Williams' Pianos
Are Patronized by Royalty and are in the homes of Merchants, Mechanics and Professional men.
WILLIAMS, 143 Yonge.

The Toronto World.

RADNOR
"A Most excellent and delicious Table Water."
—SIR HENRY IRVING.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR | TWELVE PAGES—THURSDAY MORNING MAY 27 1897—96 COLUMNS | ONE CENT

Senate Reading Room

LISTER CALLED DOWN.

The Big Lambton Man Was Riled By Mr. Foster

AND SPOKE IN HOT WORDS.

On the Rules Being Looked Up He Had to Withdraw Them.

Mr. Paterson Was Also a Little Out of Temper Because of Mr. Foster's Sharp Criticisms—Is All Came Up in Committee While the Tariff Resolutions, Particularly the Preferential Clause, Were Under Discussion—The Ex-Finance Minister Pinned the Ministers Down and Would Not Let Requests for Information Be Lightly Put Aside.

Ottawa, May 26.—(Special.)—The first thing the House did to-day was to decide to do nothing to-morrow. Mr. Laurier's motion that Ascension Day be a Parliamentary holiday was concurred in without dissent.

Mr. Fisher's bill to provide for the registration of cheese factories and the branding of cheese was introduced by the Minister and given its first reading.

McManus Was a Deserter.

Replying to a question by Mr. Davis (Saskatchewan), Mr. Mulock said that Robert McManus, the late husband of the ex-Postmistress of Northfield, B.C., was a deserter from the Quebec Rifles on the Red River in 1870, and that he made out certain affidavits that were used by the United States against Great Britain in the Behring Sea arbitration. Mr. Mulock intimated that the Government had additional evidence as to the late McManus and his character.

Mr. Maclean's Question.

Mr. W. F. Maclean asked, in drafting tariff resolution No. 16, now before the House, did the Government consider how its operation might be affected by the following clauses of Lord Ripon's despatch of June 28, 1895:

"24. While, however, Parliament has thus removed all legislative restrictions in the Colonies, so far as Imperial legislation is concerned, it will be necessary, in order that Her Majesty's Government may be in a position to give effect to their responsibility for the international obligations of the Empire, and for the protection of its general interests, that any bill passed by a Colonial Legislature providing for the importation of differential duties should be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, so as to allow full opportunity for its consideration from these points of view.

"25. For this reason, and in order to prevent inconvenience, it will be desirable, if such duties are included in a general tariff bill, that a proviso should be added that they are not to come into force until Her Majesty's pleasure has been signified."

Is it the intention of the Government to attach a proviso to the tariff bill that resolution 15 is not to go into force until Her Majesty's pleasure has been signified thereto? If not, why?

In reply Mr. Fielding said the Government had fully considered Lord Ripon's despatch, but were acting under the view that tariff resolution No. 16 (the preferential clause), now before the House, did not come within the clause of measures referred to in the despatch.

Col. Gray Gets No Allowance.

Sir R. Cartwright informed Mr. Clarke that Lieut.-Colonel Gray, late Inspector of Stores, would not be granted a retiring allowance, as it was considered the position which he held for a year was a sinecure.

Mr. Fielding Doesn't Know.

Mr. Taylor enquired whether the Mr. Reid of New York, now installing the machinery in the American Bank Note Company's new building here, is a son of the Collector of Customs at London. The reply of Mr. Fielding was that the Government does not know who is placing the machinery in the building.

Mr. A. P. Hardy is the Man.

Mr. Bennett was informed that the successor of Judge Jones of Brant is Mr. A. P. Hardy of Brantford, the former receiving the annual pension of $144 per month.

Hudson's Bay Expedition.

Replying to a question by Mr. Davin the Minister of Marine gave information as to the crew of the Diana and those who will accompany the expedition to Hudson's Bay. Among them are Commander Wakeham, in charge; Dr. McDonald, physician and meteorological officer, salary $100 per month; A. Drinkwater, secretary and photographer, salary $75 per month; W. H. Whitely, captain. Dr. Bell and Mr. A. P. Low of the Geological Survey, in charge of a staff accompany the expedition, also James Fisher, Q.C., representing the Manitoba Government and the Hudson's Bay & Pacific Railway Company. The Government were willing to accept either Capt. Bourke, R.N., or Admiral Markham on the expedition, but they having been unable to go, no other equally experienced person had been suggested by the Winnipeg & Hudson's Bay Railway Company as representative.

Mr. Davin Again.

On the orders of the day being called Mr. Davin complained of being misrepresented in a Winnipeg paper, which credited him with having refrained from dividing the House on free coal oil because his Conservative friends went back on him, the report adding that the Patrons were with him. Mr. Davin pointed out that it was the Patrons who went back on him and their principles at the same time.

