

In Hyde Park.

Immense May Day Demonstration by London Workmen.

Universal Suffrage and an Eight Hour Day Demanded.

Conflicting Statements Regarding the Jap-Chinese Treaty.

The Situation in Formosa Said to be Most Serious.

British Authorities Anxious to Get Rid of Oscar Wilde.

Corinto Evacuated by the British—“Smart” Money To Be Paid in Two Weeks—The London “Season” Opens Brilliantly.

ITALY AND CANADA.

Rome, May 5.—The recent developments of Italy's commercial relations with Canada has caused the Government to found a consulate in Montreal.

CANADIAN DAIRY PRODUCTS. London, May 5.—The large quantities of cheese and butter coming in from Canada are very noticeable, and importers say it is quite possible to overstock the market.

THE CATTLE EMBARGO. Antwerp, May 5.—The Belgian Government is disposed to reconsider the question of the importation of Canadian cattle, the restrictions upon which have for some time past been prohibitory.

TO GATHER AT CHE FOO.

London, May 5.—The Times' correspondent in Berlin speaks of the report that the Russian warships formerly stationed at Yokohama were ordered to sea with sealed instructions, adding that the squadrons of the three protesting powers have been commanded to assemble at Che Foo.

PROF. HUXLEY.

London, May 5.—Prof. Huxley's condition shows little or no sign of improvement, and gives little hope of a permanent or complete recovery. His lungs are affected, and his strength is ebbing. He can take little nourishment, and it is feared the end may come within a few weeks, or possibly months.

THE TREATY RATIFIED.

London, May 5.—The Times' correspondent in Peking says the fact that the Emperor has ratified the treaty is known to only a few persons. No edicts have been issued. Prince Kung urged the ratification. Many Chinese would have preferred that the Japanese reach Peking, as the Government would then have been compelled to initiate reforms. Now there is small chance of any change for the better.

THE LATE EARL OF PEMBROKE. London, May 5.—The death of the Earl of Pembroke yesterday created a profound sensation, for although ill-health prevented his prominence in politics he was one of the most popular men in England. He had long been an American because his younger brother, Michael Herbert, married a daughter of Richard Wilson, of New York. Another and older brother, who now succeeds, has two sons. The late earl was over six feet six inches in height, and overgrown in boyhood was the cause of his continued ill-health.

THREE QUEENS.

London, May 5.—The Queen of Holland, accompanied by the Queen Regent, her mother, visited Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle yesterday. They were met at the railroad station by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and were entertained with much ceremony at the castle. There has been much comment, however, on the fact that the little queen and her mother have been in London for a week past and have had to put up at Brown's Hotel, no palace being offered them, although no members of the royal family are at present stopping in London and there are palaces vacant.

AUSTRIA'S CABINET CRISIS.

Vienna, May 5.—The Fremdenblatt asserts that Count Kaloky, Imperial Prime Minister, tendered his resignation to the Emperor on Thursday. London, May 5.—The Standard's Vienna correspondent says that the Austrian and Hungarian Cabinet crisis has been settled temporarily. The Emperor informed the Ministers who had audiences in relation to the affair that he could not allow the impression to exist that Rome was able to overthrow Austria. He said he was satisfied with the cabinet, and the resignation was accepted in principle, it will not take effect until autumn.

DEATH OF LORD SELBORNE.

London, May 5.—Lord Selborne died in his country seat, Blackmore, Petersfield, yesterday, aged 82. He entered Parliament in 1852 and held many high offices in his long public career, having been made Solicitor-General in 1861, Attorney-General in 1865 and Lord Chancellor of England in 1872 and again in 1880. He represented Great Britain as counsel before the arbitration court in Geneva in 1871. In 1886 he refused to join the Gladstone Cabinet owing to his disapproval of the Premier's home rule policy, and since that year he had ranked among the Liberal Unionists.

THE LONDON GLOBE'S STORY DISCREDITED.

The State Department at Washington has received no dispatches from Minister Denby at Peking, nor from any other source corroborating the story published in the London Globe of yesterday that the Chinese had cut the embankment of the Peiho River, which drowned hundreds of people by the resulting floods. In order to prevent the Japanese marching on Peking, it is regarded as a sufficient answer to the rumor to say that it came from Shanghai, and it is broadly asserted that from the outbreak of the war down to the present time no statement of importance originating in Shanghai has

been proved to be truthful by subsequent events.

DUE TO BAD DRAINAGE.

