THE CONSTABLE BILL.

The Bill Read a First Time Without Opposition.

THE PREMIER'S EXPLANATION.

to the Public Will Not Disfranchise - Constables' Rights

Were Never Questioned

Toronto, Aug. 17.—The House held another brief session yesterday, the only business transacted being the introduction of the bill respecting the election laws, more generally referred to as the constables' bill. The Attorney-General, in an able address which occupied upwards of an hour in delivery, explained the various clauses of the bill.

The Constables' Bill.

interest to perform public, functions, and those employed by one of the candidates for his own beneit. These latter were not entitled to vote, but with the men who were paid public money the case was different. They performed a public duty, and were not called upon to work for either one or other of the candidates.

"We on this side think it an injustice," he said, "that when an Act has been in force for 30 years, and its principles have been recognized for half a. century, a new and startling interpretation should be placed upon to after, and not before, an election contest." The fact that both parties up to 1887 had for 50 years tacitly recognized the right of the constables to vote, should be a significant factor in the consideration of the question. He had never heard the slightest doubt expressed on the subject. Four years ago the forerment had met the House with the slim majority of soven, or, including West Kent, of nine; there had been no effort then to apply a legal quibble of the kind to deprive the Government of that majority. It was true that the Government had at one-time commanded a majority of 37, but it should be reimembered 1—that "no chain is stronger-than its weak-est link."

There was no questioning the right of Oppositionists to assume that returning and deputer-returning officers were friends of the Government in power, but the constables, for a variety of reasons, were eften not so. The Act of 1888 and 18-69, it was true, held returning officers, deputy returning-cilieers and poll clorks to be disqualified, the Legislature thereby implying that they had not been so before. Sir Oliver Mowat, in 1874, in passing an Act enfranchising them, had made no mention of constables, thereby implying that they had not been so before. Sir Oliver Mowat, in 1874, in passing an Act enfranchising them, had made no mention of constables, thereby implying that they had not been so before. Sir Oliver Mowat, in 1874, in passing and the force of the control of the control of the control of the control of the co

with the newspaper allegations that he had beaten a retreat. They had claimed that the Government, after meeting its friends, had been forced to change their minds and alter their course. There could be no lots of truth in that. No Reformer, either in the House or in the country, had remonstrated with him or—the—Government against the original measure as founded on, the principle of the bill of 1887. In fact, he believed Reformers would have been better pleased had the Government stuck to their original plan as drafted in the memorandum. He chal lenged the Opposition to point out in the memorandum any reference which would indicate either the original or the final lill. Either course, that of an appeal to the Court of Appeal, or the framing of a bill like that of 1887 had been left open to him.

After explainting the death of the course of the court of the court of the course of the course of the court of the course of the court of the course of the court of the court of the court of the course of the court of the co

to him.

After explaining in detail here the various sections of the bill, he referred again to the precedent of 1887. Upon that occasion, he recalled, the two Federal parties had risen superior to party advantage, and the Opposition, though recognizing that they were confirming the Premier in his seat at Kingston, had joined hand in hand to put the bill through.

collusion of the two parties rivetad the right of the constables to vote agree than if the Act had been passed by bare Government majority. Sir John Maddonald's majority in Kingston at A. Macdonial's majority: Sir John
A. Macdonial's majority in Kingston as
the time had been but 17, yet the Act
eremoved all semblance of disqualification
from 70 voters. The seats of Sir John
Thompson and Dr. Montague were alike
jeopædigad and secured to them.
"What's right at Ottawa," said he, "is
right here." He was working on a wider
line, but that did not alter the justice of
the case.

right here." He was working on a wider line, but that did not alter the justice of the case.

He explained why he had preferred the Couri of Appeal to the trial judges. He had felt that it would be placing too much responsibility on any single judge to have the political destiny of the province, the fate of two parties, depending on his decision, however learned he might be. Then there was the possibility that one judge might decide one way and another another. This would be manifestly unfait, and unsatisfactory. Was it understands that an exchange of views is occurring between the Government of Great Britain and Russia, and that negotiations started on Friday last to both sides. Russia declares that she has no interest financially or otherwise in the Pekin Hankow Railway, nor any desire to acquire any.

The Northwest Legislature.

