INVESTMENTS.
Six per cent. per annum guaranteed by the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng. The stability of this guarantee is evidenced by the fact that the British Empire Company stands on a basis of 1½ per cent. better than the Canadian Government requires. H. H. WILLIAMS, 24 King east.

The Toronto World.

BATHING SUITS
PNEUMATIC LIFE SAVING.
Regular $5.00 Line, clearing at $2.50
THE TORONTO RUBBER CO., LIMITED
185 Yonge St. (8 doors north of Queen).

NINETEENTH YEAR

EIGHT PAGES—FRIDAY MORNING AUGUST 5 1898—EIGHT PAGES

ONE CENT

PORTER PESTERS PRISONER

Another Whole Day Taken Up With the Cross-Examination at Napanee—Holden Promises to Testify and "Music" is Predicted.

Napanee, Ont., Aug. 4.—(Special.)—The trial goes briskly on, though the keen edge of Pare's startling confession is being daily dulled. Mr. Porter is putting the witness through a scorching examination, and is eliciting a bewildering mass of details that will require enormous corroboration to prove the veracity of the prisoner Pare. The witness is never the least abashed and has a penchant for saying funny things. He has told a pretty straight story, and has seldom if ever been put into a tight place. His keen wit is ever in evidence. It is when he gets upon the elucidation of the working of a combination that the witness is at home and discourses as fluently and delightedly as a professor. One is forced to the conclusion that the witness is rather proud of his notoriety as a safe cracker.

The line of argument that the defence will likely adopt is that Pare's confession is a story concocted by the witness, with the aid of parties who know Napanee like a book. They will also endeavor to prove that the role assumed by Pare is not a new one, having been played twice in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. Pare was able to say to-day what day of the week the month of August, 1897, began on. This shows a marvelous memory, or one that has but recently been brushed up. The defence is not slow to grasp this point.

Holden has signified his intention of going into the witness box. One who knows him says that when he tells his story "there'll be music." In Boston Holden denied that the unsigned bills found upon him were his. He made no statement, but declared he was ignorant of the whole matter. He is reckoned the most desperate of the prisoners, and may be expected to cause considerable consternation by his story.

It has been learned, much to the pleasure of the townsfolk, that the Jack Roach mentioned in Pare's confession was a short man and is in no way related to the estimable Roach family living a few miles east of Deseronto.

"There is a woman in the case" is about to be proved true in this case. The crown has brought a woman witness into town, who is expected to reveal startling facts.

Lawyer Madden desires to have it distinctly understood that Lawyer Lyons was not driven to his house last night. The World saw Mr. Lyons at the Paisley House from 10 o'clock till 12 last night.

Magistrate Daly is desirious of having the investigation adjourned from to-morrow night till Tuesday morning. This will undoubtedly be done.

PARE'S EVIDENCE CONTINUED.

He Was Called Into the Job Because More Help Was Wanted.

Pare was again called as soon as the court had been opened, and taking the stoot provided for him continued:

"I was called into the job because more help was wanted, not because of my particular ability. When I came the rest had seen that they couldn't work the job, that's the reason I was called in.

"When I made my confession in Manchester Detective Dougherty was there. I had seen him in Napanee when Ponton was acquitted. I knew him from that time on from the fact that I had seen him in Manchester and Napanee. I saw him at the Paisley House before all the passengers took train. It was near 8 o'clock. He was in the office then. I knew he was Detective Dougherty, because I heard a man say, 'There he is, that's Dougherty.' I looked at him for the couple of minutes he had his side to me. That's the only view I got of him. He was in Manchester both before and after I made my confession.

"I came to Canada under the charge of no Canadian officer and no charge had been made against me. My meals have been supplied me by the Chief of Police of Manchester since I have been in Napanee. I did not give him any money for that purpose.

Examined the Bank.

"I went to make an examination of the bank after the first report was brought. I took Jack Roach with me and left Holden behind. Mackie was not there. Roach and I got in town about 10 a.m. We came by the track as far as Centre-street, and then walked down Centre-street. When we reached the street running west of the market Roach told me where the bank was. He told me about the doors of the bank and where they led to.

"We went over to the bank to the corner of St. John-street, walking by the bank. Roach pointed at the manager's room. I took a good look in when going by, and then I went down to Main-street and sent Roach down to the G.T.R. depot, and told him I would meet him again at the grove. Then I went back to the bank and examined the surroundings myself. I went through the lane to Centre-street without stopping, but I looked about me just the same. I found two woodsheds back of the bank. I also noticed that each had a door. That was on the right side of the lane. I didn't examine the left side, though I knew there were sheds there. I did not notice the step-ladder or stairs. I saw all these things at a glance. As I walked along the door of the shed which went to the bank was opened, and I saw a partition. Then I went back to the grove, and there I found Roach and Holden.