The Tariff Resolutions.

The House having again gone into committee of ways and means, Mr. Borden (Halifax) replied to the speech of the Minister of Marine upon the new tariff resolutions. He twitted the "business" Government with having attempted a preferential policy without looking into the consequences of their would-be legislation, thereby defeating the object presumed to be in view. The treaty between the German Zollverein and Great Britain was undoubtedly binding upon the British colonies, so long as the British Government and Parliament were in supreme power in the Empire. An express provision of the treaty was that the produce of the zollverein should not be subjected to higher duty in the British colonies than the produce of Great Britain herself. For twenty-five or thirty years this has been regarded both in England and in Canada as binding upon the Dominion, and nobody suggested the contrary throughout a series of discussions of which this treaty was the subject. It was left to Mr. Davies to discover that all Canadian and Imperial authorities, including the law officers of the Crown, were astray in their interpretation that their favored nation treaties were binding upon the Dominion. Nor could it be contended that the reciprocal resolution was not preferential in its effect within the meaning of the treaty, owing to the application of the clause by the Customs. Thus were we disregarding a solemn Imperial obligation. Where, then, was a boasted contribution to Her Majesty in her Jubilee year? The Government were in fact either bringing this country into direct conflict with the Mother Country or bringing the Mother Country into serious conflict with Germany.

"Let us have it and we will know where we stand," interrupted Mr. McGregor, thereby earning a frown of disapproval from the Minister of Marine.

"That," Mr. Borden answered, "was a pretty sort of contribution to the Jubilee year." [Hear, hear.] All were in favor of preferential trade with Great Britain, but it should be gone about in the right way.

Mr. Foster's Hot Shot.

Mr. Foster complained that the Government allowed this able argument to go unanswered. Either the Government did not perceive the gravity of the question, or they were unable to defend the policy they proposed. Never in the history of Parliament had a question involving such general and absolute changes in the administration of public affairs been so strongly condemned by an Opposition without evoking reply from the Government. "If," said Mr. Foster, "hon. gentlemen think they can take refuge in craven silence against arguments like those, if they think that the force of their mechanical majority can win the day, the hon. gentlemen must remember that the country is today stronger than a solid vote in Parliament." [Cheers.] "How," he continued, "did it comport with their professions of Liberalism, for the Government to take power to make a commercial treaty or arrangement without consulting Parliament, as would be the case if the resolution passed?" He protested against it, as the Liberals and their organs would have protested had the proposition been made by the Conservatives. And why did they ask a clause to enable the Government to admit Germany and Belgium and other nations to the preferential treatment? Because their confidence had departed; because they wanted a chance to crawl out of their position in regard to Imperial treaties. How absurd, therefore, to contend that in thus opening the door to other nations they were not paving a way of escape? The Government to-day, by the terms of their tariff, have opened up a 25 per cent. reduction to nine-tenths of the manufacturing countries of the world, and yet they stand up like schoolboys and declare that this is preferential trade with Great Britain. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] There is, he continued, another point to be pressed. As a Liberal-Conservative and a protectionist, he was not going to sit still and see this 25 per cent. cut in duties opened up to other countries competing with us, and was not going to allow the Government to masquerade in preferential trade garments, when its real garment was one of twenty colors or more. "How will the Controller of Customs apply this resolution? Take China, for example. Is not its average tariff lower than Canada's, and is he, therefore, going to admit the Chinese Empire to this preference—one-eighth now and one-quarter later? Is the condition of preference going to be interpreted by the general average of duties, or by the tariff on certain articles, as compared with ours? Upon these points have the Government no word of explanation for Parliament? And how, again, was this proposition affect the industries of this country? If all these nations come in, he would ask the promoters of Canadian industries, Conservative and Liberal, who sit in the House, would they vote to put their industries in danger? Would they allow countries with the cheapest labor in the world to come in at a reduction of 25 per cent. on the protection afforded to Canadian industries by our general tariff, to come in and compete with the produce of Canadian labor and capital? But a still more important proposition was this, that so long as the present Government remains in power it can go on, under this clause, making commercial treaties with every country in the world, without reference to Parliament. Would Parliament thus abrogate its high function, a power of which the Lords, and in this country the Senate, had been largely shorn, it being a predominant prerogative of the Commons, both in England and in Canada, and in every constitutionally governed British country, and could this Cabinet be substituted for the voice of Parliament? Was there a man of the 13 who in 1891 was not trailing along after the colors of unrestricted reciprocity and discrimination against Great Britain? [Hear, hear.] Their leader even declared that they were going to follow that policy to the end. They were more powerful to-day, but no wiser. They had gained victory upon false pretences, had shown themselves capable of swallowing themselves upon every occasion and changing colors every day, and these same kaleidoscopic gentlemen were showing their capability to make still another change. Nothing could equal the kaleidoscopic changes of the Government. There were men sitting on the Government benches to-day who were only watching the opportunity to put the Liberal platform of 1891 into effect. [Hear, hear.] Next year they might find that on the mere ipse dixit of the Controller of Customs, Canada had been committed to a policy of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. Supposing there were to come an offer from the States of free fish for free fishing, the Government might regard that as bringing the United States within the category of being entitled to the benefits of the reciprocal clauses. The Government were bound by no conditions. They could determine this of their own will. The contention of the Opposition was that, so long as Canada was a dependency of the British Empire, Imperial power must have paramount and absolute right to make treaties, but that right was not carried out with reference to Canada without inviting the co-operation of Canada. Great Britain was a wise and gentle mother, but she was still mother of this country, and Canada should pay filial obedience to her. Germany in this matter did not know Canada or Australasia. What Germany knew was only the Queen and Parliament and Government of Great Britain, and that alone. When Great Britain made a solemn treaty with the country she must carry it out solemnly, without loss of prestige, or the direst and gravest consequences might result. Give the power to the Government and they could make a treaty of commerce with any power without any reference to Great Britain's treaty obligations. The Government were proposing a complete revolution in parliamentary methods, which they could neither explain nor defend upon argumentative grounds. They were asking Parliament to permit a complete abnegation of the highest and best privileges of a representative legislative body. The Opposition appealed to the country on this matter and were satisfied they were right. They were standing up for the privileges of Parliament, for the sanctity of Imperial treaties, for the best

