

Ontario Cannot

THE LABOR SITUATION.

Completing the Embargo on Soft Coal—
Maryland Miners Belligerent.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 5.—To-night 5,000 strikers at McKeesport overpowered the guards at the National tube works and drove the men who went to work to-day out of the shops. One man was fatally stabbed.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 5.—Miners at Bridge No. 3 on the Cleveland and Loraine and Wheeling Railway west of Bridgeport are as determined as ever that no coal trains will be hauled. Over 5,000 cars of Monongahela coal are blocked in the Beawood and McMechin yards on account of the G. and L. W. tieup. The Belmont county miners last night stopped a coal train on the Baltimore and Ohio at Franklin station. The stoppage of the Baltimore and Ohio shuts off the last channel for the shipment of West Virginia coal to the lakes. An attempt was made to blow up Yechum's mines last night. The damage was slight.

The situation in the George's Creek (Md.) coal region is serious. Two regiments of troops have been sent to the scene. The Colorado Springs miners will not consent to arbitration. This leaves the strike situation unchanged.

TALK OF CONFERENCE.
PITTSBURG, Pa., June 5.—One of the highest authorities in the ranks of the Western Pennsylvania coal operators, has received assurances that the Illinois operators, who have all along refused to participate in a joint conference of operators and miners, are now ready and willing to do so, and that at to-day's meeting in Columbus, Ohio, President McBride will issue a call for another joint conference, to be held at Columbus on Friday of this week.

A SETTLEMENT AT CRIPPLE CREEK.
CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., June 5.—The arbitration agreement was read to the miners to-day by Alexander McIntosh, the State organizer of the Miners' Union. All the miners on Bull Hill immediately laid down their arms, the pickets were called into camp and the fortifications were abandoned. There is general rejoicing here to-night over the settlements of the strike, flags and other decorations being seen on every hand.

A GOVERNMENT MEDIATOR.
LONDON, June 5.—Home Secretary Asquith has consented to mediate between the cab owners and the striking drivers. Both sides have agreed to accept his good offices. The Duke of Devonshire was required by the owners to be the mediator, and accepted the task, but the drivers refused to stand by his decision.

Muzzling the Press!

The Case of Editor Ellis Brought Before the House

By Mr. Davies, Liberal Leader for the Maritime Provinces.

Sketch of a Notorious Sent Sten, and the Alleged "Judicial" Proceedings That Followed—Terrible Arraignment of Ex-Judge Palmer.

(Special to the ADVERTISER.)

OTTAWA, Ont., June 5.—The imprisonment of John Ellis, ex-M.P., and editor of the St. John, N. B., Globe, for contempt of court, was brought up in the House by Hon. L. H. Davies, the Liberal leader for the Maritime Provinces. He recited the facts, which are pretty well known. In the election of 1887 King, Liberal candidate in Queen's county, N. B., received a majority of 61 votes, but the returning officer assented to the view put forward on declaration day that King had been irregularly nominated because his agent had not paid in the deposit in form prescribed by law, and declared Baird duly elected by acclamation. A resolution was passed for before County Judge Steadman and an order obtained from Judge Tuck, of the Supreme Court of the Province, prohibiting the county judge from recounting the votes and declaring who had been duly elected. These facts, Mr. Davies said, sent a thrill of horror and disgust from one end of Canada to the other. In the heat of the excitement the press reflected public opinion, and the arbitrary conduct of the returning officer—Dunn—was roundly condemned. The St. John Globe, among others, commented on what it termed "a flagrant outrage on popular rights and a grossly immoral transaction." The article continued: "It is not justice that is wanted and therefore Tuck intervenes." The theft of the seat was described as "a foul deed perpetrated by Baird and his allies." The judicial proceedings were spoken of as "degrading the empire" and as "a prostitution of judicial authority for the purpose of party." Another article said the effect of Judge Tuck's decision was "to delay justice and prevent the will of the majority of the people from being carried out."

After alluding to Returning Officer Dunn as a "second-rate" Mr. Davies pointed out that all election matters were dealt with by persons who for this purpose were officers of the House of Commons. The order on the county judge issued by Judge Tuck was treated by the county judge as waste paper because he believed that Judge Tuck was traveling outside his jurisdiction. This was the view which led Mr. Ellis to describe the intervention of Judge Tuck as a degradation of the empire and to ask "Can partisan judges give the law vitality by degrading the empire in its interests?" The law of contempt was intended to enable judges to preserve authority and order within the precincts of the court, but if the character of a judge was assailed in the press that judge had his remedy in an action for libel, tried before a jury. The star chamber in England once sentenced a man to be perpetually imprisoned and to lose both his ears, and if the power claimed in the present law of contempt of court was admitted, there was no limit, beyond the discretion of the judge, to the punishment which