Stayed Till Mackie Came.

"It was 1 o'clock when I got back. I stayed there till 4 or 5 o'clock, when Mackie came on a freight. I saw him come. He had a dark suit. I don't remember what took place after he arrived. We did not talk about the case after Mackie came. It was understood that a game of cards would be played in the bank that night. That's what we were waiting for. That night Holden and Roach went down town about 9 o'clock and stayed till 11 o'clock. They reported that they couldn't see him.

"Mackie was in the game with me that night. We didn't talk about the case. Mackie went home on the freight between 12 and 1 o'clock. The other three went into Mr. Wiggins' barn, on the Belleville-road, and laid down. In the morning the hired man would see us. I don't know his name. I saw him dozens of times, and he saw us all. In the morning one of us went to town to get something to eat. The other two went to the grove, where we stayed all day.

Mackie Arrived in the Afternoon.

"Mackie came that afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock. He asked, 'Is there anything new?' We said no. At 9 o'clock, dark, Holden and Roach went down town again and stayed about an hour. They did not make any report that night. That night we went to another barn on the left hand side of the G. T. R. tracks.

"On the next night Mackie and Roach went down town to push the man ahead a little faster. They returned between 10 and 11 o'clock. They said they had seen him, but he said he couldn't for two or three days get a game of cards in the bank.

"The daily routine was repeated, Mackie going home late at night and returning in the afternoon."

In the cross-examination Pare gave decided answers that showed he possessed a marvelous memory.

A Conference of Four.

"One night I talked the matter over and said that if there was nothing to be done I would go away for a few days. Holden went down town that night. He was back by 10 o'clock. He said the bank man expected a game of cards the night after, and wanted some of us to be around town and look into the room where cards used to be played. If any were there the 'hold up' should go on. Mackie was there then, and Mackie, Holden, Roach and I talked the next day about what was to be done. We wanted to see that the ropes and gags were ready. I was told that there were ropes and gags ready, and I don't know which one told me where they were.

"We went over to a barn near the Bay of Quinte and found them buried there. We found five or six bundles of ropes as large as my fist, just clothes line, and I didn't see anything else. The gags were made out of rope. I opened one bundle and found two pieces of rope, two feet long, and one gag. There were no masks or old hats, and then we again buried them, till 10 or 11 o'clock at night; then we took them and walked down two by two into the village, and we came down by Centre-street.

"Two went down by the bank and passed close to the window, and looked to see if they found anyone playing cards. One was to go and peep into the back windows of the bank. Mackie went with me, the two others were to go into the lane. One was to look into the back windows and the other to watch. They were to repeat the movements of the other two, and then we all met near the market.

"This was at 11 o'clock, and it was fairly light. Any one could see our movements. I went into the lane and looked into the back window, joined Mackie on John-street, went down Centre and along Main and up on the market. We saw nothing and went back to the grove.

There Was No Signal.

"Was that all? Was there any signal?" asked Mr. Porter.

"No, sir," said Pare. "There was to be a signal that night, and" (after much pressing) "I can't say whether the signal was given or not. The signal was the raising of the hat of the man in the bank as he stood in front of the Paisley House. Nobody went down to get the signal. No one went to my knowledge."

To Mr. Osler the witness had said there was to be a signal, but seemed to forget it till Mr. Porter called his attention to it.

"It was agreed that Holden, as leader of the gang, should see the bank man and make him do something, and see that there was a game.

Holden Went to See the Bank Man.

"Holden went down that night to see the man in the bank. He reported that it was arranged for the next day. Mackie was still with us. It was talked over that the 'hold-up' would be done at the first chance. We would do this 'hold-up' if the game of cards would go on, but Roach and I were not satisfied with the way it was to be done. Roach said the game of cards was only a bluff of the bank man to tire us out so that we would go away. Roach went down town to get the sign if there was to be a game of cards. He reported that he couldn't see the man. This made the suspicion stronger that it was only a bluff. We were divided on this matter. The others

Continued on Page 7.

THE HERON BAY MURDERERS

Crimes, Capture and Subsequent Confession of the Four Indians.

Eight Persons Murdered in Cold Blood in Four Years—Clear Recollection of an Indian Girl, Who Was Only Seven Years Old at the Time of the First Murder.

In 1887 Isaiah and William David were murdered at Peninsular. Isaiah was taken from his wigwam and his brains were battered out with a club. William, the son, went through the woods to the railway track, and was followed some distance, and his brains were clubbed out with stones.

Louis and Joe Moses, two Indians, were suspected of the crimes, and an inquest was held. A verdict of murder was rendered against Louis. The Indians then disappeared for a period of six years.