Continued on Page 2.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.

Discussed By the Committee on Agriculture.

NO GLANDERS IN CANADA.

Dr. McEachran Says Not a Single Case Has Been Reported.

The Practice of Fattening United States Cattle on Canadian Northwest Ranches During the Summer and Driving Them Back Across the Line in the Fall Should Be Stopped, Mr. McMullen Rightly Says—Importation of Hogs in Bond Also Condemned—Veterans of 1866 Interview Sir Richard—General News From Ottawa.

Ottawa, May 26.—(Special.)—Dr. McEachran, chief veterinary surgeon of the Department of Agriculture, again appeared before the Committee on Agriculture this morning, and explained the new regulations as to quarantine between Canada and the United States. Speaking of the regulations to prevent the introduction of disease, he stated that he did not know of a single case of glanders in horses in Canada.

The practice of American cattle being brought into the Northwest, and put to grass on the ranches during the summer to be taken back to the United States in the fall, was discussed, and a recommendation from the committee invited, with a view to putting a stop to a practice which might, under present regulations, grow up, of fattening American cattle on the large ranches of the Northwest, which should be stocked, Mr. McMullen contended, from the farms of Ontario, and other provinces of the Dominion.

Another matter, in regard to which Mr. Cochrane urged action, was the regulation allowing the manufacturers of hams and bacon to import American hogs in bond and export the product in hams and bacon. It was contended that this product might be exported to Great Britain as Canadian, and injure the reputation of our hams and bacon.

Longitude of Montreal.

Professor C. H. McLeod, superintendent of McGill College Observatory, has reported to the Department of Marine that finally the longitude of Montreal has been determined. He says: During the past summer the Astronomer Royal visited Montreal on his way to Japan, and having brought with him the completed deductions of Montreal-Greenwich longitude observations, I am able to announce the final value of the longitude of Montreal (the middle point between the two piers of the transit instruments at this observatory), as determined from the observations of Prof. H. H. Turner and myself, as 4 hours, 54 minutes, 8 seconds, which is slightly in excess of the old value obtained from United States determinations. The difference of longitude between Albany and Montreal has been determined, thus completing the chain of longitude determinations between Washington, Cambridge and Montreal. The difference of longitude between Montreal and Cambridge is 9 minutes and 47 seconds. The slight excess in the longitude of Montreal, found as above, amounting to 105, will make an important difference in the position of the city, moving it about eight feet. Whether the city is moved eight feet to the east or to the west, is not definitely determined, and is now being worked out at the Department.

Veterans of 1866 at the Capital.

Sir R. Cartwright was this morning waited upon by a large deputation representing the veterans of 1866, who think their services to Canada on that occasion should be acknowledged by the issue of a medal. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Lount, M.P., and other members of the House present were Messrs. Corby, Cowan, Wilson, Tisdale, Craig, Beattie, Bennett, Cargill, Choquette and Hutchison.