London, May 5.—The epidemic in the military hospital at Vitre has been investigated, and it has been demonstrated that the prevailing malady is not due to the use of American or other canned meats, as was at first reported. Dr. Bomunetz, an eminent authority, has examined the patients and disapproved the theory of the local doctors. He declares that the disease is really spinal cerebral fever, complicated with lockjaw, due to the defective drainage of the place, which induced blood poisoning. The disease is highly contagious. Seventy fatal cases have already resulted. The French military barracks are notoriously in bad sanitary condition, and the state of affairs in the Vitre has aroused the military authorities from their usual lethargy and caused them to thoroughly cleanse the place.

THE LONDON SEASON.

London, May 5.—Superb weather marks the opening of the London season. The town is filled with distinguished persons awaiting the summons to the coming drawing room and the dinners announced to be given by the Prince of Wales, as well as their invitations to the dinners and other entertainments which the rest of society have mapped out in email for royalty. The presence in London of the young Queen of the Netherlands and her mother, the Queen Regent, is cordially commented upon both in society and in the press, and especially as to the free manner in which they make the rounds of London. Their practice of using the ordinary handsome cabs in their exploration of the innermost parts of the town in sight-seeing, shopping, etc., and the marked modest demeanor of the Queen are praised highly. The royal visitors went yesterday to visit Lord Salisbury's historical mansion, Hatfield House, where they were being entertained.

MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

London, May 5.—The London May Day celebration which was held today took the form of a trades union demonstration at Hyde Park in favor of the eight-hour day. Groups from every district in London gathered on the Thames Embankment with bands, banners, sashes and badges. Every trade was represented. The procession was an hour in passing a given point. The weather was dull and cold but not rainy. Thousands of spectators stood along the route and in the park. The speaking began at 4 o'clock on nine platforms. John Burns was interrupted frequently in his address, and his friends caused a great commotion by trying to expel the disturbers. Among the other speakers were Dr. Aveling and Ben Tillett. Many few county councilors also spoke. The resolutions demanding a legal eight-hour day, Government solution of the unemployed question and universal suffrage were carried with enthusiasm.

FORMOSA IN A FERMENT.

London, May 5.—Dispatches from Hong Kong say that the situation in Formosa is most serious. British and German marines have been landed at Keelung to protect the foreigners, and British sailors and armed launches are patrolling Takau Harbor. The Black Flags cause much anxiety. They seldom have been more threatening in recent years. Considerable apprehension is felt in Hong Kong as regards the differences between Russia and Japan. London, May 5.—The Times' correspondent in Hong Kong confirms the reports of disturbances in Formosa. The Governor says the session of the municipal council has been productive of rebellion. He has lost control of the soldiers and the foreigners must take measures for their own safety. H. M. S. Sparrow is preparing to land a force of 500 men at Tamsui. The Black Flag leader in the south will appeal to his followers to prevent the Japanese from landing. Placards compiled by the literati summon the people to resist the Japanese. Many robberies are reported from points on the Formosa coast.

INTERESTING MUNICIPAL EXPERIMENT.

London, May 5.—One of the most interesting and important features of the experiment in municipal socialism which London's progressive County Council has been making has been its effort to discard the contract system and do its own building, repairs, sewerage work and bridging. It has established an enormous plant of workshops and machinery all over the metropolitan area under the control of its works committee and up to the present it has expended nearly \$1,000,000. The report now on the total operations shows a deficit of only \$19,000 between the estimated and actual cost, which is an extremely good showing. The committee, however, suggests that there might have been a considerable gain instead of this loss but for the difficulty in dealing with the skilled workmen, who started out with the idea that they did not need to work as hard or as faithfully for the council as they would have done for a contractor in the municipal workshops. It became the fashion for a workman to throw down his tools and quit his job if the foreman found the slightest fault with him, and only too often he could get some private member of the council to raise the question of his case as a public grievance. This is not so bad now, but it still handicaps the works committee. Curiously enough, its members report no complaint whatever against unskilled laborers in this respect. It is only the artisans who play this trick on them. Their only suggestion of a remedy is that private members of the council visiting the works should refrain from talking to the men.

ALARMIST DISPATCHES FROM TOKIO.

Paris, May 5.—The European edition of the Herald from its Tokio correspondent that Russia's attitude has created intense feeling in Japan. The tenor of the reply to the joint protest is firm. Russian ships are leaving Japanese ports for Vladivostok. The press is in a state of suspense owing to the serious nature of the situation. Premier Count Ito will resign, the correspondent says, if allowed to do so. Should Russia force a war, Japan would hope for an alliance with England.