In 1892 the Moses family were living on Pic Island, where they had their wigwam.

On Sunday, July 3, 1892, Joe LeMaise, brother-in-law to the Moses boys, together with two Frenchmen, Mondon and Coussineaux, went for a sail in a fishing boat they borrowed from Jackson of Port Coldwell.

Boat Found Upset.

Not returning, a search was made and some few days after the boat was found upset, with the sails up and tied tightly. The supposition among a great many was that the men had been accidentally drowned. It was learned that the boat had gone to Pic Island and that two brothers of Louis Moses, Mohawk and Antoine, went in the boat with the men, and they were supposed to have been drowned with the others.

Last year, after an absence of five years, Mohawk and Antoine appeared at the Pic Reserve, and, upon being questioned by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs and the Indian agent, they stated that they had gone for a sail with the three men, and that, during a squall the boat capsized with the three men, Le Maise's son, a boy about 12, and the two Indians. They heard the men scream, but they secured the oars of the boat and swam ashore with them.

In June last, while on the Provost case, the Indian agent came to see Inspector Rogers regarding the matter, and, from the information given to that gentleman, he was satisfied that they had been murdered.

Arrangements for Capture.

Arrangements were made to capture the four Indians, and they were secured by Provincial Constable Whalen while they were attending the annuity payment, and taken to Port Arthur. Mr. Rogers went to Port Arthur on July 25 and found the principal witnesses who had given evidence before the coroner's inquest, were dead, but found a daughter of David's. He found that at the time of the murder she was eight years of age and had a clear recollection of how her father had been killed.

She stated that Louis Moses came to the wigwam after dark and took her father out and told him he would smash his head. Getting him out, he proceeded to do so, and, with a large club, struck him several times. She saw her father fall and he never got up again, and when others came he was dead. While Louis was using the club Joe stood by and held a dark torch to enable him to see.

Annie Curly's Story.

Inspector Rogers also found a young girl named Annie Curly, a daughter of one of the Moses girls, in a convent at Fort William, and, after several hours' talk with the girl, she told him that Le Meise, who was her uncle, and the two Frenchmen came to the island, she being there just for the day. She at that time was seven years old. Her story was that the three men came in the boat in the afternoon, that they came to the wigwam where the two Frenchmen laid down. Joe Le Maise talked to the Moses girl and went back to the bush. Shortly after she heard a shot, and in a little while her uncles, Louis and Joe, came to the wigwam with guns, and going to the back of the wigwam, put their guns through, and firing, killed the Frenchmen. That there were then present on the island her aunties Catherine, Susan and Mary Ann, her uncles Antoine and Mohawk, and her cousin Dick Le Maise. That after the shot the four Indians talked the matter over, and they carried the three bodies to the boat. They got large stones, to which they tied ropes, and the four left in the boat with the bodies and sailed away. They returned after a time, walked across the island. The four Indians then took the boy Dick Le Maise away in a canoe, and she never saw them after, she being sent a year or so afterwards to the convent.

On seeing the prisoners in the jail, Antoine and Mohawk told their story as to how the boat had been capsized and the men and the boy were drowned.

Heron Bay Investigation.

Inspector Rogers, in company with Provincial Constable Whalen, proceeded to Heron Bay, and from there to the Pic Reserve, where they found the Moses girls. Securing the services of Antoine Morrisseau, an Indian constable, as interpreter, they got from the girls a similar story to what the boys had stated. After they were through their story, Inspector Rogers told them that what they had stated was lies, and that he would tell them how the affair took place. He then proceeded to tell the story as Annie Curly had told him, and noticed the girls became pale. Through the interpreter, he then asked the girls if Annie Curly's story was true and they said it was. He then asked the two of them to tell him the story themselves, fully, which they did, agreeing exactly with the little girl's. The third sister, Catherine, came up at this time, and he asked her to outline the story fully. She did so.

Inspector Rogers then took the Indian women to Port Arthur, where the preliminary examination against the prisoners was held before P. M. Doble and associated justices.

There the Moses girls gave their evidence in a very clear and straight manner, which implicated the four brothers in the killing of the three men.

The Four Confess.

After commital the prisoners, while taking them to jail, Louis told Inspector Rogers through an interpreter that his sisters had told the truth, and he requested Rogers to see him the following day, which he did, and in the presence of the four, after an understanding that what they would say to him would be used against them, they insisted on making a full confession as to the killing of the men, and they expressed themselves, after having done so, that they expected they had to die.

Women's Attempted Escape.

While bringing the Indian women to Port Arthur, a distance of 200 miles, two of them attempted to escape, one jumping through the window and the other through the door of the train while it was running about 15 miles an hour. They were retaken by the Indian constable Morrisseaux, and the reason they gave for attempting to get away was that they believed their brothers were dead, and they didn't want to go, being very superstitious.

