

Suit for \$5,000,000.

The Fight Over the Sutherland Will to Begin June 1.

Big Political Meeting in Armagh—Fair Play for Rosebery.

A Sleeping Family of Five Persons Burned to Death—Regulations Regarding the Use of Carrier Pigeons.

Paid Himself Pretty Well.

VIENNA, March 27.—The chief cashier of the Commercial Bank of Trieste has absconded with 45,000 florins of the bank's money.

Via Edmund Yates.

Edmund Yates gives currency to the report that Speaker Peel will not seek reelection at the next general election in Britain, and also that Mr. Justin McCarthy may retire at the same time.

A Sleeping Family Burned to Death.

LONDON, March 27.—A paraffine lamp explosion set fire to a dwelling in the Clerkenwell district Saturday night, and Mr. and Mrs. Croger and their three children were burned to death.

The Bering Sea Question.

LONDON, March 27.—United States Ambassador Bayard had a long interview with the Earl of Kimberley to-day relating to arrangements for carrying out the findings of the Bering Sea court of arbitration.

Fatal Accident to a Distinguished Traveler.

LONDON, March 27.—Commander Lovett Verney Cameron, the distinguished African traveler, after hunting with Baron Rothschild's hounds at Leighton Hazzard, Bedfordshire, yesterday, was thrown from his horse and died four hours later.

During the Ball.

PARIS, March 27.—A bomb loaded with blasting powder and fragments of iron was exploded this evening on the window-sill of a public hall in Montreuil-Mines, Department of Seine-et-Loire. A dance was going on in the hall at the time. The building was badly damaged, but nobody was hurt.

Thomas Shaw (Lib.) Elected.

LONDON, March 27.—The election in the Hawick district of Scotland, necessitated by Mr. Thomas Shaw's acceptance of the office of Solicitor-General for Scotland, was held to-day and resulted in the return of Mr. Shaw by 3,203 votes against 2,556 for Mr. McLeod Fullerton, Q.C., Liberal Unionist.

Riot of Unemployed Men.

MADRID, March 27.—A mob of 2,000 unemployed men paraded the streets of San Lucar de Barrameda yesterday, and finally began plundering shops, smashing windows and destroying other property. The police attempted to disperse the crowd but were driven off. The troops succeeded in scattering the crowd and restoring order. A number of rioters were hurt, but none seriously.

Fair Play for Rosebery.

DUBLIN, March 27.—A monster political demonstration has been held at Derrymacash, near Louisa, county Armagh. The principal speakers were Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. Michael Davitt, both of whom, in the course of their remarks, expressed perfect confidence in Prime Minister Rosebery and declared that they were determined to give him fair play in the House of Commons.

Carrier Pigeon Prohibition.

BERLIN, March 27.—Prussia is about to follow Bavaria's example and pass a law prohibiting the use of carrier pigeons without a license from the Government. When the subject was up in the Bavarian Chamber, the Premier said that within a brief period more than 5,000 carrier pigeons had been let loose in the Palatinate for foreign homes. This statement put the Prussian authorities on the alert, as all realize that in the next war carrier pigeons will form a most important part of the news service.

Scare at a Home Rule Meeting.

DUBLIN, March 27.—While the regular meeting of the shareholders of the Dublin Freeman was in progress in the Imperial Hotel to-day part of the ceiling of the room fell to the floor with a tremendous crash. Everybody believed a bomb had been exploded, and a rush was made for the door. Before the frightened Home Rulers could escape, however, a section of the floor gave way, causing a number of the gentlemen to fall. Several of them were trampled upon, and severely, though not seriously hurt. Mr. Thomas Sexton, who presided at the meeting, succeeded in checking the scare by explaining in cause, and order was finally restored.

The Work of French Spies.

BIRMINGHAM, March 27.—The Post, in a special dispatch from London, says there is good authority for the allegation that persons acting on behalf of the French Government have succeeded in obtaining at Whitehall the details of the plans of the proposed new works at Gibraltar. The fact that an attempt has been made to procure them is known to the war office, and there is reason to believe that the attempt was at least partially successful. The war office has ordered an inquiry into the matter.