Regina, Aug. 17.—The fourth session of the third Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories was opened yeater day afternoon by Lieutemant-toyeanor Cameron with the usual formalities.

Ottawa. Aug. 17.—Fireman Ovilla Lechance, who contracted lockjaw as the recently, died yesterday.

this anomaly.

He denied that there was anything in He defiled that there was anything in the bill to be looked upon as a Government voting itself into power or judging in its own cause. The bill was a mere declaration that certain persons had the right to vote. If they always had that right, it gave no additional powers. It was a fair bill. It concurred in the Opposition principle, both of submitting it to the courts and to the people. Mr. Hardy closed by moving the first reading of the bill.

Mr. Whitney Reserves Discussion.

Toronto, Aug. 17.—The House held another brief season yesterday, the only business transacted being the introduction of the bill respecting the election laws, more generally referred to as the constables' bill. The Attorney-General, in an able address which occupied upwards of an hour in delivery, explained the various clauses of the bill.

In introducing the bill, Mr. Hardy spoke as hour and a quarter, and stated he had not beaten a retreat. The object of the bill related not only to the constables' vote, but to two other classes of voters as well. It embraced in its purview persons from whom polling booths were rented, those who furnished printed ballots and other election necessaries and those who might be hired by the deputy returning officer as well. The Attorney-General drew a line of demarcation between election officials hired in the public inserset to perform public functions, and those semilored by one of the candidates.

ed Major-General Lawton-It Advises
"Him to See the Cuban Leaders.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The War De-partment late-yesterday afternoon posted the following in reply to an enquiry from Major-General Lawton, commanding she department of Santiago, for instructions

anjor-teneral Lawton, commanding the department of Santiago, for instructions as to the policy to be observed toward the Cubans that are within his military department.

Commanding General, Department of Santiago de Cuba: Replying to your message for instructions, the President directs that you be informed that the United States is responsible for peace, and must maintain order in the territory surrendered and in your department, and must protect all persons and their property within said jurisdiction. Interference from any quarter will not be permitted. The Cuban insurgents should be treated justly, and liberally, but they, with all others, must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by this Government. You should see the insurgent leaders, and so advise them.

By order of the Secretary of War. By order of the Secretary of War, (Signed) H. C. Corbin, Adjt.-Gen.

Trenches Were Stormed.

Hong Kong, Aug. 17.—Manila has surrendered to fear-Admiral Dewey. The Americans bombarded the city Saturday and were soon in possession. Governor-General Augusti and his family arrived here yesterday from Manila on the German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta.

The bombardment, which began at 9.30 a.m., was continued for two hours and then the Americans stormed the trenches, sweeping all before them. Those within the walls attempted no resistance.

The losses, American or Spanish, are not yet known.—The Spaniards in the trenches probably numbered 30,000 men. The American force numbered 10,000, and the Americans were better armed, better trained and in better condition.

The American varships engaged were the Olympia, Petrel, Raleigh, McCulloch, Boston, Monterey, Charleston and Baltimore.

The American version of the battle is been at the 10 to 10 to

more.

The American version of the battle is not yet obtainable.

McKinley Appoints Commissioners. McKinley Appeints Commissioners.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The President yesterday appointed the two commissions to adjust the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico.—They are as follows: For Cuba—Major-General James G. Wade, Rear-Admiral William T. Sampson, Major-General Matthew C. Butler.

For Porto Rico—Major-General John R. Brooks. Rear-Admiral William W. Gordon.

The Hooley Case in Court.

London, Aug. 17.—In the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice Yesterday Justice Wright resumed the hearing of the motion to commit Earl de la Warr, Messrs. Broadley, Bradshaw and Hucker for contempt of court in attempting to induce Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley, the bankrupt company promoter, to falsify his evidence in the Bankruptcy Court. Mr. Hooley stuck to his guns, under severe cross-examination, his guns, under severe cross-examination. The Hooley Case in Court. Bangrupey Court. Mr. Hooley stuck to his guns, under severe cross-examination, and Earl de la Warr declared he had received nothing for becoming a director of the Duniop Company, although Mr. Hooley said he paid him \$50,000—\$25,000 of which were through Mr. Broadley, but dld not reach him.

Britain and Russia Negotiating Britain and Russia Negotiating.

