. Thompson queried, "Do you intend living from me all the time?"

His wife replied, "Most certainly, I will never live with you again."

She handed her husband a letter requesting a private interview which she said she had intended despatching, also a package of papers. Then, going to the telephone, Mrs. Thompson called up Mr. Ryckman, her lawyer, and stated that "Mr. Thompson and another gentleman had broken into her house and she wished advice."

While this was being done her husband said audibly, "I love my wife; I always loved her." Then he kissed the child.

Putting the child down quickly he rushed upstairs, calling to me, "Let us go!" I followed to the foot of the stairs; but upon his calling out that he would be down in a moment I returned to the dining room.

At that moment two knocks were heard at the door, and a policeman entered. Almost (simultaneously Mr. Thompson darted downstairs and, out of breath, having been upstairs only a few seconds, dashed through the dining room into the hall, on the way throwing his coat on a table in the room. Entering the hall he was confronted by the officer, who said to Mrs. Thompson, also present, "Where are the men?" The latter pointed to myself and her husband and replied, "These are the two."

Said Mr. Thompson: "I am her husband, and this is my domicile," and then swooned. The policeman and myself laid him on the dining room floor, and removed him into the parlor, where he died within five minutes.

His last words were: "She is my wife, and this is my domicile." Drs. Lynd and Aylesworth of Parkdale were summoned by telephone, but life was extinct before their arrival. Meanwhile, Mrs. Thompson had gone upstairs and brought down with her a small colored phial, saying, "This is what I found he had left upstairs." She placed the bottle upon the piano, and the doctors, upon examination, declared that its contents had been prussic acid, and that Mr. Thompson had died from poisoning.

ST. LAWRENCE TO THE HUDSON.

Able Contributions to a Great Canadian Engineering Paper.

The Canadian Engineer for May begins its third year and the first number of the new volume is very interesting. A description of a new propeller wheel, an account of the scheme for the new proposed ship canal from the St. Lawrence to the Hudson, and a paper on naval architecture by J. R. Oldham of Cleveland are among many articles that will interest marine engineers. In this number, now for sale by John P. McKenna, Bookseller, 80 Yonge-street, a paper on "Safety Valves," by W. G. Blackgrove of Toronto, and a solution of the "Ball Nozzle" fire jet, by C. Baillairge of Quebec, are also noteworthy articles. A timely paper is a plan and description of a $300 summer cottage, by Arthur J. Cooke, Montreal.

Don't miss the evening service at the Bond-street Congregational Church to-morrow. Rev. Dr. Sims will preach on "Salvation After Death." Visitors to the city are welcome.

Hotelkeepers can buy anything required for the bar or dining room at less than wholesale prices at James A. Skinner & Co.'s liquidation sale, 54 and 56 Wellington-street west.

Local Showers.

Lowest and highest temperatures yesterday: Edmonton, 42—68; Calgary, 40—70; Qu'Appelle, 38—48; Winnipeg, 30—48; Parry Sound, 34—58; Toronto, 35—60; Montreal, 36—64; Quebec, 32—58; Halifax, 38—62.

PROBS.—Winds mostly easterly; fair to cloudy, with loca lshowers.

Blight Bros.

One thousand-page special parchment copying tissue letter book at $1.25 is the cheapest and best on the market. 65 Yonge-street. 246

An aid to nature by stimulating the digestive fluids. Adams' Tutti Frutti. Refuse imitations.

Clarets, Clarets.

The reason why William Mara, 79 Yonge-street, sells clarets 20 per cent. cheaper than any house in the trade is because there is only one profit from vineyard to consumer.

DEATHS.

DEFRIES—At his late residence, 28 River-street, May 16, Thomas W. Defries.

Funeral on Saturday at 3 p. m. to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

SAULTER—At his late residence, 293 Church-street, on May 16, Richard Saulter.

Funeral private, on Saturday at 3 p. m., to Necropolis.

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

NO IMPERIAL LOAN FOR THE SEALERS

Lord Ripon Cables That No Advances Can Be Made.

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS IMPEDED

Moving Adjournments Without Warning Is to Cease.

Sir Richard Cartwright Charges Controller Wallace With Impropriety in Sending an Expert to the United States to Learn the Market Value of Agricultural Edge Tools—Mr. Wallace Makes a Frank Reply—Yesterday's Addition to the Budget Debate—General Notes From the Capital.

