

News Summary.

Recent Happenings Briefly Told.

CANADA.
Sir William Van Horne has gone to the Pacific Coast.

Work has commenced on the new Canadian Pacific station at Woodstock.

Under the new C.P.R. time card the trip from Winnipeg to the Pacific coast will be covered in 54 hours.

Efforts are being made in Chatham to establish a pork-packing establishment on a co-operative basis.

The big iron bridge over the Grand River at Dundas street, Paris, Ont., collapsed through the undermining of the western pier.

A Mennonite residing near the Manitoba boundary line has been fined \$200 for smuggling tobacco across the border from North Dakota.

It is now proposed to extend the boundaries of Montreal to take in the whole island by annexing the 25 odd other municipalities established there.

A special train bearing 132 people and 21 cars of effects from North Dakota, passed through Moose Jaw the other day, bound for Leduc, Alberta.

The telegraphers on the Intercolonial Railway are consulting Grand Chief Powell and will probably present a demand for better conditions of service to the officials of the road.

Hamilton and Wentworth Milk Dealers' Association has decided to ignore the recent regulations passed by the Hamilton Council, and if their licenses are refused legal action will follow.

John Davenport, a Vancouver foundry workman, had a close call on Monday, when he fell into a vat of boiling asphalt and then jumped into Burrard Inlet to cool. He will recover.

Northern Pacific surveyors have commenced work for the extension of their line northwesterly from Portage la Prairie. Another party has also started from McGregor Station on the C. P. R.

London Builders' Laborers' Union has arranged an 8-hour-day for 5 days in the week, and 7 hours for Saturday, and has secured an advance in wages of 1 cent per hour, making 19c per hour.

That part of the Ontario & Rainy River Railroad running through United States territory south of Lake of the Woods to connect with the Manitoba Southern is to be known as the Minnesota and Manitoba.

The much-talked-of deal by which a New York syndicate is to obtain control of the Hamilton Street Railway, and is to build the projected electric railways to Caledonia and Guelph, is said to be nearing consummation.

It is stated that the terms of the amalgamation of the Hamilton Blast Furnace Company and the Ontario Rolling Mills Company have been agreed upon, and that a new company with a capital of \$2,000,000, will take over the smelting works.

Reports from the Niagara fruit district are bright. There was no premature development of buds this year, and the late spring is favorable to a full crop. Only Crawford peaches are affected by the frost, and still will yield a large crop.

The American collector of customs at Skagway, being at variance with the Canadian authorities at the boundary line in regard to how far his jurisdiction extends, refuses absolutely to allow any liquor to leave Skagway bonded warehouse, in consequence of which a great quantity is now stored there, and there is a regular liquor famine at Yukon points. Smugglers are reaping a rich harvest.

Scandals in the Montreal water-works are being probed. There have been immense purchases of needless material, which have been wasted. Pipes and other material had consequently accumulated at various points, and in great quantity, and had lain there for years. Appliances purchased as far back as 20 years ago, and never used, had been found lying to-day just where they were thrown at the time.

GREAT BRITAIN.
None of the London theaters have fire alarms.

Lord Aberdeen has suggested that colonial life Peers be appointed.

Sir Rose Lambert Price, Bart., an English soldier and author, is dead.

It is now stated that Hooley, the bankrupt promoter, will be prosecuted.

The Bishop of London has started an agitation against Sunday newspapers.

The Marquis of Salisbury and the Marchioness have returned from the Riviera.

A party of 106 Finns are at Newcastle, Eng., en route to America, to avoid Russian persecutions.

The Atlantic Transport Co. has put a stained glass window in St. Kevin's Church, in memory of the Mohegan victims.

The famous Newgate prison is to be demolished at once, and a new Central Criminal Court building erected on its site.

A four-mile underground electric railway, from Baker street to Waterloo road, to cost \$2,300,000, is being projected in London.

Mr. Michael Davitt, M.P., has written to Herr Liebknecht, the German Socialist, denouncing British action at Samoa and attacking Chief Justice Chambers.

It is reported that John Morley intends moving in the British House of Commons the rejection of the grant of \$150,000, which it is proposed to vote to General Lord Kitchener.

A Liverpool shipping firm has arranged to sell ten small steamships to German firms, who are endeavoring to drive out the American line by leasing all available ships for the American trade.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has written to the Newfoundland Customs Department requesting information upon matters concerning smuggling from St. Pierre to Newfoundland and Canada. The Colonial Secretary's enquiry seems to indicate that the report of the Royal Commission upon the French shore question is not likely to be presented to Parliament for some weeks yet.