Was Le Maise Drowned?

Louis states that the boy, Dick Le Maise, whom they took away the day of the tragedy, was drowned while running a rapid in the Pic River two years after, but this is doubted, as Inspector Rogers found evidence of the boy having been seen alive with the Moseses several years after he was taken away, and the two persons who saw him were shot at by the Moseses subsequently, with the intention of removing their evidence.

These men have been looked upon as outlaws for the past 12 years, and they have largely demoralized the Indian band on the Pic River, Lake Nipegon and Long Lake, Indians at a distance of 300 miles being afraid to go hunting for fear of them.

During the past six years some seven bodies—four whites and three Indians—have been found by the Indians in the woods, shot. The Moses brothers are blamed for these tragedies. The reason the Moseses give for the killing of the three men at Pic Island was that nobody knew they had returned from the woods, and being afraid that Le Maise would try and capture them, or would tell, they were out, caused the killing, and they followed this up by killing the Frenchmen, so that they could say nothing.

MARINE DISASTER FEARED.

Large Trans-Atlantic Liner, Probably the British Steamer Ipsden, May Be a Wreck.

St. John's, Nfld., Aug. 4.—The telegraph operator at Tilt Cove, the most northern office of Newfoundland, wires that a report has just reached there of the loss of a large trans-Atlantic line steamer in the vicinity of Belle Isle, with all hands. Particulars are lacking, but the operator says it seems likely there is truth in the report, because the Labrador steamer Virginia Lake has been delayed two days, which might be accounted for by her being at the scene of the wreck.

The steamer referred to in the above despatch may be the British steamer Ipsden, bound from Quebec for Plymouth, which was yesterday reported ashore on Belle Amour Point, Straits of Belle Isle. The report received stated that the cargo was being saved.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

Spain has asked for more details regarding the terms of peace. The Washington Government has replied, insisting on the position first taken, and is waiting for a response from Madrid, which had not been received last night.

Military movements are being pushed in Porto Rico.

A Cabinet officer who met the President yesterday afternoon, states that Spain's final reply to the United States' note is expected before the end of the week.

The transport Hudson sailed early yesterday for Porto Rico, having on board a battalion and a half of the First Kentucky Regiment.

So far as known no further forward movement will be made by the American troops in Porto Rico until the arrival of more transports, which are expected hourly. There has been no fighting up to the present, so far as known.

The Spanish Cabinet met yesterday, the Queen Regent presiding, and discussed the peace proposals without arriving at any definite decision.

The transport Massachusetts is aground at Ponce, Porto Rico, and the Roumania, under the command of Major Rodney, is also aground at Guanica.

No confirmation has been received at Key West of the report that Neuvitas, the chief port of the Province of Puerto Principe, had been evacuated by the Spaniards, after a bombardment by the American ships.

Col. Roosevelt has cabled Secretary Alger to send most of the regulars, particularly the cavalry, to join the expedition to Porto Rico. Col. Roosevelt asks especially for the Rough Riders. Col. Alger replies that he can make no distinction, and remarks that the Rough Riders are no better than any other volunteers.

The first prize steamer captured by the Americans during the present war, the Buena Ventura, was sold yesterday to the highest bidder, Lewis Luckenback, for $12,200.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Five thousand people attended the annual Scotch picnic at Rondeau, Ont., yesterday.

Dr. George B. Richmond of Lansing, Mich., said by many scientific journals to have been before Bell in inventing the telephone, is dead.

The Dominion Educational Convention was continued at Halifax yesterday. Among those who read papers were Principal Kirkland of Toronto and Mr. W. H. Ballard of Hamilton.

The Lake Erie and Detroit Railway Company have made arrangements to have a Pittsburg connection to carry coal from Pittsburg, by way of Conneaut, Ohio, and Port Stanley to London, Ont.

Col. Williams, Chief Internal Revenue Agent of New York District, has discovered that a vinegar and yeast factory in Brooklyn has been making whiskey on a large scale, and is now after the illicit boozemakers.

The Transvaal, South Africa, elections will take place on Sept. 4. There is great excitement already. Cecil Rhodes is taking a lively part in the campaign and charges President Kruger with "boodling."

Two fishermen, Horace Goodwin and Thomas Hackett, were taken into Liverpool, N.S., yesterday, having been picked up from their dory. They had strayed from a Gloucester schooner, and were completely exhausted, having rowed many miles and lived seven days on nothing but fresh fish.

Jean Louis Charles Garner, the architect who designed and supervised the erection of the Grand Opera House in Paris, which cost about $10,000,000, is dead.

Sale of Ladies' Sailors at Dineen's.