London, May 5.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: Although Japan's first reply to the joint protest was unsatisfactory, the present state of negotiations promises an amicable agreement. The details are secret, but it seems that Russia will be satisfied if she can get a large slice of south-east Manchuria, containing one or more

ice-free harbors, while Japan will be content if she can get an island or more, besides the indemnity. The Japanese war party persist in not altering the treaty. Count Ito will probably be sacrosanct. The powers will certainly insure China's giving Japan an ample guarantee for the indemnity granted in lieu of territory.

CORINTO EVACUATED.

According to advices received at Washington, the evacuation of Corinto by the British fleet was quietly accomplished yesterday, and the port was restored to Nicaraguan authority. Shortly after midnight Saturday Minister Guzman received a cable message stating that all the preliminaries had been satisfactorily arranged with the British admiral through the mediation of Senor Fiallos, of Honduras. In this manner Nicaragua was spared any appearance of humiliation and friction was avoided. Nicaragua will pay the indemnity within the two weeks stipulated in the remaining terms of the ultimatum will be satisfactorily arranged.

The Nicaraguan people appear to thoroughly understand President Zelaya, who is a man of great pluck and determination, and they have approved his course in the matter published. Statements that “howling” mobs were parading the streets of Managua, headed by striking “wath to Zelaya,” appear to have no foundation in fact. Zelaya is not the man to tolerate demonstrations of that kind. He headed a revolution two years ago which threw an obnoxious Government in fifteen days. Within that time he fought three battles and captured the capital. He was chosen President by the constitutional convention, and has proved himself to be a wise and just ruler.

LADSON'S STRONG WORDS.

London, May 5.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the Anglo-Armenian Association in which he says: “Apart from local facts, of which I will not speak, the conduct of the Sultan and the Porte in connection with this question has been worse, in my mind, than their conduct in regard to Bulgaria in 1876.”

OSCAR WILDE'S CASE.

The Authorities Anxious that He Should Leave the Country.

Ballard Smith cables from London to the World: Granting bail to Oscar Wilde means that the British authorities desire to grant him all facilities for clearing out of the country. Otherwise the crown lawyers would certainly have opposed the application, in which case no judge would grant it. This proceeding is part of the policy constantly pursued by the authorities from the beginning. Twenty-four hours before the collapse of Wilde's suit against the Marquis of Queensberry the police notified Wilde that they had evidence which would convict him. He decided to take the hint, and thought to brazen the matter out. The instructions to the crown lawyers were that the inquiry should be strictly limited to Wilde, and Taylor and witnesses were prohibited from drawing in any other names. Moreover, the case was not pressed against Wilde as it might have been, in view of the high-class personages who were equally guilty with him, and whose complicity in these abominations is known to the police. Mrs. Wilde had a fortune of about \$2,000 a year when she married Wilde. It was chiefly in agricultural rents her income has almost completely dwindled and was spent on her luxuries. Wilde and his wife were almost in a wretched condition of poverty. This fact has been known to her preventors for several months, and it has sibly been felt with a little more sympathy and author in his degradation.

A YIELDING SPIRIT.

Manifested by Japan in Regard to the Peace Treaty.

Information has reached Washington to show that, in response to Russian intimations, Japan has abated her claims to the cession of Chinese territory in Manchuria, and now offers to demand only the absolute cession of the peninsula of Port Arthur and including Taitien Wan. In return for this relinquishment of territory Japan will demand a considerable increase of the indemnity originally fixed at 200,000,000 taels. It is feared that this concession will be sufficient to meet the demands of Russia, which will insist upon an entire abandonment of the Lao Tung Peninsula. The Russian reasoning is that by the occupation of Port Arthur the Japanese will dominate Manchuria as effectively as if she held the nominal title to the province. Reserving Port Arthur as a military port, and opening a great commercial port at Taitien Wan, the Japanese would connect the latter by rail with New Chwang on the line of the projected Chinese railroad from Peking to Moukden and divert the entire trade of New Chwang and Moukden at least in winter. The other Manchurian ports are closed by Russia, and it would be impossible for Russia to establish a railway anywhere in Manchuria, as it would be easily closed at a moment's notice by the Japanese from their powerful base at Port Arthur, which would dominate from a military point of view not only Manchuria and the Gulf of Pe Chi Li, but also Wei Hai Wei, only a day's march across the straits. There seems to be little doubt that the treaty of Shimonoseki, which ratified the position of the European powers, who have exceptional means of obtaining political information, especially in Germany, has written the following on the situation: “Russia is the power that today calls upon Japan to drop the fruits of her victory and to take orders from St. Petersburg. Russia orders Japan to give up her foothold upon Chinese soil, because, forsooth, she may disturb that mystical mumble called balance of power. This order is backed up by the