Suit for \$5,000,000.

LONDON, March 27.—The trial of the great Sutherland will case has been fixed to begin on June 1.

This is an action brought by the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland to have the Probate Division of her Majesty's High Court of Justice declare valid the will and codicils made by her deceased husband, by the terms of which she was to benefit to the extent of £1,000,000 (\$5,000,000).

The present Duke of Sutherland, the plaintiff's stepson, will contest the case, which promises to be sensational. The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland is the daughter of the Rev. Richard Mitchell, history professor at Hartford College, Oxford. Miss Mitchell at an early age married Arthur Kinnerley Blair, who had charge of the Duke of Sutherland's immense forests, and held the rank of captain in the Sutherlandshire volunteers. This Capt. Blair, unfortunately, shot dead by the

duke while they were out together deer-stalking.

A liberal provision was made for the young widow, and the duke went in person to express his regrets. The duke, though a married man, with a most charming wife—Countess of Cromartie, and in her own right, a Scotch heiress, and with a lovely daughter, married to Mr. Henry Chaplin—became the infatuated slave of Mrs. Blair.

The duchess left Dunrobin Castle for her villa at Torquay, where the Princess of Wales went to stay with her, and by her tender, womanly sympathy endeavored to soothe the wounded heart—but in vain. The Duchess of Sutherland died Nov. 25, 1883, of a broken heart, it was said, and on March 4 next the duke married Mrs. Blair in Florida.

Lord Ronald Leveson-Gower and Lady Florence Chaplin, who both had suites of apartments in Stafford House, left the Grosvenor, and Lady Alexandra Leveson-Gower, rather than receive the new duchess, became a nursing-sister in a London hospital, and succumbed to an illness. The tenants of Trentham and Dunrobin were so indignant that the duchess was publicly insulted, and the old servants withdrew in a body. The duke from that time was upon strained terms with all his family, and eventually left to the duchess everything in his power to leave, when he died in September, 1892.

The 'dowager duchess was sent to jail some months ago for contempt of court in burning a document supposed to have a bearing upon this case, which she had been ordered to produce.

A Hygienic Exposition.

ROME, March 28.—The Hygienic Exposition was opened this morning in the Palace of Fine Arts. Pre-arranged by the municipal council and members of the scientific exhibits. A reception will be given this evening by the lady delegates to the Hygienic Congress, which opens to-morrow.

Salisbury's Fiddle Found.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 28.—Hermann Schiffer, a Minneapolis violin maker, to-day discovered that he was in possession of a violin made by B. Gratiani, Pisa, in 1774, which was stolen from Lord Salisbury, ex-Premier of England. The violin was brought to Schiffer a short time ago by a young man, a stranger, who wanted it repaired. Schiffer says that he himself bought the violin for Lord Salisbury in Pisa years ago, and that it was stolen in 1875.

Crushing Nihilism.

LONDON, March 28.—The Chronicle's Moscow correspondent says: M. Skvortov, who was appointed to crush nihilism in Kieff Province, has been actively employed. He recently arrested a peasant named Mough and confined him in a limestone dungeon, where the man suffered horribly. The prisoner has now been sentenced to be deprived of his rights and to be banished to the Caucasus.

Collision at Sea.

LONDON, March 28.—The British steamship Jesso, Capt. Strachan, which sailed from Baltimore on March 1 for Bristol, arriving there March 19, was sunk seven miles northeast of Liracombie by coming in collision with the schooner Lizzie R. Wilce last evening. Capt. Strachan, two of his crew and a steward were missing. The wreck was successful in getting ashore. The Lizzie R. Wilce was towed to Liracombie. Her stern was damaged and she is leaking badly. The weather at the time of the collision was clear.

Reviving a Dead Man's Expression.