Ladies' and Misses' Straw sailor hats, and a variety of other fashionable English, French and American straw shapes, are receiving the same irresistible lift at Dineens' that the lowered August prices are giving to the clearance of men's hats. The Friday specials in ladies' hats at Dineens' to-day are intended to surpass anything offered this season anywhere. And to-day's visit to the new store, 140 Yonge-street, corner Temperance, should include an inspection of the new styles of fur garments designed for the coming winter, at Dineens'.

Cook's Turkish Baths, 204 King W. Open all night. Bath and bed $1.

Orillia and Couchiching Beach.

The finest summer resort in America. The Board of Trade of this progressive town has procured accommodation for 1000 visitors in hotels and private residences. Rates from $3 to $5 per week. The finest lakeside park and the most beautiful body of fresh water in the world. Splendid fishing in Couchiching, the beautiful. Only 86 miles from Toronto; 8 trains daily. All information from A. B. Thompson, sec.

Turkish Baths and bed $1, 127-9 Yonge

ANOTHER FIRE IN MONTREAL

Messrs. J. & B. Grier's Lumber Mill Was the Starting Point.

St. Lawrence Portland Cement Company's Property Also Got a Warming — The Insurance Companies Hit by the Peck, Benny & Co. Fire—The Government and the Plebiscite—Montreal News.

Montreal, Aug. 4.—(Special.)—A second fire broke out here to-day. The blaze was in the lumber mills of Messrs. J. & B. Grier, 2642 Notre Dame-street west, and before it was subdued had spread to the adjoining property, occupied by the St. Lawrence Portland Cement Company. The property and buildings are owned by A. Cantin and their loss will amount to about $5000, and, including the damage to the flumes, about $7000. The loss to Messrs. Grier will be principally confined to the machinery in the saw mills, which is valued at about $3000 or $4000. The buildings and machinery are insured. The machinery in the St. Lawrence Portland Cement Works belongs to the tenants, and they value it at about $20,000. They will immediately remove to other premises. Mr. Cantin expects to rebuild as soon as possible.

In connection with the big fire last evening at Peck, Benny & Co.'s rolling mills, the loss on buildings and plant is estimated at from $65,000 to $75,000. The total insurance on buildings, machinery and stock is $152,500, distributed among the following companies: Aetna, $9913; Com. Union, $7625; Hartford, $7625; Liverpool & London & Globe, $15,250; Norwich Union, $6100; Phoenix of London, $11,438; Western, $9912; Alliance, $6100; Guardian, $7625; Lancashire, $7625; London Assurance, $11,438; Northern, $6100; North America, $7625; Western, $9912; Royal, $19,062; Union, $7625. Total, $152,500.

Government and Plebiscite.

The prevailing opinion here is that if Sir Wilfrid Laurier, within a month, decides upon a dissolution, after the date of the next session, the plebiscite appeal will be postponed and that both votes will be recorded at the same time. Mr. C. C. Cleveland, ex-M.P. for Richmond, told your correspondent to-day that he believed this was the ministerial program. The fact of the liquor men here, who seem to have the ear of the Government, making no move whatever, would seem to lead up to such a belief, as that enunciated by Mr. Cleveland and other shrewd politicians.

When the Klondike fever was at its height a year ago, Jean Baptiste Desjardins, a farmer living near St. Jerome, in Terrebonne County, was seized with it. Accompanied by his nephew, Alphonse Desjardins, he left for the Klondike, against the advice of his friends, and is now glad he did so. Yesterday Mr. Desjardins arrived back in Montreal a rich man and his nephew, although owning but a fraction of his uncle's pile, has a nice little nest egg. Mr. Desjardins is worth to-day $48,000 and Alphonse has $4000 to put in the bank.

Gillespie Sent for Trial.

Magistrate Lafontaine gave judgment this morning in the case against W. E. Gillespie, the manager of the company under his name in Penetanguishene, Ont., who is held here on a charge of defrauding Thibaudeau Bros. to the extent of $7000. Sufficient evidence was found against the accused, and he was committed for trial to the Court of Queen's Bench in September.

Personal and Other Notes.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. James Sutherland, M.P., are going to Rat Portage to see Mr. Sifton.

Sir Charles Tupper left this evening for Cape Breton, N.S.

Joseph Vezina, wanted in Toronto for obtaining $80 under false pretences, left tonight for the Queen City in charge of Detective Stewart Burrows.

Armeda Ceylon Tea has the Flavor.

Metropolitan Railway.

The popular family excursions to the highlands of York will be given every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. Cars leave C.P.R. crossing, Yonge-street, at 1.30, 2.40, 3.30, 5.40 and 7.45 p.m., returning leave Richmond Hill at 2.30, 4, 4.30, 7 and 10 p.m. Return fare, adults 25c, children 15c.