The Dominion Syndicate, Limited, has been formed in London, with a capital of \$500,000, to build the Georgian Bay Canal within three years, and develop the electrical, mineral, pulp, and other industries along the route. Sir Edward Thornton is chairman. Mr. McIver, of the Cunard line, and Mr. Jones of the Elder-Dempster line, are also members of the syndicate. Sir Benjamin Baker is consulting engineer, while Lord Kelvin has accepted the post of consulting electrical engineer. Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain has been approached by members of the House of Commons with a view to securing an Imperial subsidy.

UNITED STATES.
The bubonic plague is causing many deaths in Formosa.

Fire did \$20,000 damage to the hospital of Blackwell's Island Penitentiary, New York City.

By the burning of the Orphans' Home at Berne, Ind., three of the inmates lost their lives.

Wm. Braden, charged with murder, was shot to death in his cell by a mob at Clinton, Ark., on Wednesday.

Twenty-six per cent, of the acreage of winter wheat sown in Kansas is a failure, because of the severe winter.

The United States cruiser Chicago started from New York on her long voyage to South Africa on Wednesday morning.

Buffalo grain men believe there is little danger of any of Buffalo's grain trade being diverted to the St. Lawrence route, as reported.

Thomas B. Reed, it is said, may give up the Speakership, and his seat in Congress entirely, and settle down as a resident of New York City.

Fourteen thousand regulars are to be sent to reinforce General Otis at Manila, as soon as the necessary transportation can be arranged.

Smallpox has increased in Cleveland to such an extent that the health department officials confess themselves unable to cope with it under the present conditions.

Dr. Connell will, it is reported, probably decline the offer of the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, New York, with a salary of \$10,000 and a manse.

Washington's fire chief has inaugurated a new system, giving bicycles to one or more firemen of each company, to respond to local alarms, preceding their companies with fire extinguishers.

Emperor William has sent to President McKinley a copy of an artistically executed memorial in connection with the consecration of the Church of Our Saviour at Jerusalem, which took place in October last. His letter is to "My great and good friend."

GENERAL.
Great heat is hampering the work of the Americans at Manila.

Troops are held in readiness to go to the Belgian miner's strikes.

Seven men were killed at Rosenthal, Germany, by a boiler explosion.

A recent fire at Kakazuaka, China, destroyed more than 300 houses.

Four hundred student rioters have been arrested at St. Petersburg.

There is said to be a panic among the native banks at Shanghai, China.

Wholesale emigration is reported from eastern Galicia, due to famine and typhus.

The German navy will adopt the English Thornycroft system of water-tube boilers.

The British forces have suppressed the revolt in the Kowloon addition to Hong Kong.

The German delegates to the disarmament conference are not acceptable to the Czar.

The impression has become general that the Disarmament Congress will prove a virtual fizzle.

A German officer has been arrested, charged with furnishing Russia with military secrets.

A general revolt against French misgovernment is reported on the east coast of Madagascar.

An earthquake has destroyed two villages in Argentina, killing a number of inhabitants.

The Roumanian and Servian Governments will erect a bridge over the Danube, near the Iron Gate.

A committee of wealthy Filipinos is moving to bring about peace between the Americans and their countrymen.

One of the Sultan's wives has eloped to Italy with an Englishman, and all the eunuchs are being flogged for it.

A St. Thomas, D.W.I., despatch says that 500 houses have been destroyed by fire at La Pointe, Island of Guadeloupe.

Japan has decided to grant subsidies to the two steamship companies now operating between the Orient and America.

Marconi, inventor of wireless telegraphy, says that vessels have been able to communicate with it at a distance of 80 miles.

It is reported that the Russian financial condition is critical, and that a \$60,000,000 loan will be sought in Paris or London.

The Audifrot prize of 15,000 francs, given annually in France for the greatest act of devotion, has been awarded to Major Marchand.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

What the Legislators of the Country are Doing at Ottawa.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Mr. McDougall was informed by the Premier that the cost to the Dominion treasury of the prohibition plebiscite taken last year was \$180,000, with a few accounts still outstanding.

Mr. Kloepfer was told by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the total cost of the commission relating to affairs between Canada and the United States was \$33,660. One dinner was given by the Canadian Minister at Quebec at a cost of \$308, and Canada's share of the dinner at Washington was \$606. The amount allowed to Mr. John Charlton for living and travelling expenses was \$1,766. He received no personal indemnity.