PARIS, March 28.—Madame Israel, at whose house the Anarchist calling himself Rabardy lodged, has been unable to identify Paul, who was killed by the explosion of a bomb which he was carrying into the Church of the Madeleine, as the man who was her former lodger. In many respects she thinks the features are the same, but the inanimate face of Paul being devoid of expression she is unable to positively identify.

The authorities have employed experts to apply electricity to the face of Paul, hoping to produce a semblance of life, when another attempt will be made to identify him as the man who perpetrated the bomb outrages in the Rue St. Denis and Rue St. Jacques.

THE IMPRISONED EDITOR.

ELLIS' Case To Be Investigated in Parliament—Reducing the Grand Jury.

(Special to the ADVERTISER.) OTTAWA, March 28.—Mr. Charlton gives notice of a bill to more effectually prevent libelous, also a bill to make more effectual provision for the punishment of seduction and abduction.

Mr. McMullen gives notice of a bill to amend the Civil Service Superannuation Act.

Hon. Mr. Davies is moving for a return of the order of the court sentencing J. V. Ellis for contempt and the names of the judges composing such court at the time sentence was imposed.

Mr. Edgar gives notice of a bill to reduce the number of grand jurors necessary to find a true bill from twelve to seven in Ontario.

ALL MEN

Young, old or middle-aged, who find themselves, nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitating of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headaches, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to a cop, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes, surrounded with LEADEN CIRCLES, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring of vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address and 10c in stamps for book on diseases peculiar to man, sent sealed. Address M. V. LUBON, 24 Macdonnell avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada. Please mention this paper.

Foster's Figures.

The Dominion Finance Minister Brings Down His Budget.

Large Number of Proposed Tariff Changes Announced.

The Minister's Explanation of the Canadian Exodus Greeted with Roars of Laughter.

(Special to the ADVERTISER.)

OTTAWA, March 27.—All the interest in today's proceedings centered in the proposed tariff changes, which were announced by Hon. Mr. Foster in the course of his speech introducing the budget.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

Mr. Foster on rising was greeted with cheers. The statement of the finances showed an increase for 1893-3 in customs revenue of \$452,000; in excise, \$422,000, and in miscellaneous of \$371,000, or a total increase of \$1,245,000. There was a slight increase in the consumption of spirits, these facts showing the increased confidence and sumptuous power of the people and indicated a healthy condition of things. The rate of taxation on dutiable goods consumed in Canada was 38.28, and on all goods, including free goods, was 17.38. The expenditure for last year had been \$36,814,000, and the receipts \$1,354,656 or \$10,000,000. No heavy hand had been put on the exports last year, and the figure. Expenditure on capital account had increased during last year, and the NATIONAL DEBT HAD INCREASED by \$549,605. For the current year beginning July 1, 1893, the record was not bright. From December last to the present time the revenue has shown a steady decline. He therefore would have to count on a deficit if the expenditure was not kept down, and the Government had concluded to live this year within its income so as to avoid a deficit. They had come, he thought, to a limit of expenditure on capital account for great works. There only remained the improvement of the St. Lawrence River and canals, which would cost about \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000. Mr. Foster pointed to the imports and the exports last year, and to the deposits in the savings bank in proof that Canada was doing well. Before explaining the tariff changes he made some general remarks as to the principle of a tariff. They had either to have free trade, a revenue tariff without incidental protection, or a protective tariff, which would involve a long and eloquent panegyric of the principle of protection, which developed the country and so forth. A new country needed protection from older countries. The Conservative party had existed since 1878 on the principle of protection, and proposed to continue to exist on that principle. That was the principle upon which the Conservatives were going to poll the vote of the electorate in not many months. Necessarily the rate of protection must be higher at the inception of the policy than at a later stage, when industries become established. The highest percentage rate since 1879 had been 31, and the average less than 29. In the United States it was 45 per cent. The Canadian tariff was a moderate one, with a large free list. No heavy hand had been laid on staple products of consumption. In proof of this Mr. Foster gave a list of four such manufactures, all of which he described as superior to foreign manufactures.

A TIMELY INTERRUPTION.