Afford to Dismiss

might be inflicted. Imprisonment for life might be the sentence under the law as acted on by the Supreme Court of New Brunswick in the Ellis case. If Judge Tuck considered himself wronged and did not wish to take a civil action for libel, he might have gone to his brother judges and laid a criminal information, or he might have gone before the grand jury and preferred an indictment. Any of these remedies, however, would have entailed trial by jury, which was the right of every man accused of a crime. Instead of that the court assumed the power of protection, jury and judge. This was un-British and involved a question aside from the question whether Judge Tuck was right or wrong. He did not ask the House to sit in appeal and say whether Judge Tuck's decision was right or wrong. The court held that whether he was right or wrong the contempt was equally proven. Mr. Davies pointed out that the court did not resent the articles published until one of the conspirators—the man who had stolen the seat, Mr. George F. Baird—went before the court and declared he had been injured by the articles, and that the dignity of the court should be vindicated by the punishment of Mr. Ellis. Baird dare not go before a jury and ask that Ellis be punished. If some of these conspirators who moved the court to punish Ellis for contempt of court had got their deserts they would have been serving a term in the penitentiary. (Cheers.)

The court issued a rule nisi requiring that it had been complained that these articles in the Globe had "calumniated and vilified" George F. Baird, the man in whose behalf the fraud had been committed. It was not the court which had been calumniated, but the man who was afraid to lay his alleged grievance before a jury. "Who was George F. Baird," asked Mr. Davies, "that he should be superior to the ordinary law and move the court to vindicate his character by proceeding against the editor by summary process for contempt from which there was no appeal?" Mr. Davies quoted British authorities to show that proceedings against newspapers for contempt were only taken in cases where there was held to be an interference with the administration of justice. Notwithstanding all this, and after the proceedings had dragged along for six years, Mr. Ellis was sentenced to the common jail for one month and to pay Mr. Baird's costs as well. This punishment Mr. Davies held to be excessive and uncalled for, and dwelt on the fact that although Mr. Ellis was a mild-mannered, estimable man of fine feelings, who would not willingly offend the feelings of anybody, he received a sentence reserved usually for common criminals. Mr. Davies proceeded to refer to the personnel of the court which sentenced Mr. Ellis to jail, and praised Chief Justice Allen, who has since been struck with paralysis, and whose mind at the time, Mr. Davies said, was not so strong or clear as it would have been but for the calamity then impending. He was dominated by a stronger mind, and he was going to show who really dictated that vindictive judgment, inspired, as it was, by malice.

Mr. Weldon rose to a point of order that Mr. Davies was attacking a judge.

Mr. Davies retorted that he was referring to a man who was now a private citizen, who had left the bench because he knew he was going to be impeached in this Parliament for high crimes and misdemeanors. (Cheers.) Mr. Davies here read the article in the St. John Globe of last June asserting that Mr. Justice Palmer, of the court, had accepted \$5,000 from the executor of the Parks & Co., after he had concluded the administration of that estate in his capacity of judge in equity. Mr. Davies described this as an acceptance of a bribe, a corrupt act, which stamped Judge Palmer as guilty of the highest crime of which a judge could be accused. This was the man who prepared the judgment in the Ellis case, and it was evident that while not daring to deny the charges, Palmer, in sentencing Ellis to jail for 30 days with a heavy fine, was indulging his personal resentment against Ellis for publishing the act he had been guilty of, namely the acceptance of \$5,000 in the Parks' estate case. Mr. Davies read extracts from the independent press of Canada and from some Conservative journals condemnatory of the sentence imposed on Mr. Ellis. In amendment to the motion to go into committee of ways and means Mr. Davies made a long motion, reciting the facts of the case and declaring that in the opinion of the House the action of Returning Officer Dunn was a gross violation of law and justice, and a wicked and indefensible act, and an outrage on the rights of the electors of Queen's county, and pregnant with such danger to the future political government of Canada as to have demanded and justified on the part of the newspaper press the severest possible condemnation and censure; and further that the jurisdiction claimed by judges of superior courts of punishing by fine and imprisonment for constructive contempt, being practically arbitrary and unlimited and exercised by judges who are at the same time the judges of the law, of the facts and of the sentence, and whose decisions are given without the aid of a jury and without being subject to review, is opposed to the genius and spirit of constitutional liberty and ought never to be exercised when there is another remedy; that the punishment inflicted on Ellis in October, 1893, was arbitrary, excessive, inimical to the public interest, and deserving of censure.

Mr. Hazen, of St. John, replied, and began by making a warm defense of the returning officer, Dunn, of Mr. Baird, the member for Queens, and of Mr. Justice Palmer. He contended that the Supreme Court had not been actuated by partisan motives and that the returning officer had merely erred in his construction of the law.

Mr. Baird made a speech in his own defense by accusing Mr. Ellis of being an annexationist and not so estimable a man as represented. He reminded the House that he had resigned his seat (or rather Mr. King's seat) and returned to the electors for re-election, and was elected.

On motion of Mr. Mills (Bothwell) the debate was adjourned, and the House then adjourned.