The spokesmen were Major Farwell, representing Ontario, and Majors Scott and Bond, representing Quebec. The veterans at first proposed that the veterans should ask for a land grant, but this idea has been dropped, and they will be satisfied with medals.

Sir Richard Cartwright in his reply said he fully recognized the gravity of the circumstances under which the militia regiments were called out for active service in 1866. The medals asked for would be but a trifling recompense for the services rendered on that occasion, and the Jubilee year was a fitting time for urging the matter. He would do his best, he said, to have their request complied with, and would lay the matter before his colleagues without delay. He did not quite see why the Imperial authorities had refused the request when it was made several years ago, but the matter would be taken up at once.

The deputation also waited on the Governor-General and presented a memorial in favor of a general service medal and requested His Excellency to forward the memorial to the British authorities.

Shipping Interests of Montreal.

The Harbor Commissioners and the Underwriters' Association were represented at the Private Bills Committee to-day, when the bill incorporating the pilots between Montreal and Quebec was discussed. All these interests opposed the bill, which, they argued, would destroy the shipping at Montreal, and throw the whole of the navigation of the river into the hands of a few pilots.

Mr. Henry Allan, Mr. Robert Reford and Mr. Watts spoke for the shipping interests, and Mr. Robert Mackay and Mr. Morin for the Harbor Commissioners.

Dr. Guay spoke in favor of the bill. He read a declaration from pilots, saying they could not obtain employment unless they gave from 5 to 10 per cent. of their earnings to shipping companies. The Doctor also read a circular which was used in the campaign of 1891, asking all the pilots to support the Conservative party in their own interests at the Dominion elections. Dr. Guay read the names of the following as subscribing to the circular: H. & A. Allan, David Torrance & Co. and Robert Reford & Co.

Mr. Reford, who was present, said he never signed the circular.

The preamble of the bill was adopted, after which the committee adjourned.

Casey's and Maclean's Bills.

The special committee on Mr. Casey's and Mr. Maclean's bills for the safety of railway employes met this morning and continued the taking of evidence. Mr. A. W. Low, secretary of the Legislative Board of Dominion Railway Employes, was first heard, and was followed by Mr. William Hughes, also of this city. Mr. Hudson replied to the statements made by the railway authorities. The committee will meet again next week.

Well-Known Journalist Dead.

A well-known French-Canadian journalist, Oscar McDonell, died this morning at his residence, 290 Wilbrod-street, after an illness extending over a period of eight months. He was troubled with cancer in the throat, and some three months ago had an operation performed, since which time he has been confined to his bed. The cancer broke two days ago and he bled internally up to the time of his death. For some time he was unable to speak and was forced to write down anything he wanted to communicate. The late Mr. McDonell was born in St. Madeline de Rigaud, County Vaudreuil, on April 11, 43 years ago and was the son of Donald McDonell. He received his education at Rigaud College, and, at the conclusion of his studies, came to Ottawa and entered into the grocery business. He afterwards took up journalism, being owner of Le Canada and Le Temps. The deceased leaves a widow and five children, the eldest of whom is only 11 years of age. The members of the Parliamentary press gallery, who appreciated the genial disposition of their late confrere, to-night passed a resolution of condolence with the widow and family.

Death of Rev. Dr. McTavish.

News has been received here of the death of Rev. Dr. McTavish, who was prominent in Canada at the time of the union of the Presbyterian churches. For several years previous to his departure for Inverness, Scotland, where he died on May 11, deceased had been pastor of churches at Woodstock and Woodville before returning to his native land.

An Office to be Abolished.

Mr. Fisher gives notice of a bill to amend the Patent Act by wiping out the office of Deputy Commissioner of Patents and assigning the duties to the Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

The Usual Answer.

An influential deputation from the city of Montreal, representing the Harbor Commissioners, Board of Trade, Commercial Exchange and City Council, saw the Premier and other members of the Government and urged that the Government should take steps toward making Montreal a free port by assuming the present financial obligations and improving the facilities for commerce. The usual answer was given.

Want Canals Open on Sunday.

A deputation of marine men, including C. F. Gildersleeve, William Stewart and H. McLennan of Montreal, and H. H. Gildersleeve of Kingston, saw Mr. Blair to-day and protested against the compulsory closing of the canals on Sunday, as calculated to seriously hamper Canadian transportation interests.

HAS BARNATO GONE CRAZY?

They Call it Nervous Prostration, But He is Kept Under Restraint—The News Creates a Sensation.