Mr. Laurier interrupted, saying: "You are not going to amend such a perfect tariff?" which raised a laugh. Mr. Foster declared that the subject of protection was to enhance the cost of foreign goods by the amendment of the protective duty, and thus give home manufacture the advantage ground. Home competition was the result of the establishment of industries in Canada. Alluding to the exodus of Canadians, Mr. Foster asserted that these people had been driven from Canada by the action against the denunciations of the National Policy advanced by the Opposition. This was greeted with such roars of laughter from the Opposition that the Finance Minister's voice was drowned. Mr. Foster then devoted an hour to recitation of evidences of prosperity. The figures of the tariff burdens of the people had been lightened, he said, since 1880 in many ways, and he enumerated a number of articles such as tea, coffee, hard coal, glass, salt, molasses and raw sugar. Depression in business and falling revenue were two difficulties in the way of raising a tariff. This year and next year it would require the closest economy in order to avoid a deficit. They could not proceed on a revision on any fixed rule or horizontal rule. They had to take into account the varying conditions of each industry. Nor had they any rule as to specific duties, which are in some respects useful in regard to valuation and in acting in raising the price of cheaper and poorer articles. Six hundred and sixty-five articles of dutiable goods had been boiled down. Special exemptions were, as far as possible, struck from the list. The prime object kept in view was to cheapen the cost of manufacturing in Canada. There was a great difference between cost of goods as sold by the manufacturer and as sold by the retailer. The retail profit was prohibitive in many cases. Two ways of cheapening the cost of manufacture had been adopted; one, the lowering of the duty on raw material, and the other by transferring raw materials from the dutiable to the free list. The vigor of the industry, competition and methods of business had also been considered. It was now 6 o'clock and the Speaker left the chair.

On resuming at 8:30 the galleries of the House were crowded to excess. Mr. Foster had been talking two hours on fiscal questions without disclosing proposed changes. Mr. Foster said the agricultural interests receive sympathetic and fair treatment in the proposed revision. He read statistics of imports and the attempt to prove that the home market had served farmers well since the National Policy was introduced. That policy had benefited the farmer. He then announced the new tariff. There is no change in molasses or spirits.

The Principal Changes.