Mr. Beattie was told by Dr. Borden that 30,000 rifles were sold by the Government during the year 1898 for 75 cents each. The price included a bayonet and 25 rounds of ammunition per rifle. They were sold by tender after being advertised in several newspapers, and the purchaser was Lieutenant Col. F. Cole, of Montreal.

Mr. Sifton, replying to Mr. Carscallen, said that the amount of his (Mr. Sifton's) travelling and living expenses, paid by the Government, since the first day of July, 1898, till the 28th of February, 1899, inclusive, was \$945, including \$25 for cab hire. The travelling and living expenses of his private secretary during the same period were \$412, including \$4.50 for cab hire. None of the expenses of servants or friends accompanying him were paid by the Government.

Mr. E. F. Clarke was told by Mr. Paterson that there had been eleven appointments to positions in the Toronto Custom-house since July 13th, 1898.

Mr. Foster was informed by Sir Richard Cartwright, that, as far as the Government could ascertain discriminatory duties were imposed by Germany upon the following Canadian products:—Barley, 13-10 cents per bushel 45 lbs; beans and peas, 3-3-10 cents per bushel 60 lbs; oats, 4-2-5 cents per bushel 84 lbs; rye and wheat, 9-7-10 cents per bushel 80 lbs; butter, 9-10 cents per lb.

Mr. Kendry was informed by Mr. Blair that the land upon which a dam is being constructed at Nassau was purchased from the Bank of Commerce for \$20,000.

Mr. Clarke was told by Mr. Blair that the department could not find any record of any application for protection to Dunn avenue railway crossing in the city of Toronto.

Mr. Foster was informed by Mr. Sifton that a permit lawfully granted by the authorities of the North-West Territories authorized the holder to import liquor into the Yukon without any further sanction from the Minister of the Interior. To prevent the possible use of forged or fraudulent permits lists of the permits issued by the Government of the North-West Territories were forwarded to the officers of the North-West Mounted Police with instructions to recognize only those upon the list. Such lists comprised all the permits of which the department had been advised.

Col. Hughes was informed by Dr. Borden that the Fenian raid medals might be expected some time in the summer. The prospects were that a long-service medal would be issued to the Canadian militia, but until actually granted, he could not say what the conditions would be.

SECOND READINGS.
The following private bills received a second reading:—

An Act to incorporate the Canadian Yukon Railway Company.—Mr. Morrison.

Respecting the British Yukon Mining, Trading, and Transportation Company, and to change its name to the British Yukon Railway Company.—Mr. Fraser, Guelphborough.

To incorporate the Russell, Dundas, and Grenville Counties Railway Company.—Mr. Edwards.

To authorize the amalgamation of the Erie and Huron Railway Company and the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company.—Mr. McGregor.

Mr. Richardson moved the second reading of his bill respecting the attachment of salaries of public officers and employees of the Government. He explained that the object was to place Government employees on the same footing as other citizens by rendering their salaries subject to attachment.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked that the debate be adjourned until the Minister of Justice could be consulted. He sympathized with the object of the bill. Civil servants should pay their debts the same as others. If the bill, if passed, should be subject to certain restrictions as to the percentage of a man's salary which could be attached each month. The debate was adjourned.

Mr. Sproule moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Criminal Code, 1892, with respect to combinations in restraint of trade, so as to make the bill more stringent. The Act as it now stands makes it an offence to combine to restrain trade "unduly and unreasonably," the words quoted having been inserted by the Senate. Mr. Sproule contends that the effect of these words is to render the Act practically useless. He read a considerable amount of evidence in support of this contention, more especially in connection with the leather business. He wanted the words "unduly and unreasonably" struck out.

Mr. Holmes said that the petition favor of the bill was signed by all the favor of the bill was signed by all the bine.

Mr. Craig said that the so-called leather combine merely gave a rebate of five per cent. to customers who dealt with them steadily for six months. The object was not to raise prices, but only to retain their trade, which was threatened by a gigantic combine of sole leather manufacturers in the United States.

The bill received a second reading. Mr. Bertram moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Trade Mark and Design Act. He explained it was a bill to allow workmen's unions to adopt a label and register it. So far as he could learn, no manufacturers had any objection to the bill. This bill was rejected by the Senate last year, but he hoped that with a year's experience they would have changed their minds.

The bill was read a second time.