London, Aug. 18.—The Daily Graphic says it understands that an exchange of views is occurring between the Government of Great Britain and Russia, and that negotiations started on Friday last are proceeding in a conciliatory solvit on both sides. Russia declares that she has no interest financially or otherwise in the Pekin-Hankow Rallway, nor any desire to acquire any.

The Bank Clerk's Whereabouts on April 24.

BURGLAR PARE CONTRADICTED.

Money at Belleville-Six Witnesses -Another Alibi for April 27

the Wire Key.

Napanse, Aug. 17.—Last night the counsel for the defence in the Tank robbery case point with pride to that they have achieved towards setting Hoiden, Mackie and Ponton free from Napanse jail Three links have been forged in what the legal gentlemen for the defence say will be a chain of incontrovertible evidence.

evidence.

After it had been agreed that the evidence should be taken as read, Mr. Porter enquired the meaning of the Magistrate in stating 'that he intended to be guided by Mr Osler. The Magistrate explained that he would consult Mr. Osler in legal questions, but in other matters would be free to exercise his own 'judg

was concerned he preferred not to play the role of prosecutor and adviser at the same time.

Mr. Porter stated that, this being the case, he would call witnesses to testify on behalf of his client, W. H. Ponton.

Mr. Edward Douglas, proprietor of the Paisley House, was the first witness called. Mr. Jouglas' evidence was practically the same as that of last year. He had rented the rooms for Ponton because he wanted prisoner's room for the traveling public, as he did those of his other boarders. The night of the burglary with ness saw Ponton about 11.30 in the bar, and afterwards Ponton and Roland Hawley waited a few minutes in the sitting-room, and Ponton got a pitcher, of water, as was his custom, and went to his rooms. The pitcher would hold about a pint.

To Mr. Osler, witness said he did not look at the clock wine his boarders went out. He knew it was after-li c'clock, as the bar was closed. He tried to observe the law, but that night there were at least two men in the bar after hours. Could not say there were others.

C. B. McAulay, barrister of Helleville, said that he remembered that he spent the evening of April 24 at the residence of his mother-in-law in Belleville, and that Blly Ponton, Miss Merizen and Miss Davies, with others, were present. He replied to Mr. Porter in most em-

of his mother-in-law in Belleville, and that Billy Ponton, Miss Merkem and Miss Davies, with others, were present. He replied to-Mr. Porter in most emphabite terms that it was impossible for Ponton to have been in the Dominion liotel between the hours of 8 and 11 o'clock of that avening. He was absolutely certain about the dafe and time.

Mrs. C. D. McAulay, wife of the last witness, was the next to testify. To Mr. Porter she said that she renæmbered April 24, and that Mr. W. H. Ponton was at-her mother's home. In this she was assured by the fact that she made a note in her diary.

To Mr. Osler witness said that she was not in the same apartment, and could hear his voice through a wall adjoining the room in which he spent the evening.

10 Mr. Oster he said that he was absolutely certain about the date and the time in particular, as he seldom retired at 11 o'cleck, as he had done on this occasion. Upon being re-examined by Mr. Por ter, witness said Mr. Ponton had been assisting his mother in the library at Belleville.

Alexander Walker said that he had

known Ponton for 15 years. During the month of April he and Ponton had spant much time in renovating things in the Believille ithrary. He could swear positively that Ponton had not left the library that afternoon; he was engaged checking the books and taking them to Mrs. Ponton's place. His evidence was unshaken by cross-cramination.

John Mackle, proprietor of the Dominion Hotel, Belleville, and brother of the prisoner Mackle, said that he never received \$200 for a board bull from any of the prisoner Pars, and that he had never seen him untit a few minutes before, when he saw Pare in the cell. Mackle also sescred that he never took a message of any kind to Ponton on any occasion. To, Mr. Osler the witness said he did not know what his brother, the prisoner Pare, although when taken to see him in jail to-day he said, "Hello Jack."

S. D. McCoy of the Napance Beaver said he saw Ponton on the night of Aug.

37, in front of the Campbell House about 8 o'clook, and was with him about half an hour. He remembered that Billy Coates was there. He again saw Ponton opposite the stone bridge about 10 o'clook. It was absolutely impossible for Ponton to have been in his room at that time.

To Mr. Osler the witness said, that he could not swear positively to the time, but that was his nearest estimate.

Roland Holly said that he met Ponton

Roland Holly said that he met Ponto

o'clock.