Ottawa, May 17.—A despatch was received by the Government to-night from Lord Ripon, Imperial Secretary of the Colonies, stating that while he sympathized deeply with the British Columbia sealers, he could not recommend the Imperial Government to advance, by way of a loan, the sum of $425,000 as interim compensation for the losses they had sustained by the seizure of their vessels in Behring Sea. It will be remembered that the question of compensation to be awarded to the sealers was not decided by the arbitrators at Paris. Last year Mr. Secretary Gresham, representing the United States, and Sir C. H. Tupper, acting for Canada, agreed upon $425,000 as a fair sum to be paid the sealers in full of all claims. The sealers indicated their willingness to accept the amount provided it were paid without delay. Congress, however, refused to ratify the agreement, leaving the matter still undecided. Pending final action, and fearing that months may elapse before the amount of the damages is reached, the sealers requested, through the Dominion Government, that the Imperial Government advance the $425,000 by way of a loan. As stated above, the reply is in the negative.

Useless Discussions to Be Tabooed.

Repeatedly this session the Opposition, by moving the adjournment of the House without the least warning, have raised discussions, the practical benefit of which has been nil, and which has created inconvenience and delay in transacting the business of Parliament. To-day saw a repetition of the practice, and led to a warning from Mr. Speaker that only in cases of great urgency hereafter would he allow it to be followed.

The subject which was introduced by Sir Richard Cartwright could well have stood over for a few days, as it was not urgent. In effect it was the charge that Controller Wallace, by sending Mr. F. G. Hawthorne, now of Montreal and formerly of St. Catharines, to the United States to ascertain the market value there for scythes and similar implements, had been guilty of great impropriety towards the hardware trade generally, and had thereby placed Mr. Hawthorne's firm at a great advantage over their rivals. Mr. Wallace's reply was frank and to the point. He showed that the law placed on the statute book by the Mackenzie administration distinctly stated that the value for duty on any imported article must be the fair market value of the country of production. Mr. Hawthorne, than whom a more competent man could not be obtained, had gone to the United States and had secured valuable information, by which the revenue of the country would be protected. This was the action which certain Oppositionists stigmatized as indecent, but despite their long harangues they utterly failed to score a point. Presumably from their speeches, they would have been better satisfied if a tailor or a dentist had been sent to the republic to obtain the desired information.

The Budget debate was resumed by Mr. Smith, the farmer representative from South Ontario, in an eminently practical speech. He was followed by Mr. Flint of Yarmouth in an interminably long harangue. Mr. MacDonald of Kings set a better example to speakers yet to come by delivering a short, but admirable address.

Ascertaining the Dutiable Value of Hardware.

After the transaction of routine business, and before resuming the debate on the Budget, Sir Richard Cartwright rose to call the attention of the House to a statement supplied to him by the hardware trade, in which it was represented that the Department of Customs had sent Mr. T. G. Hawthorne, representative of the Welland vale and other manufacturing companies, to the United States to ascertain the value for duty there of scythes and kindred articles. He thought it most unjust that a gentleman representing an industry which had many rivals in Canada should be sent on such a mission. It was most tyrannical and unfair and outrageously in violation of liberty of the subject. It clearly demonstrated the evils of the dependence of the Government on the manufacturers. He moved adjournment of the House.

Hon. Mr. Wallace said that the clause in the tariff by which the Government was authorized to assess the duty on imported goods at the fair market price of the article as sold in the country of production was enacted in 1877 when Sir Richard Cartwright and his friends were in power. (Hear, hear.) It was the duty of the Government to ascertain the face market value of any goods imported as sold at the place of production. With regard to importations of scythes evidence came into the possession of the department that the rates at which they were being entered were not the fair market prices in the United States. Mr. Hawthorne was accordingly delegated to enquire and report on the subject. In instructing him to proceed to the United States with this object in view he (Mr. Wallace) was protecting the revenue

Sir Richard Cartwright: Not a bit of it. You were protecting the manufacturer.

Mr. Wallace, continuing, said he would have been recreant to his duty if he had not taken these steps. As a result of Mr. Hawthorne's visit it had been shown that scythes which were being entered in Canada at $9 were being sold in the United States at $11. Mr. Wallace challenged the fullest investigation into the workings of the Customs Department in this or any other matter.

Mr. Edgar condemned the Government for sending Mr. Hawthorne on this mission.

Undervaluation a Danger to Labor.

Mr. Taylor thought Mr. Wallace was entitled to the highest credit for the action he had taken. Any Canadian manufacturer who had to purchase in the United States was well aware that goods would be sold to Canadians at