voices of France and Germany. The voice of France is weak, not because she does not love Russia, but because she also loves Japan and because she hates Germany more than she loves any country. Germany is sacrificing the friendship of Japan for reasons strictly political. The Emperor of Germany desires to show good-will for his eastern neighbor, particularly at the outset of the present Czar's reign. For the past ten years these relations have been very much strained, even to the point of imminent war in 1891. Germany is now experimenting with a platonic alliance between the Czar and the Emperor. It cannot last long, but it is profoundly conceived. It tends to weaken French hatred of Germany and to weaken that republic from slavish obedience to Russian dictation, and to isolate her still further.”

“From a source which has never deceived me, I am able to say that Russia has in Eastern Siberia, and nominally fit to take the field, twenty battalions of infantry, ten squadrons of Cossacks, six field batteries, two half mountain batteries, equal to twelve guns, three companies of fortress artillery and three companies of sappers. The recruits for these troops come every year from Odessa by way of Suez, and it would take a year before the Russians could put an army of 100,000 men in the field near Vladivostok. Russia alone could subdue Japan, in spite of her army of 800,000 men and her many Cossacks, and Germany can help her only with fair words, for the Reichstag won't vote money for a war in the east, seeing that the only profit possible will fall to Russia. France is wise enough to feel much the same way. The hatred felt by France and Germany against England is not yet quite so strong as that felt by each for the other. John Bull and Uncle Sam can afford to stand by and say: Let the plucky Japs take all the can hold. He will take infinitely better use of it than either China or Russia can do.”

According to the New York World's cable from Tokio, Japan's reply to the protest of Russia, France and Germany against taking from China the Liantung Peninsula is, in substance, this: “When China ratifies the treaty of peace signed at Shimonoseki, Japan will renounce possession of the Province of Manchuria, except that part of the Liantung Peninsula extending from Port Arthur to Taitien.”

In recompense for the giving back of this Chinese territory, Japan will ask a largely increased indemnity. The response of the three European powers is awaited.

All reports of Japan's reply inconsistent with the foregoing are false.

Late Canadian News.

Up Goes the Price of Sugar—Escape of a Convict from Kingston Penitentiary.

John F. Harper, who was sentenced at Toronto in 1883 to a term of years in the Kingston penitentiary, escaped on Friday evening.

At Halifax, N. S., the price of sugar has already advanced wholesale and retail in proportion to the increase in consequence of the increased duty.

Montreal refiners say the increased duty on sugar came as a surprise to them. Prices will be increased by three-quarters of a cent, it is thought.

Arbor Day was duly observed in Quebec. Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau and several members of the Cabinet planted a large number of trees on Parliament Square.

In Toronto on Saturday whisky was advanced 17 to 20 cents a gallon on Canadian goods, and 15 cents on imported. An advance of half a cent per pound has been made on sugar all around.

The trial of Albert Weighall, the G. T. R. conductor charged with manslaughter, the result of the Agincourt disaster last winter on the Midland Railway, will begin on Monday at Toronto.

Erastus Cooper was taken from Smith's Hotel, Toronto, on Saturday evening to the general hospital in a dying condition, as a result of carelessness in blowing out the gas when he went to bed. He cannot recover.

In his civic budget speech Mayor Paret, of Quebec, announced a surplus of \$4,943. A surplus in the Quebec municipal treasury is an unusual event. Quebec's debentures, according to the London Standard and Sharelist are quoted at 103, and sold at 102 1/2.

Isaac Brownlee has been committed for trial on a charge of arson in connection with the burning of the Mason House stables at Clinton on the 2nd inst. Joseph Townsend, who was asleep in the loft at the time, was badly burned, and is lying in a critical state.

The militia officers of Toronto and the vicinity will hold a special meeting on Monday evening, May 13, at the Canadian Military Institute, Toronto, to consider the action of the Dominion Government omitting from the estimates the grant for the annual drill.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIANS.

Arrangements for a Colossal Gathering at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 5.—The arrangements for the coming Presbyterian General Assembly are now almost completed and reported to the committee of this assembly. There are 31 synods and 223 presbyteries, which will make the assembly the largest one ever held in the world. Several of the presbyteries consist almost entirely of colored people. There will be half a dozen of full-blooded Indians representing the presbyteries of their people. Foreign missionaries will represent the Presbyterians of China, Siam, Mexico, India, Africa and South America. At 11 o'clock Thursday morning, May 16, Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Mutchmore, of Philadelphia, moderator of the assembly, will preach the opening sermon.