Mr. F. M. Smith, clerk of the Domin ton Bank, was the next witness. Or Aug. 27 he had met Mr. Ponton about 6 o'clock in front of the bank. They did cussed a baseball game; then Ponton went down the street with Mr. Coates. went down the street with Mr. Coates.

Ezra Pringle, a blacksmith and carriage builder of Napanee, said that a man
called at his shop and asked for a piece
of steel to test a lock. He fold Mr.
McKee, one of his employes, to "draw"
the steel out for the man.

"Who was that man?" asked Mr. Porter.

"He was the man they call Detective Wilkes," said Pringle.

The key was produced and Mr. Pringle swore that a piece of steel much like that was given to the detective. The witness said that he thought it impossible for a key to be made from the impression on the famous piece of paper.

To Mr. Osier he said that it would be impossible for him to make a key from such impression, although other men might.

Mr. McKee, an employe of Mr. File gle, said that he had drawn out a piece of steel which was a little longer than that in the exhibit, but he thought that the piece in court had been filed. At this juncture Mr. Porter asked McKee, if he had ever seen Pare, to which a negative answer was given. "Then go

Nanaimo, B.C., Aug. 17.—The mysterious death in the condemned cell at Nanaimo jail of Claus, the Stikine Hiver murderer, gives the key note to a story of wifely devotion that has in it elements of Spartan drama. How a prisoner under lock and guard, sentenced to death, and, therefore, watched with especial vigilance, could procure access to such poison as strychnine, and in sufficient quantity as to make suicide possible, struck dumb with astonishment the police authorities. On Sunday night two facts developed which point to a solution of the mystery, when taken—with the off repeated statement by Claus that he did not fear death, but he did the gallows.

These facts furnish the framework of a tragedy. Last Friday evening, after being intormed by the sheriff that the sentence of the law would be carried out-at-the day and hour appointed, he was visited by hits wife.

At his request she was permitted to prejsare his supper for him and bring it to the jail, meat ple being the chief item of the spread. On Saturday the wife was missing, Claus was dead before night and the medical men say he was unquestionably killed by strepthine poison, taken Nanaimo, B.C., Aug. 17 .- The my

which point to a solution of the myssoluting the room in which he spent the
evening that she had a distinct recollection of the
evening of April 24, as Mr. Ponton had
called at her home, mut that he had spent
from 8 to 11 o'clock with a company of
some five people. She could swear positively that Mr. Ponton could not have
been at the Dominion-Hotel that evening. She also felt certain that Billy Ponton could not have been elsewhere, as he
was in her company every Sunday evening that she was not absent.

Upon cross-examination by Mr. Osier,
the witness said that she could not swear
to any other fixed Sunday, either before
or after April 24.

Miss Lulu Davies on that occasion, as he had acted
as her escort about 11.15 that night. She
also stated that it was impossible for him
to have been at the Dominion Hotel that
evening between 8 and 11.15. She remembered the night, as she and Miss
Davies had twitted Will for not being
present at St. John's Church, where Miss
Coleman sang.

Witness said to Mr. Osler that she
could not remember any other Sunday
either before or after the date spoken of.

Mr. Porter now called George Hanwell,
who said that he ded delded show as dead to the present of the
could not remember any other Sunday
either before or after the date spoken of.

Mr. Porter now called George Hanwell,
who said that he hed spent
from 8 to 11 o'clock with the ofter before
of after April 24.

At his request she was permitted to
prepare his supper for him and bring it
on the jar and bring it
on the jar and bring it
on the jar and that she could
not remember any other Sunday
either before or after the date spoken of.

Mr. Porter now called George Hanwell,
who said that he ded thou sold which as the did at 10.30 in terrible agony.

The law had decided that Claus should
that the date the date pole of the present of

Eastern League At Toronto—Toronto 12, Buffalo 1. At Montreal—Ottawa 5, Montreal 4. At Springfield—Springfield 8, Syra

At Wilkes Barre-First Game-Wilkes Vilkes-Barre 5, Providence 0.

Walking on Air.



WITH A NEW MEDICINE.