London, May 26.—A sharp drop in the Barnato group of South African securities was occasioned to-day by a despatch from Cape Town, stating that Barney Barnato was suffering from nervous prostration which had compelled his friends to place him under restraint.

The London representative of Barnato, however, announced later in the day that he had received a cable despatch stating that Barnato was suffering from a slight attack of Cape fever, but, it was added, that his condition was not serious.

WHO FOOLED THE POLICE?

Tom Curtis Taken to Headquarters on a Rumor—His Supposed Victim Very Much Alive.

Someone started a rumor last night to the effect that a man named Edward Foley had died from injuries received at the hands of Tom Curtis in a fight at Church and Adelaide-streets on Monday night. The rumor found credence at Police Headquarters and Curtis was apprehended until enquiries were made. These enquiries showed that Foley was very much alive and was negotiating a deal with Detective Burrows for a fox terrier at the time he was supposed to be dead.

THAWING DYNAMITE AGAIN.

Farmer Lacek and His Two Sons Killed, His House Wrecked and Burned.

Duluth, Minn., May 26.—Frank Lacek, a farmer living at Hermantown, near here, was thawing some dynamite to-day when it exploded, tearing the house almost to pieces and killing Lacek and two young men. His wife and another son escaped alive, but are badly hurt. The boy was blown through a window and the wreck of the house caught fire and was destroyed. The mother and son were brought to Duluth and are in the hospital. The boy may die, but the mother will recover.

Turks Acting Warlike.

London, May 27.—A despatch to The Daily Mail from Vienna says that the Turkish Government has mobilized 50,000 additional troops, who are now in readiness to advance into Thessaly, and that the Government is making active preparations for a Turkish administration of the province.

A despatch to The Times from Larissa says the impression is general among the Turkish troops that there will be more fighting. A brigade of Redifs has started for Phourka, armed with Mausers.

Serious Times in Buenos Ayres.

London, May 27.—A despatch to The Times from Buenos Ayres says that the commercial situation there continues to be the cause of grave anxiety. Failures are of daily occurrence. The Uruguayan revolutionists, according to the statement of Leader Lamas, have obtained fresh supplies of ammunition, and are about to resume operations.

Chang Yen Hoon in England.

London, May 26.—A great crowd was at the wharf at Southampton to-day to witness the landing of Chang Yen Hoon, the Chinese special ambassador, who will represent China during the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. The appearance of the ambassador and his suite, together with their exchange of Oriental courtesies, excited great curiosity.

See the old rivals at Baseball To-day.

Norwegian Town Burned.

Christiania, Norway, May 26.—The town of Levanger, about 35 miles northeast of Tronchjem, on the Tronchjem Fjord, has been almost completely destroyed by fire. The conflagration has swept away four-fifths of the buildings and is still raging.

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

Offices to let in the Janes Building, best location, moderate prices. Apply to Fred Smith, room 31.

Pember's Turkish Baths Evening 50c. 129 Yonge.

On Side Streets.

There is no doubt that the bike
Is a thing the ladies like.
With all the girls of "cor-sets" come to stay.
If to lose some flesh they're yearning,
The bike they soon are learning.
Then they're falling off a little every day.
R.

OVERHAULING THE TARIFF BRIDGE.

PATHMASTER FIELDING (who has pulled up many of the old planks): Yes, I've kept Mr Canuck waitin' there 'bout leven months, but yeh see this is my first year as pathmaster, an' this job's a good deal harder 'n I thought.

GERMANY IS WATCHING.

The Newspapers are Paying a Good Deal of Attention Just Now to the Canadian Tariff.

London, May 27.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"The German press is devoting a good deal of attention to the Canadian tariff, and complains that the information regarding the attitude of Germany on the subject comes exclusively from Canada or England. With reference to the Fielding proposal in the Canadian Parliament to safeguard Canada's position in relation to the rights of nations other than England to the most favored nation treatment, the question is asked whether it can be England's intention to give notice that the treaty of May 30, 1865, between Great Britain and the German Zollverein, is to lapse."

Thankful to Britain.

London, May 27.—The Athens correspondent of The Standard reports an interview with M. Ralli, in the course of which the Premier said he was very grateful to England for her firmness, as this might result in saving the corn crop in Thessaly, valued at £1,000,000. If the Turkish troops should withdraw without a fortnight, he said, the crop might be harvested, but if the withdrawal were delayed for a month the whole would be sacrificed, entailing a loss to Greece of quite £2,000,000, since, if the crop were lost, the Government would be obliged to feed the peasants and to incur other expenses. With reference to the alleged loan negotiations M. Ralli said the proposal was merely to renew the treasury bonds authorized by the former Ministry for war purposes.