are as follows:
Malt, 2c old, 1½c new.
Live animals, 30 per cent. old, 20 per cent. new.
Live hogs, 2c per lb old, 25 per cent. new.
Fresh mutton, 3c per lb old, 2c per lb new.
Meats, N. E. S., including canned, 3c per lb old, 25 per cent. new.
Pork, in barrels, 1½c per lb old, 25 per cent. new.
Lard, 3c per lb old, 25 per cent. new.
Tallow, 4c per lb old, 30 per cent. new.
Beeswax, mixed old, 10 per cent. new.
Candles, wax, 5c per lb old, 4c per lb new.
Soap, common and laundry, 1½c per lb old, 1c per lb new.
All other soaps, mixed old, 35 per cent. new.
Glue, 30 per cent. old, 25 per cent. new.
Condensed milk and condensed coffee, and all milk, 35c per cent. old, 30 per cent. new.
Rice, uncleaned, 17½c old, 17c-10c new.
Rice, cleaned, 1½c per lb old, 1c per lb new.
Rice and sago flour, 2c per lb old, 25 per cent. new.
Macaroni and vermicelli, 2c per lb old, 25 per cent. new.
Starch, 4c and 2c old, 1½c new.
Pickles, various old, 35 per cent. new.
Mustard cake, 20 per cent. old, 15c new.
Compressed yeast cakes, 4c and 8c old, 3c and 6c new.
Trace, apple, cherry, etc., various old, 20 per cent. new.
Grape vines, gooseberry bushes, shade trees, etc., mixed old, 20 per cent. new.
Blackberries and small fruits, mixed old, 2c per lb new.
Apples, dried, raisins, dates, figs and prunes, mixed old, 25 per cent. new.
Berries, 3c per lb old, 2c per lb new.
Jellies, jams, 5c per lb old, 3c per lb new.
Coffee, green, when not imported direct, 10 per cent. old, 10 per cent. new.
Coffee, roasted or ground, 3c per lb old, 2c per lb new.
Chicory, nothing old, 3c per lb new.
Tea, when not imported direct, 10 per cent. old, 10 per cent. new.
Spice paste and chocolate, 5c per lb old, 4c per lb new.
Books, printed, various old, 15 per cent. new.
Advertising pamphlets, old 20 per cent. new, 6c per lb new.
Wallpaper, old various, 35 per cent. new.
Sandpaper, 3c per lb old, 20 per cent. new.
Paper sacks, 35 per cent. old, 25 per cent. new.
Uniform colored cloth paper, 25 per cent. old, 15 per cent. new.
Acid, acetic, mixed old, 25 per cent. new.
Acid, sulphuric, ½c per lb old, 4-1-10c per lb new.
Acid, phosphate, 3c per lb old, 2c per lb new.
Licorice, mixed old, 20 per cent. new.
Essential oils, 20 per cent. old, 10 per cent. new.
Flax seed, 1½c per lb old, 20 per cent. new.
Oil, olive, in bulk for manufacturing purposes, 20 per cent. old, free new.
Vaseline, mixed old, 35 per cent. new.
Lard, writing, 25 per cent. old, 20 per cent. new.
Onions, earths, etc., 30 per cent. old, 20 per cent. new.
Burnt senna, 30 per cent. old, 25 per cent. new.
Paint colors, mixed old, 25 per cent. new.
Turpentine for manufacturing, 10 per cent. old, 5 per cent. new.
Earthenware, etc., china and porcelain ware and earthenware, various old, 30 per cent. new.
Stoneware crocks, etc., 3c per gallon old, 2c per gallon new.
Glass bottles, etc., mixed old, 30 per cent. new.
Lamps, headlights, shades, etc., mixed old, 30 per cent. new.
Pine glass, not more than twelve feet square, 6c old, 4c new.
Spectacles, 60 per cent. old, 20 per cent. new.
Show cases, mixed old, 35 per cent. new.
Cement, various old, 40c per barrel new.
Roofing slates and school slates, mixed old, 20 per cent. new.
LEATHER SCHEDULE.
Boots and shoe counters, 3c old, 20 per cent. new.
Belting, sole leather, upper leather, etc., various old, 15 per cent. new.
Japanned leather, 25 per cent. old, 20 per cent. new.
Belting, 25 per cent. old, 20 per cent. new.
Harness, saddlery, etc., 35 per cent. old, 30 per cent. new.
Whips, 30 per cent. old, 25 per cent. new.
India rubber clothing, mixed old, 35 per cent. new.
Rubber belting and hose, mixed old, 35 per cent. new.
METALS.
Scrap iron, \$2 per ton old, \$4 per ton new.
Cast iron, \$13 per ton old, \$10 new.
Puddled bar iron, \$9 per ton old, \$5 new.
Steel nails, horseshoes, nails and spikes, 1½c per lb old, 30 per cent. new.
Wire nails, 1½c per lb old, 8c per lb new.
Iron and steel nuts and bolts, 1c per lb and 25 per cent. old, 1c per lb and 30 per cent. new.
House furnishing, hardware and builders' and cabinet-makers' furniture, 30 and 35 per cent. old, 3½ per cent. new.
Shovels and spades, mixed old, 35 per cent. new.
Surgical and dental instruments, 20 per cent. old, 15 per cent. new.
Steam engines, boilers and machinery, 30 per cent. old, 27½ per cent. new.
Agricultural implements, 35 per cent. old, 20 per cent. new.
Pumps and windmills 35 per cent. old, 30 per cent. new.
Barbed wire, 1½c per lb old, ¾c per lb new.
Brass and copper wire, 15 per cent. old, 10 per cent. new.
Manufactures of iron and steel not specially enumerated, 30 per cent. old, 27½ per cent. new.
Gas and electric light fixtures, 30 per cent. old, 27½ per cent. new.
Stamped tinware and galvanized ironware, 30 per cent. old, 25 per cent. new.
Farm wagons, democrats, etc., mixed old, 25 per cent. new; all other carriages nothing old, 35 per cent. new.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Organs, mixed old, 30 per cent. new.
Piano organs, mixed old, 25 per cent. new.
Pianos, mixed old, 25 per cent. new.
SUGARS.
Raw sugar, up to No. 16 Dutch standard, is made free as in the United States.
The duty on refined sugar is reduced from 8 10c to 6 10c per lb, a reduction of about 20 per cent.
The duty on sugar candy is reduced to 35 per cent.
COTTONS.
Cottons, cotton batting and sheet wadding, the duty on which is mixed, is made 2½ per cent.
Cotton warps and yarns, dyed or undyed,