Through excursion every evening at 7.45 o'clock. Return fare 25c.

Cook's Turkish Baths 204 King West. Ladies 75c; gents, day 75c, evening 50c.

13th Band at Hanlan's.

On Sunday afternoon and evening Bandmaster Robinson will play a return date at Hanlan's Point, and a select program is promised to the patrons of the Point.

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors and experts, Bank Commerce Building, Toronto.

Metropolitan Railway.

The popular family excursions to the highlands of York will be given every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. Cars leave C. P. R. crossing, Yonge-street, at 1.30, 2.40, 3.30, 5.40 and 7.45 p.m., returning leave Richmond Hill at 2.30, 4, 4.30, 7 and 10 p.m. Return fare, adults 25c, children 15c.

Pember's Turkish and Vapor Baths 127 Yonge.

BIRTHS.

WATSON—At 98 Dunn-avenue, Toronto, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, the wife of G. F. Watson of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BOND—On 4th inst., in her 86th year, at 418 Euclid-avenue, Eliza, widow of the late George Bond, and grandmother of George B. Curran.

PRICE—On Wednesday evening, Aug. 3, at 117 Bedford-road, Henry Ferrier, fourth son of the late William Price of Wolfesfield, Quebec, in his 65th year.

Funeral 10.30 Friday morning (private).

THE FATE OF THE GOVERNMENT

Legislative Campaign Opened in Real Earnest—Mr. Whitney's Vigorous Onslaught—Amendment Proposed to the Address—The Premier's Reply.

MR. WHITNEY'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Whitney moved, seconded by Mr. Marter: "That the following words be added to the said address: And also to represent to Your Honor that this House, being convinced that one of the best safeguards of the prerogatives of the Crown, as well as of the liberties and franchises of the people, is to be found in the application of the principle that the Government should be conducted by Ministers responsible to the people, and holding seats in the Legislative Assembly, avails itself of this opportunity to express its regret that the Government has met the Legislature for the despatch of business with two members of the Executive, the heads respectively of two of the most important departments of the Government, without seats in the Legislative Assembly, having been defeated at the last general election."

The above was proposed in an able speech last night, and on the result of the discussion the fate of the Hardy Government depends.

OPENING OF THE DEBATE.

The combatants on Parliament Hill have begun in real earnest. So far nobody can complain that time has been wasted. The House met pursuant to agreement at 4 o'clock instead of 3 yesterday, and between that time and 6 o'clock the mover and seconder of the reply to the Speech were forced to squeeze their maiden efforts. After recess the heavyweights took their turn. Mr. Whitney held the floor for two hours, and, spurred by the applause of an extra score of followers, and inspired by the late expression of the people's confidence, made one of the master efforts of his life. The Attorney-General took up the mantle after 10 o'clock and, after an able defence of an hour and a half's duration, the debate was adjourned until 3 p.m. to-day, when Mr. Brower of Elgin will resume it.

Mover of the Address.

For a pair of novices, Messrs. Pettypiece and Clarke certainly monopolized attention well, though of course the circumstances and surroundings were propitious.

The member for East Lambton, Mr. Pettypiece, rose, amid applause, about 4.15. He spoke for nearly an hour. For a novitiate effort the speech must be voted fairly successful. It was fluent, but savored a little of the stump. It had much of the monotone chant about it which budding orators are wont to cultivate too much, and at one time it branched out into verse quotations, a very dangerous hazard. As might have been wagered, he began by congratulating heartily the Speaker for his re-endorsation by the House and his leader "upon his triumphant return to guide the destinies of the province." The Government benchers applauded, but when he added, "true, his majority is not as large as it has been," it was the Opposition's turn and they rose to the occasion by hearty "Hear, hears." But it was a safe majority, continued the mover, and one as large as the preceding Premier had commanded after the two preceding elections. [Government applause.] There had been predictions that the Conservative party would go to pieces when Sir John A. Macdonald died, and they had proved true. There had been like predictions as to the fate of the Liberals in Ontario when Sir Oliver Mowat left the helm, but the result of the late elections had been to endorse Mr. Hardy and prove the predictions false. [Government applause.] He congratulated the Opposition for having dropped election cries of race and creed, but he feared they had only done so because they had proven unsuccessful slogans. Illustrating by anecdote the alleged thinness of the Opposition policy, he went on to say that of the various paragraphs in the speech "there were only two to which exception could be taken. Members would unanimously concur in the thanks expressed for the bountiful harvest and in the regret expressed at the departure of His Excellency the Governor-General. The rejoicing at the increase in trade and commerce, at the undiminished mining activity and at the work of the Good Roads Commissioner would all be re-echoed.

The Constables' Vote.