A despatch to The Standard from Athens says that the municipal authorities have conferred the freedom of the city upon General Ricciotti Garibaldi and Col. Ciprinai, the Italian Socialist leaders, in recognition of their eminent services in the field.

Di Felice in a Rage.

London, May 27.—The Athens correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, describing the incident which culminated in the arrest of Signor di Felice, says:

"M. Ralli had courteously asked him for his assistance in inducing the Italians to return to Italy. Di Felice, in the most insulting manner, declined to be dictated to, and accused the Greeks of stealing clothing of the Italians. When M. Ralli summoned the police, Di Felice went on the balcony and shouted for the Garibaldians to come to his assistance; but his appeal was ignored. At first he declined to accompany the Prefect of Police and continued his volleys of abuse until the Prefect summoned the gendarmes, when Di Felice offered to go quietly."

They Don't Believe It.

London, May 27.—A despatch to The Daily Telegraph from Vienna says the Foreign Office discredits the report that Great Britain has threatened to quit the European concert and pronounces it a Greek invention to influence Turkey to evacuate Thessaly.

Preparing for Renewal of the War.

London, May 27.—The Athens correspondent of The Times says: "It is believed that complications have arisen owing to the advocacy by some of the powers, including Russia, of a Turkish occupation of Thessaly until the indemnity is paid, and to England's firm resistance to such a project. The Greek Government is preparing for a possible renewal of the war."

Hamilton v. Toronto. Baseball Park.

Mr. Foster Arrives.

London, May 26.—Mr. John W. Foster, who comes to England as the representative of the United States, to see what arrangements can be made to preserve the seals in Alaskan waters, was a passenger by the Paris, which arrived at Southampton to-day.

PARKDALE PRESBYTERIANS.

Synod's Commission Favors Cowan-Avenue Church's Contention—Dunn-Avenue Has Sustained No Serious Injury.

The commission, composed of Rev. Dr. Torrance (Guelph, convener), Dr. Gray (Orillia), Dr. Summerville (Owen Sound), Rev. John Hay (Cobourg), Rev. Stephen Young (Clifford), Rev. George Grant (Orillia), and Rev. Dr. Wallace (Guelph), appointed to decide the merits of the long-standing dispute between Cowan-avenue and Dunn-avenue Presbyterian Churches, have completed their labors.

They met in Ruth-street Presbyterian Church to hear the evidence. Messrs. John Douglas, A. Hendry and Rev. Mr. Rochester, appeared for Cowan-avenue, and Messrs. Henry Sutherland, W. Leask, R. Sebastin, R. Mansard, Major Carlaw and Rev. Mr. Hossack for Dunn-avenue Church.

In speaking on behalf of his congregation, Mr. Hossack advanced the somewhat startling argument that the running of Queen-street cars would tend to deplete the suburban congregations, thereby rendering a church in close proximity to Dunn-avenue unnecessary.

Substantially the finding of the commission states that, after thorough investigation, they find that no serious injury has so far been sustained by the Dunn-avenue congregation from the proximity of the Cowan-avenue Church, but they regard the resolution passed by the Presbytery in April, 1895, and also that passed by the Synod in May of the same year, as implying a moral obligation on the part of the Presbytery and Synod. They, therefore, find as follows: "That, while the commission cannot see its way to break faith with Dunn-avenue congregation, it strongly advises that Dunn-avenue congregation give consent to the permanent occupation of Cowan-avenue Methodist Church by the Cowan-avenue congregation. On the foregoing condition, the petition of the petitioners is granted, and Dunn-avenue congregation is hereby requested to give a final answer to the moderator of the commission within one week from this date."

To banish all uneasiness at the stomach use Adams' Tutti Frutti. Don't be imposed upon with imitations.

The Queen to the President.

Washington, D. C., May 26.—This cable message was received at the White House to-day from Col. John Hay, United States Ambassador in London:

To the President: I have just received the following telegram from Balmoral:

"May I beg you to convey to the President my sincere thanks for his kind congratulations transmitted to me through you. (Signed) Victoria R. I."

Baseball, 4 p.m. To-day, over the Don.

The Money Put Up.

Athens, May 26.—The Government announces that it has deposited in the national bank £11,000 to pay the coupons falling due on June 15 next.

Kent's Coal on Top

When citizens are putting in their supply of coal for the winter it is necessary to get the best that can be bought, because, if a chance is taken, dissatisfaction throughout the winter may be the result. For high-grade coal Kent's coal may be considered to be on top. Temporary office now at 65 Yonge-street, near King-street. 246

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

The Real Mutton of the Element.