YUKON TERRITORY ACT.
Mr. McInnes introduced a bill to amend the Yukon Territory Act. He explained that the object was to provide a speedy appeal when parties were dissatisfied with the decision of the mining recorder or Gold Commissioner.

Mr. E. F. Clark will ask the Government for particulars regarding the amounts paid within the last year to steamship companies as bonuses for bringing both British and continental adult and juvenile immigrants to Canada.

Mr. Borden of Halifax will move for an order of the House for copies of all telegrams and communications from Fred Peters, Q. C., Sir Hibbert Tupper's law partner, soliciting from Hon. Mr. Sifton or any other Minister or any Deputy Minister, or applying or referring to the granting of permits to import liquor into the Yukon district, together with replies to such telegrams or letters.

Mr. Bertram's bill authorizing the use of the union label, which was thrown out by the Senate last year, received its second reading.

Sir Louis Davies, replying to Mr. Henderson, said that the contract for the Goderich harbor improvements was awarded to Smith & McGillivuddy, the lowest tenderers, after the work was advertised in 30 newspapers, in different towns and cities, at \$56,700, and that the work is to be completed on the 30th of November.

Mr. E. F. Clarke drew attention to a paragraph in the Montreal Star, stating that 20,000 Canadians had gone to the United States this spring.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that he had only to say that he did not believe the statement of the Star, even though it was backed up by the United States papers.

Mr. Charlton's bill, to amend the criminal code by raising the age of consent from 16 to 18, was read a second time.

Mr. Douglas' bill to regulate the trade in grain in Manitoba and the Northwest was read a second time. He explained that the bill was intended to afford relief from the arrangement made between the Canadian Pacific Railway and other railways and the standard elevator system.

Mr. Sifton would not approve of all the provisions of the bill, and recommended that after its second reading it be referred to a special committee.

Mr. Casey moved the second reading of the bill concerning drainage on and across the property of railway companies, which he explained, is modelled largely upon the provisions of the Ontario act.

Dr. Sproule's bill to amend the criminal code respecting combinations in restraint of trade was read a second time. The object of the bill is to make the provisions of the code more stringent. Dr. Sproule cited the operations of the leather combine as a reason for passing the bill.

LEFT \$100,000,000.
Baroness Hirsch's Estate, including That of Her Late Husband, Sworn to in Vienna as Above.

A despatch from Vienna says:—The estate of the late Baroness Hirsch, including that of her husband, the late Baron, has been sworn at 520,000,000 francs, about \$100,000,000. Relatives receive 100,000,000 francs.

The Baroness bequeaths 46,700,000 francs to charity, including 6,000,000 francs to the Hirsch foundation in New York, 600,000 francs to the Hirsch institute in Montreal, and 13,000,000 francs to Jewish charities in London.

The residue of the 46,700,000 francs is bequeathed to various European Jewish benevolent funds.

AN EXPORT OF WIVES.
French Colonists Cannot Get Wives and So a Paternal Government is Supplying Them.

A despatch from Paris, says:—In consequence of the complaints of French colonists that it is impossible for them to find French wives unless they return home, the Ministry of the Colonies intends to install a central immigration office for women in Paris, with branches in the country. Approved maidens who are considered suitable for colonial marriages will be provided with a wedding outfit costing \$60, with \$20 pocket money and with a free passage to the colony selected. The first experiments will be made in Madagascar.

500 HOUSES DESTROYED.
Disastrous Fire on the Island of Guadeloupe.

A despatch from St. Thomas, D.W.I., says:—A fire destroyed 500 houses at La Pointe a Pitre, Island of Guadeloupe, Monday night. La Pointe a Pitre was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1813, but has greatly prospered since that time. Its population numbers about 16,000.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Prices of Grain, Cattle, Cheese, &c. in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, April 25.—We had a total receipt of 40 loads of offerings at the western cattle yards this morning, but scarcely any trade was done, as drovers and dealers were far apart in their views as to values. The cattle here were almost entirely shipping cattle, and between the difficulty in obtaining space on the steamers and the low prices prevailing for cattle in England, exporters are not at all anxious to buy, at present prices especially; hence we had no shipping trade to-day, and no local demand worth speaking of. Prices are nominally unchanged. We had about 150 sheep, yearlings, and spring lambs; these also were quiet and unchanged. Stockers and feeders alone show a rather firmer tendency. About four hundred hogs were here, and the prices of Tuesday still hold good.