Then he dealt in a perceptibly inspired manner with the main question, the constables' vote. He badgered the Opposition leader for having been so discreetly dumb on the subject, for not having "time and space" to speak of it. From the first standpoint, as to the constables' rights, he told how for thirty years the men who stood guard over the polling booths had voted like other British subjects, and their right had never been questioned until now. Even now their moral right was only being questioned by irresponsible figureheads in the election appeals. The deputy returning officer, the poll clerk and every civil servant had an undisputed right to vote, and why should not the poor election constable? "I don't know just what the bill will declare," said the speaker, "but it will be just and right if it is along the lines of the measure of 1887. It is as much a crime to rob a man of his franchise as to steal his goods." [Government "Hear, hear."] Constables, he argued, were a necessity and they had a right to vote.

Disclaimed Party Motive.

Mr. Pettypiece disclaimed any pleasure in taking the matter up from a party standpoint, but he did so, claiming that the Opposition were taking the point up for party advantage, and not out of reasons of justice. Conservatives were simply repudiating the Conservative victory in the Federal elections of 1887, when Sir John A. Macdonald had to enact a retroactive measure similar to the one proposed now to retain his own seat. Then he attacked the Opposition on general principles on their past record. It was equally bad tactics on their part, when they had jumped from alliances with various creeds, when they had attempted to bribe certain members of the then House, and when again they had fought an election over a tuberculous calf. [Government applause.]

Not Fighting for Party.

From his own standpoint, the assumption on the part of the Opposition that he was fighting to keep his own seat was presumptuous and even insolent. Of the 23 constables at the last East Lambton election many were Conservatives. Had the full complement of 45 been appointed and 45 Conservative votes been stolen his majority would have been 140, instead of 40. It was probably the same with the other doubtful seats.

In his own riding Conservatives, for some reason or other, had seen fit to withdraw as the instance of Mr. Marter, the strongest Conservative candidate and substitute for him a P.P.A. man. The leading Conservatives of East Lambton repudiated this action. Concluding, Mr. Pettypiece formally moved thanks to His Honor for his gracious speech.

The Seconder's Speech.

Between the mover and the seconder there was a marked contrast in style. Mr. Clarke of West Northumberland spoke in a more humorous and at the same time more apologetic vein. In fact his speech was quite Landerkinesque. He manifested considerable assurance, boldly bearing with the occasional ridicule of the Opposition, which, however, heard him most patiently. He made one or two breaks. One of them was in gratuitously denying any intention on the part of the Speaker to jump into the portfolios vacated by the fallen Ministers. The

Continued on page 2.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Vancouver Wants an Admiralty Court—Going North.

Vancouver, Aug. 4.—The Board of Trade and City Council will ask the Dominion Government that an Admiralty Court be established here. The case of Laurada showed that Vancouver lost $4000 because the Government refused to establish a court here.

Forest fires are blazing in many places in the province.

The salmon run continues to be bitterly disappointing. The Department of Marine and Fisheries will probably be asked to extend the time.

The steamer Garonne sailed for St. Michael's last night with three stern-wheelers and a barge in tow, and one on deck. Among the passengers were General and Mrs. Carr and ex-Governor McGraw. The Coquitlam left for Skaguay with 100 head of cattle.

A police officer is being placed at Rampart House, on the Porcupine River, to act as customs officer there. His special business is to give clearance to Canadian boats coming down the Porcupine from the Mackenzie route, so that they can return into Canadian territory at Fort Cudahy, Yukon, duty free.

A COWARDLY BICYCLIST.

Bicycle collisions are of almost daily occurrence, notwithstanding the efforts of the police to stop "scorching." Last evening Miss Louisa Blasdale was badly hurt by collision with a young man near the corner of College and Yonge-streets, and the coward rode away without stopping to see what wounds he had inflicted. Any man or boy who will run down a woman or an old man and deliberately run away in order to escape detection should be ferreted out and all the cyclists of the city should aid the police in finding him. There is altogether too much recklessness on the part of some wheelmen.

Surely Not!

Mr. Hardy threatened Mr. Whitney last night, that he might yet draw the curtain aside and expose something in connection with the Opposition and the liquor traffic that neither Mr. Whitney nor his party would like to hear.

Query: Has Mr. Marter been seen going in or coming out of the Rising Sun near Bloor-street?

The Odds Are Even.

The great significant fact at the Legislature yesterday was that when the Opposition applauded Mr. Whitney, every hand and desk but two on the Speaker's left responded.

Another Fine Day.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Esquimalt, 48—70; Calgary, 48—70; Prince Albert, 58—84; Qu'Appelle, 62—74; Winnipeg, 52—84; Port Arthur, 52—80; Parry Sound, 62—74; Toronto, 70—76; Ottawa, 68—84; Montreal, 70—80; Quebec, 68—82; Halifax, 58—74.