One of the subjects to be handled in the assembly is “Shall polygamy be tolerated in the Presbyterian Church?” The subject comes up in an overtone from the Synod of India.

There was a rumor also that a movement will be inaugurated here to reduce the size of the assembly to about 200 members and have it meet once in three years. The expense of an assembly of two years, according to an eminent Pittsburgh minister, would build a fine assembly hall. All indications point to the fact that the question of seminary control will call out the heavy speeches.

A CLOSED CAREER.

Chicago, May 5.—C. W. Fish, the champion bareback rider of the world, died here this morning.

MAY MARVELS
In Dress Goods
At KINGSMILL'S

Cotton.

Women's Wash Fabrics—Infinite patience, painstaking devotion, and consummate taste controlled the mechanical ability which produced the assortment here this season. Novelty, beauty and originality are vital points.

At 12 1/2c

—Printed Lawns.
—American Gingham.
—French Chabrams.

At 15c

—American Ducks.
—Irish Hollands.
—Striped Zephyrs.

At 20c

—Colored Crepons.
—French Lawns.
—Scottish Zephyrs.
—Scottish Drills.

At 25c

—French Crinkles.
—Irish Lawns.
—Printed Pique.
—Batiste Broche.
—Scottish Ducks.
—Linen Drills.
—Striped Coverts.
—Dotted Organdies.

These goods cannot be seen elsewhere. They are exclusive to ourselves.

Wool.

The Dress Goods Oracle—Our Dress Goods Stock; neither dumb nor doubtful—its dictum stands. This means undoubted leadership—the knowledge of all Dress Stuffs from which only the best are collected. An aggregate exceptional and inclusive. It reaches to both extremes—from the sorts that have only one gown pattern to the kinds that come by the thousand of yards. Crowds consulting the oracle increase daily. Just a few points selected from a hundred.

At 9c

—Twelve inch Bradford Checks.

At 12c

—All-Wool French Debies.

At 18c

—Forty-four inch All-Wool French Veilings, all colors.

At 20c

—Forty-four inch fancy Tweed Suitings.

At 25c

—Forty-two inch All-Wool French Serges, all colors.

At 38c

—Forty-six inch All-Wool Surah Twills, all colors.

At 50c

—Forty-six inch French Hienrette, equal to what we sold at 65c. See this line.

Silk.

Our great stock deepens its hold upon the minds of retail buyers. Its progressive facilities gain power in proportion as they are understood. The bargains in Black Dress Silks, our special importations are still good. The prices are matchless cheapness.

Black Gros Grain, Twenty-four inches wide, 72c.
Black Silk Surah, 25c.
Black Satin Duchesse, 60c.
Black China, extra wide, 50c.
Black Corded Bengaline, 90c.
Black Silk Merveilleux, 70c.
Black Poie De Sole, \$1 15.

Fashion favors the economical with contrasts between different materials in the same dress. Almost every woman has a partly worn dress laid aside until silk for new sleeves or other portion may be bought. Probably five thousand such dresses may find their affinity in the Fancy Silks, Brocade, Stripes and Shot Effects that now abound so richly in our stock. Fresh imports and job lots.

—Plain Chinas, 25c.
—Colored Bengalines, 35c.
—Fancy Checks, 45c.
—Striped Broches, 50c.
—Twenty-three inch Light Stripes, 55c.
—Twenty-two inch Shot Surahs, 60c.

These are the times of vast variety and not much of anything. Come and get your choice.

CARPETS

3 IMPORTANT FEATURES to consider in supplying your spring needs—Quality, style, price. If our understanding is correct, you want to buy from the biggest stocks and at the lowest prices. We began the carpet business by keeping out of the rut into which the trade had got, and maintaining the stock in a most wholesome condition. We mean to lift it higher yet; for there's a trade in carpets possible to the store that'll supply it well, immensely larger than any now existing. We think the way to do it lies in the very direction we have taken—

Exclusive Styles,

Largest Assortment,

Finest Qualities,

Best Values,

Perfect Service,

Lowest Prices.

Busy months are ahead of us in this department. As your mind rests on housecleaning and renovating, think of the most likely place to supply your wants. Come and see us. We import for the trade of Western Ontario, and do not propose carrying a stock of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CARPETS ALONE to be approached in price by any petty dealers in this part of the province. Our sales during last month are an evidence that our prices are unapproachable. All railroad charges prepaid on purchases out of town.

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Dundas and Carling Streets.

Help Seekers

Read the Advertiser.

A 15-word situation in the ADVERTISER costs 15c. It will secure employment—See next page.