which at present have a mixed duty, are made 25 per cent.

Gray unbleached cotton, which is now 1c a yard and 15 per cent., is made 2½ per cent.

Unbleached cotton, which is now 2c a yard and 15 per cent., is reduced to 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Cotton, printed, dyed or colored, is made 30 per cent. ad valorem.

All cotton articles are bought under one or the other of these schedules.

The duty on collars, which is now 24c per dozen and 30 per cent., is made 24c per dozen and 25 per cent.

Cuffs, now 4c per pair and 30 per cent., are made 4c and 25 per cent.

Shirts costing less than \$3 are placed at an ad valorem rate of 25 per cent. They were formerly \$1 per dozen and 30 per cent.

Cotton clothing and all manufactures of clothing are reduced from 35 per cent. to 32½ per cent.

TWINE.
Binder twine remains the same, 12½ per cent.

WOOLLENS.
All the woolen items are reduced. Yarns, woolen and worsted, which are now 10c per lb and 20 per cent., have been made 27½ per cent. ad valorem, and all fabrics manufactured of wool have been placed at 30 per cent.

Women's and children's dress goods imported in the rough have been made 22½ per cent.

Hosiery and knitted goods, which now bear mixed duties, are all put at 35 per cent.

Carpets are put under one item at 30 per cent., which is a slight increase in Brussels.

Floor oilcloth is reduced to 20 per cent. Ready-made clothing, 32½ per cent.

Hats and caps, 30 per cent. Umbrellas and parasols, 35 per cent.

Fertilizers, now 20 per cent., are reduced to 10 per cent.

Photographic dry plates are placed at 30 per cent.

Mining machinery now made in the country remains on the free list and smelting machinery is added to it.

Curling stones and coke are placed on the free list, also acids and dyestuffs necessary for tanning and dyeing. These were formerly dutiable.

Timber, heated and sawn, and used for spars or building of wharves, railway ties, logs, laths, shingles, staves, and wood of all kinds not manufactured, has been put on the free list, at a concession to Manitoba and the Northwest.

The duty on barley and cornmeal remains the same, but a clause is added admitting these articles free from any country which imposes no import duty on these articles when imported from Canada.

The same provision is made to apply to buckwheat, rye, flour, potatoes, apples and vegetables.

Mr. Foster could not explain why agricultural implements were not dealt with in the same manner in view of the offer of the United States.

The duty on bituminous coal remains the same, as does also the duty on patent medicine and stereotyped plate, about all of which there had been pressure brought to bear.

In addition to the duty on books 12½ per cent. is to be collected for author's royalty for one year when the collection of royalty will cease.

The duty on coal oil is left the same, but the duty on the barrels is reduced from 40 cents to 20 cents.

The bounty of \$2 a ton on pig iron, and the import duty of \$4 a ton remain the same.

A bounty of \$2 a ton is also placed on puddled bar iron, and also on the same grade of steel, both to run for five years.

The loss to the revenue from the changes in the metals class Mr. Foster calculated at \$55,000.

There is very little change in the mineral schedules—almost none.

It was 11 o'clock when Mr. Foster ceased speaking, and the House almost immediately adjourned.

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