PROBS: Light to moderate winds; fine; stationary or higher temperature.

If you are about to start on your vacation—to thoroughly enjoy yourself you must be comfortably clothed. At Oak Hall can be found special lines of holiday clothing that combine good style—excellent wearing qualities—and moderate prices.

FINANCIAL BROKERS.

OSLER & HAMMOND
STOCK BROKERS and Financial Agents.
E. B. OSLER, H. C. HAMMOND, R. A. SMITH, Members Toronto Stock Exchange. Dealers in Government Municipal Railway Car Trust, and Miscellaneous Debentures, Stocks on London, (Eng.), New York, Montreal and Toronto Exchanges bought and sold on commission.

F. H. Gooch, Insurance Broker and Adjuster.
28 Wellington Street East.
All classes of property insured with reliable companies at tariff rates in any part of Canada.
Phones: Office, 423—Residence, 42[illegible].

J. A. GORMALY & CO.
STOCKS,
GRAIN and PROVISIONS
56 and 58 VICTORIA ST.
Phone 115. Freehold Loan Bldg.
PRIVATE WIRES.

HENRY A. KING & CO
Brokers.
STOCKS, GRAIN, PROVISIONS.
Private Wires. Telephone 2031
12 King St. East, Toronto.

JOHN STARK & CO.,
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
26 Toronto Street,
MONEY INVESTED CAREFULLY in Stocks, Debentures, Mortgages. Coupons, Interest, Rents collected.

R. H. TEMPLE,
Member Toronto Stock Exchange,
12 MELINDA STREET.
Stock Broker and Financial Agent
Established 1871. STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH OR MARGIN. Telephone 1639. Money to loan.

H. O'Hara & Co.
Members Toronto Stock Exchange, 24 Toronto-street, Toronto.
Debentures bought and sold.
Stocks in Toronto, Montreal, New York and London bought for cash or on margin.
Mining stocks dealt in.
Telephone 2115. tf

Monte Cristo, Deer Park and all other unlisted or listed Mining Stocks bought and sold. Write or wire.
WYATT & CO.
Members Toronto Stock Exchange.
Tel. 1087. 43 King St. W., Toronto.

J. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
4 Victoria Street.
New York Stocks, Chicago Grain and Provisions. 246
Orders by telegram and letter receive prompt attention. Phone 2265.

Fergusson & Blaikie
STOCK BROKERS,
23 Toronto St., Toronto.
All Mining Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission only. 246

A. E. AMES & CO.
Bankers and Brokers.
Money to Lend on marketable Stocks and bonds.
Deposits received at four per cent., subject to repayment on demand. 246
10 King-street West, Toronto.

FRANK CAYLEY,
REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENT,
16 Melinda-street, corner Jordan, Toronto.
Rents collected, investments procured, estates managed, insurance effected.
Phone 1532. 246

$250,000 TO LOAN At 4½ to 5½ per cent. on Real Estate Security, in sums to suit. Rents collected. Valuations and Arbitrations attended to.
W. A. LEE & SON
Real Estate, Insurance and Financial Brokers,
GENERAL AGENTS
WESTERN Fire and Marine Assurance Co.
MANCHESTER Fire Assurance Co.
NATIONAL Fire Assurance Co.
CANADA Accident and Plate-Glass Co.
LLOYD'S Plate-Glass Insurance Co.
ONTARIO Accident Insurance Co.
LONDON Guarantee & Accident Co., Employers' Liability, Accident & Common Carriers' Policies Issued.
OFFICES—10 Adelaide-Street East.
Phones 592 and 2075.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRASS KETTLES and STANDS
GONGS, CUSPIDORES,
HAND PAINTED TRAYS.
RICE LEWIS & SON
(LIMITED)
Corner King and Victoria-streets, Toronto.

FEATHER DUSTERS,
HAIR AND CORN BROOMS,
CHAMOIS SKINS.
AIKENHEAD HARDWARE CO.
6 ADELAIDE STREET EAST.
Phones 6 and 104.

ASSIGNEES.
E. R. C. Clarkson
ASSIGNEE,
ONTARIO BANK CHAMBERS,
Scott-Street, Toronto,
Established 1864. 246

WOOL. We are paying the Highest Market Prices for Wool, Hides, Skins, etc.
JAMES HALLAM & SONS,
109 Front-Street East, Toronto. 246

BAILIFF'S OFFICE.
Bills of Sale, Chattel Mortgages, Rents, etc., Collected—Official Assignee. Merchants and others in financial difficulties, Consult me at once. Real Estate Agent. Personal supervision—prompt settlements. THOS. TYLER, Room 3, Ground Floor, 9½ Adelaide St. East, Toronto. 246