THOS. PLYNN, St Elgin St., Hamilton, Ont

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Ingersoli Post Office. The following are the hours of departure of rom Ingersoll post office:

2.54 p. m. ootse was 2.15 p. m 10.10 a m. mail closes here at 9.80 a. m. p. 9.10 p. m. 8.30 p. m. 5.25 p. m. mail closes here at 4.50 p. m. No mail for Woodsteck on this train no r mail out the C. P. R.

LOOK ! SUMETIME

HYGIENIC HORSE SHOE PADS

THE subscriber desires to inform

D. D. MORGAN,

SOCIETY GEO. DUNCAN, JOUR society re-

quires printing, and we solicit your trade. It makes no difference whether you have a small or large order, THE CHRONICLE Job Printing Department will print it for you on short notice, and at lowest prices. We have in stock almost all society emblems.

Robinson's

Great Pant Sale

Pairs of Men's Pants, recently purchased from a manufacturer at a slaughter price for cash, enables us to sell you Pants worth \$1.25. \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2 for

95c

See Our Window for these Goods and Prices.

ROBINSON'S,

LEADING ONE PRICE CLOTHIER AND FURNISHER

Thames St. INGERSOLL.

JAS. A. AND H. BUCHANAN,
Licensed Auctioneers for the Province of Ontario. Sales in the town or country promptly atted to. Terms reasonable. Dates may be arranged
at THE CHRONICLE Office.

DRS. McKAY & NEFF.-OF-

DR. I. R. WALKER - OFFICE

HEGLER & HEGLER, BARRIS ters, Solicitors, &c. Money to loan at lower Offices; King Street, over Traders Bank

J. B. JACKSON, B.A., LATE OF Hegler & Jackson, Earrister Solicitor, Notary Judic. Offsee, opposite market, next door west Archibald Bros HENRY BEATTLE, BARRISTER

FIRE, ACCIDENT AND LIFE Fine fresh Dairy Butter Insurance. Only good companies represented rworks office, Thames street, Ingersoll.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA H. S. HOWLAND, Pres. T. R. MERRITT, Vice-Pres. B. R. WILKIE, General Manager.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT—Deposits of \$*.00 and upwards taken and interest assured.

INTEREST IS ADDED to Savings Bank accounte TWICE a year, viz:—Slst May and 30th November. ONEY LOANED on approved twoners' notes. MONEY LOGACIES SEASON AND SEASON SEAS

CHAS. WHITE,

Merchants Bank of Canada. Capital Paid Up - \$6,000,000

This Bank transacts a general banking buys and sells exchange on England andethe United States, and insue sells exchange on England andethe United States, and insue of ratis on New York and all parts of Oanada.

A Job Printing

The Bank transacts a general banking business, buys and sells exchange on England andethe United States, and insue of ratis on New York and all parts of Oanada.

A Job Printing

The Bank transacts a general banking buys and sells exchange on England and substitution on England and Control of the depositor. Deposit received, and current rates of inlers allowed and current rates.

Beginning the current rates of inlers allowed and current rates of inlers allowed and current rates of inlers allowed and current rates.

Beginning the current rates of inlers allowed and current rates of inlers allowed and current rates.

Beginning the current rates of inlers allowed and current rates of inlers allowed and current rates.

Beginning the current rates of the depositor. Deposit received, and current rates of inlers allowed and current rates of i

Dundas St. WOODSTOCK.

3 Doors Sout ? P. O.,

Thames-st., - Ingersoll.

Your Money's Worth.

Listen :--

5% Discount for Cash. Orders Cailed For. Delivered

Archibald Bros. The Cash Grocers and Bakers, Roberts & Henderson's

> For Fine BREAD, Buns, Cakes and Fancy Pastry. Daily delivery at

Roberts & Henderson's PHONE 105.

The

uneasily wait the faggot or Ragged cloud hurrying frin the edge of trees that s like some gian habitation. bulk and its s little time pee ness, and ther the parlor aga

I strained In the deep

terrible exper

"It's the sou us," she ans ropping the mand, she fell table and bega frenzied earnes

I could dist

it was indeed his footfalls rin must be, for he the lawn. I re dashed it open could see in the

clapsed my arm ing with emotion into the parlor. you are with yo on the old horse whose fears had that something brought it to hi marvelous effect gan to come bac the light of reco

sat-up and took his, like a man bad dream and "Your fathe "He is gone." fus Smith. We

But where h "This is unwo What right have our private feeli rection he took. TO