From all appearances we shall not have much of a market here to-morrow, and should receipts of cattle be heavy, prices are likely to come down.

Following is the range of current quotations:—

Cattle.
Shipping, per cwt.....\$ 4.25 \$ 5.00
Butcher, choice, do..... 4.00 4.30
Butcher, med. to good..... 3.50 3.80
Butcher, inferior..... 3.00 3.40

Sheep and Lambs.
Ewes, per cwt..... 3.50 4.00
Yearlings per cwt..... 5.00 5.40
Bucks, per cwt..... 2.75 3.12-1/2
Spring lambs, each..... 2.00 5.00

Milkers and Calves.
Cows, each..... 25.00 45.00
Calves, each..... 2.00 8.00

Hogs.
Choice hogs, per cwt..... 4.00 4.50
Light hogs, per cwt..... 3.75 4.00
Heavy hogs, per cwt..... 3.00 3.75

MONTREAL.
Montreal, April 21.—There were about 325 head of butchers' or 'lie, 500 calves, 40 sheep, and 20 spring lambs offered for sale at the east end abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in large numbers, and trade was fair at unchanged prices. Prime beefs sold at from 41-2c to a little over 5c per lb; pretty good stock at from 33-4c to nearly 41-2c; common dry cows and milkmen's strippers, at from 23-4 to 31-2c per lb. Bulls of varying degrees of texture sold at from 3 to 4c per lb. Calves sold at from \$1 to \$7 each. Sheep, with thin fleeces still on, sold up to 4c per lb, and yearlings up to near 6c. Spring lambs sold at from \$2.50 to \$5 each; straight lots of fat hogs, just off the ears, sold at about 41-2c per lb.

Buffalo, April 25.—Spring wheat limit somewhat stronger; inquiry fairly active; No. 1 northern, 81c; No. 2 northern, 71 1-2c. Winter wheat nothing doing; 78 1-2c asked for No. 2 red and 78c for No. 1. Corn, fairly good demand; steady. No. 2 yellow, 41 1-4c; No. 3 yellow, 41; No. 4 yellow, 39 3-4c; No. 2 corn, 40 1-2c; No. 3 corn, 39 3-4c to 40c. Oats stronger; No. 2 white, 33 1-2 to 33 3-4c; No. 3 white, 33c; No. 3 mixed, 30c. Barley nothing doing. Rye, No. 2 on track, 65c to 66c. Flour quiet and steady.

Toledo, April 25.—Close.—Wheat active; cash 74 1-4c bid, May 74 5-8c, July, 74 7-8c; No. 3 soft, 72 1-4c. Corn, cash and May 34 5-8c. Oats, cash 28c, May 27 1-2c. Seed, cash, \$3.57 bid. April \$3.75, October \$4.60.

Oswego, April 25, 1 p.m.—Wheat market lower; No. 1 hard 88 1-2c; No. 1 northern, 86 1-2c; No. 2 red, 83c. Corn steady; No. 3 yellow, 43c; No. 3 high mixed, 42c; No. 3 mixed, 41c. Oats lower; No. 2, 35 1-2 to 36c. Barley market shows a little less strong feeling; Canada quoted nominally at 83c to 86c; western, 53c to 60c. Canal opens May 20th. Prospective freights to New York—Wheat, peas and rye 8, barley 21-2c per bush.

TWO LOVERS DIE TOGETHER.
Suicide of William Rowland and Lillie Brunette Near Edmonton—Their Marriage Opposed.

A despatch from Edmonton, N.W.T., says:—A double tragedy occurred near here on Saturday, Wm. Rowland, a young man, and his sweetheart, Lillie Brunette, dying from the effects of strychnine poisoning. During the evening Rowland came to the door of Macdonald's cabin in the east end and said he had taken poison, at the same time falling to the floor. When he revived he told the people of the house that they would find the body of Miss Brunette in a field where they had taken their lives, because of opposition to their marriage. Rowland expired shortly afterward.

The police were notified, and the girl's body was found in a field near by. Rowland's coat and hat were discovered hanging on a tree near the body, and an empty strychnine bottle found near the tree. The girl was quite dead. Her parents claim that she did not take her own life. She was infatuated with Rowland, and had attended the theatre with him on the previous evening. She was a very beautiful girl, and was residing with her sister here. Rowland, who was of a jealous disposition, was one of the best interpreters and guides in the country, and a fine, quiet fellow of excellent physique. He was generally employed by the Government on their expeditions owing to his trustworthiness.