There is not much in life that is more delightful to the heart of man or woman that the loyal consciousness of wearing a royal purple Jubilee necktie. Those broche silk bows that Quinn is now selling at 25 cents are not only excessively pretty, but they are the acme of modern neck raiment.

Pember's Turkish baths, 129 Yonge.

Champagne.

"Louis Roederer" Grand Vin, Sec. The finest and most delicate wine in the market. For sale by George D. Dawson & Co., 16 King-street west. 6t

METHODISTS AND PROHIBITION.

The Proposed Plebiscite Came Before the Welland District Meeting—An Odd Resolution Passed.

Dunnville, Ont., May 26.—The Methodist district meeting for the Welland District met here yesterday and to-day. A good deal of interest was taken in the proceedings, and the attendance was large, as it was expected some changes would be made in the circuit boundaries. No changes were made, however.

Rev. J. C. Dobson of Welland was elected chairman, and Rev. Wesley Cassot of Dunnville was elected to represent the district on the Stationing Committee at the annual conference to be held next month at Brantford.

Some discussion was evoked by a resolution moved by Rev. C. R. Morrow relative to the proposed action of the Dominion Government, which was announced by Hon. Mr. Lourier in his interview with the liquor men at Ottawa, to submit the question of revenue by direct taxation to the people when the temperance plebiscite is taken. The general opinion of the meeting was that it would complicate the vote as a great many temperance electors did not believe that direct taxation was the best means of meeting the loss in revenue, and in many places the real question would be lost sight of in the discussion of the question of taxation. Mr. Morrow's resolution affirming that the Government was wrong in introducing any question other than the principle of total prohibition of the liquor traffic was finally carried.

Baseball To-day, Hamilton v. Toronto.

Lake View Hotel, Parliament and Winchester-streets; terms $1 and $1.50 per day. Special rates to weekly boarders. Table d'hote, 6 to 8 o'clock. J. H. Ayre, proprietor. 246

"Salada" Ceylon Tea is restful.

Grand & Toy's Stamps.

There is only one thing better than the Uranium Metal Pen—two Uranium Metal Pens. Our trade is increasing on them all the time. We know it, and cannot help it, and would not if we could. Send for samples. If it is a good thing, we have it. Grand & Toy, stationers and printers, Wellington and Jordan-streets, Toronto.

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

Blotting Pads.

Strong leather corners, and filled with the best quality blotting, at 15c, 25c, 40c, 50c, 60c, and 75c each. Scribbling pads in great variety, from 1c up. Blight Bros., 65 Yonge-street.

Pember's Turkish Baths—Ladies 75c. 129 Yonge.

The Ottawa Decorative Art Society, under the superintendence of Miss R. J. Barrett and a proficient staff of teachers, are giving free lessons in art needlework for a limited time in Cumberland Hall, corner of Yonge and Cumberland-streets. Lessons commence daily at 10 o'clock. All ladies interested in decorative art needlework are welcome. ed

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

Monuments.

See our designs and prices before purchasing elsewhere. We are manufacturers. D. McIntosh & Sons, office and showroom, 524 Yonge-street, opposite Maitland-street. Works, Yonge-street, Deer Park. 246

DEATHS.

AIKINS—On Monday evening, May 24, William T. Aikins, M.D., aged 70 years. Funeral from the residence of his son, Dr. H. Wilberforce Aikins, 264 Church-street, on Thursday, the 27th, at 2.30 p.m. Interment at Necropolis Cemetery.

BROOKE—At Orillia, on Sunday, May 23, John, youngest son of Henry Rooke, and brother of Will Rooke and Mrs. F. H. Hofland of Toronto, aged 17 years.

CHAPLEAU-FLYNN TILT.

The Details of the Squabble Are Now Out.

IT IS A COMPLETE RUPTURE

And Hon. Louis Beaubien Was the Unconscious Cause of It.

The Retiring Premier Wanted the Ex-Minister of Agriculture Appointed to a Vacancy in the Legislative Council, and on Sir Adolphe Refusing to Sign the Order, Mr. Flynn Indignantly Handed in His Resignation—Treachery Charged Against Certain Conservatives—Mr. Marchand's Cabinet Sworn In—Further Tariff Tinkering Foreshadowed by Mr Tarte.

Montreal, May 26.—(Special.)—The complete details of the recent combat between Sir Adolphe Chapleau and ex-Premier Flynn are now public property, and they are both grave and interesting. Hon. E. J. Flynn is, however, a clever politician, and, with Sir Charles Tupper's experience before him, he did not allow his rejected Orders-in-Council to remain in the hands of the Lieut.-Governor.

In the first place, His Honor informed the retiring Premier that he would only sign such orders as had been adopted by the Cabinet previous to election day, viz., May 11. Now, besides other important nominations, was that of Hon. Louis Beaubien, late Minister of Agriculture, to a seat in the Legislative Council; Hon. Mr. Dorion having decided to give up his place on account of extreme ill-health. There is not a man in the province outside of Spencerwood who would question such an appointment, for Hon. Mr. Beaubien has been the greatest benefactor the farmers of Quebec have ever known. The Lieut.-Governor had no carry out his orders from Ottawa, and refused to sign.

"Then, sir," said Hon. Mr. Flynn, indignant at the manner in which he had been treated by the head of the executive, "if you refuse to sign, here is my resignation!" and he immediately left the gubernatorial presence.

A Complete Rupture.

If any doubt existed as to the complete rupture that has taken place between Sir Adolphe Chapleau and the Conservative leaders, one has only to read Hon. Mr. Flynn's organ, L'Avant Garde, to have such doubt dispelled. That paper says: "There are causes of the party defeat which were all the more ignominious because they were unknown to most of our friends in certain quarters. There have been conspiracies and shameful treason perpetrated by men who, not being active in public life, had a free hand to prepare the ambush. They tried to strike us in the back, and it would have taken very little for us to denounce in the thick of the fight these men, who, owing everything to the Conservative party, were, nevertheless, ready to deliver us body and bones to Master Israel Tarte. There is nothing in the world so base as black ingratitude and the absence of moral sense. The men will recognize their portrait in these lines."

The above article was, in all probability, written by one of the late Ministers.

Marchand's Cabinet.

The Marchand Cabinet is an accomplished fact, and to-day Montreal saw the Ministers sworn in before the Lieut.-Governor, Mr. Gustave Grenier, clerk of the Executive Council, reading the oath of office. The following are the men of the new Government of the Province of Quebec:

Hon. F. G. Marchand, St. Johns, Premier and Provincial Treasurer.

Hon. Horace Archambault, M. L. C., Attorney-General.

Hon. J. E. Robidoux, Chateauguay, Provincial Secretary.

Adelard Turgeon, Bellechasse, Colonization and Mines.

Thomas Duffy, Brome, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

S. N. Parent, St. Sauveur, Commissioner of Public Works.

P. G. N. Duchene, L'Islet, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Hon. Joseph Shehyn, G. W. Stephens, Dr. Guerin, without portfolio.

It was only this morning Premier Marchand bowed to the inevitable and bent for Mr. Robidoux, whom Mr. Tarte had excluded in the previous slate, and Mr. Robert Bickerdike was put off with a promise that Hon. Mr. Marchand would take the Department of Education as soon as that portfolio was created, and then Mr. Bickerdike would have the treasurership.

Hon. Dr. Marcil will be President of the Legislative Council and Mr. Jules Tessier, M. L. A., Speaker of the new House. The re-elections will take place June 19 and nominations a week earlier.

More Tariff Tinkering Still.

Hon. Mr. Tarte, writing from Ottawa on the tariff, says that a session will be called in December or January, and by that time the Government, after watching the effects of the tariff, will be in a position to make all necessary amendments.

When you ask for Adams' Tutti Frutti see that you get it. Some dealers, to obtain a big profit, try to palm off imitations.

Warmer Weather.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Edmonton, 42—62; Kamloops, 50—76; Calgary, 52—66; Prince Albert, 50—64; Qu'Appelle, 52—68; Winnipeg, 56—78; Port Arthur, 38—52; Parry Sound, 34—62; Toronto, 40—64; Ottawa, 38—68; Montreal, 42—60; Quebec, 42—38; Halifax, 50—62.

PROBS: Moderate to fresh east and south winds, fair weather, higher temperature.

"Salada" Ceylon Tea is delightful.

Steamship Movements.

May 26.	At	From
Saale	Plymouth	New York
Majestic	New York	Liverpool
Alcides	Father Point	Glasgow
Etolia	"	Bristol
Fulda	New York	Genoa
Dona Maria	"	Lisbon
Fred Der Gross	"	Bremen
Lahn	"	"
Dresden	Baltimore	"
Paris	Southampton	New York
Cynthiana	Manchester	Montreal
Fremont	London	"
Victoria	"	New York
Ocvura	Lisbon	"
Ormidale	Glasgow	Montreal
Rhynland	Queenstown	Philadelphia
Aragona	Copenhagen	New York
Furnessia	Glasgow	"
S. of Nebraska	"	"
Parisian	Liverpool	Montreal
Teutonic	"	New York