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

James W. Spence, a prominent shorthand teacher of Toronto, died Tuesday night.

David Parker, master carrier, of Montreal, has assigned, with liabilities of about

Sir Oliver Mowat

\$15,000. Theodore Delaige, hardware merchant, has assigned, with liabilities of \$12,000.

The various registration booths of Toronto were opened Tuesday. There are 28 booths in all.

The Ontario True Blue convention opened Tuesday in the County Orange Hall, Toronto.

Runk, Montgomery & Co., cigar manufacturers, Montreal, have just assigned, with liabilities of \$25,000.

Grand Trunk Railway return of traffic for June 1, 1894, \$311,216; in 1893, \$369,413; decrease in 1894, \$58,197.

The Hon. J. S. Hall, Montreal, denies the rumor recently circulated that he intended to resign from the Cabinet.

A statement of the assets and liabilities of W. A. Freeman, Hamilton, shows liabilities of \$63,421 41; assets estimated at \$51,063 71.

Radical Reforms

Which the British Liberal Union Demands.

The Commons Will Work Instead of Going to the Derby.

Handsome Memorial to Britain's Late Poet Laureate.

Fifty Persons Drowned by a Collision in Chinese Waters—China's Sangui-nary Method of Quelling a Strike.

Astor's Enterprise.

LONDON, June 5.—W. W. Astor has, within the week, contracted to pay R. L. Stevenson £2,850 for the complete serial rights of his next novel, of 110,000 words, which is not yet written. It is intended exclusively for the Pall Mall Magazine, which has certainly scored heavily by George Meredith's "Lord Ormont" and his "Aminta."

No Time to Waste.

LONDON, June 5.—In the House of Commons this afternoon John W. Maclure (Conservative) moved that the House adjourn over to-morrow (Derby day) and the motion was seconded by Henry Chaplin.

Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, opposed the motion on the ground that the whole time of the House for the remainder of the session belonged to the House.

The motion of Mr. Maclure was rejected by 246 to 160.

Great Memorial to Tennyson.

LONDON, June 5.—The English committee have accepted the design of John L. Pearson, a member of the Royal Academy, for the Tennyson memorial, which is to be an Ionian cross 34 feet high and called the Tennyson Beacon. The cross will bear an inscription, showing that it was erected by the friends of Tennyson in England and America. The beacon, which will occupy a commanding position near Farringford, the home of the late laureate at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, will be 716 feet above high water and visible many miles landward and seaward.

Radical Reforms.

LONDON, June 5.—At to-day's meeting of the National Reform Union resolutions were introduced demanding home rule for Ireland, manhood suffrage, cessation of royal grants, the disestablishment of the Church throughout the United Kingdom, and an increase of the proportion of the taxation borne by land. These resolutions were adopted. Sir Charles Dilke's resolution, which also embodies the one man vote principle, was adopted after an amendment that the franchise should not depend upon sex was lost by a vote of 24 to 21.

Resolutions were also passed demanding the limitation of working hours, the increase of the liability of employers, the passage of local option laws, and the establishment of old age pensions.

Calamities in China.

Chinese advices state that the steamer Kuantung sank the steamer Ngapoota, near Penang, May 3. Over 50 persons were drowned, mostly women and children. The sailing schooner Matthew Turner and another supposed to be the Lily L., or Rose Sparks, were seen bottom up, off the coast of Japan. The crews are supposed to have been killed.

Thousands of artisans who were repairing the imperial buildings in Peking, struck for higher wages last week. The Emperor issued an edict commanding the soldiers and police to arrest every one asserting the rights of the laborers to retard the work. The order was executed, and the turbulent strikers will be arraigned for treason. The most active leaders will be strangled and the most zealous will be

ALL MEN

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

---Principal Grant.

banished to the fever and mosquito regions for three years. The strike has collapsed.

World's Y. M. C. A.

LONDON, June 5.—The services of the fifth day of the Y. M. C. A. conference opened at 9:30 o'clock this morning in Exeter Hall. L. L. Doggett, of Cleveland, Ohio, gave the report of the committee on credentials. Twenty-six national cities were represented at the conference, he said, by 1,997 delegates, of whom 200 were Americans. The central international committee's triennial report was presented by Robert McBurney, of New York. The plan of representation was changed so as to give four members of the central committee to the United States, three to Great Britain, two to Germany and one to each of the other countries. The committee asked for £1,200 for the work of the coming year, and £1,000 were subscribed during the afternoon.

At 7 p.m. a public thanksgiving service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Boyd Carpenter, Lord Bishop of Ripon.

NEW SCHOOL FOR COLBORNE STREET

To Be Asked for by the Board of Education.

Midsummer Examinations to be Held on June 27, 28 and 29—Janitors' Salaries Again—The Coming Demonstration.

The Board of Education held another of their record-breaking meetings last night, adjourning before 9:30.

Mr. Griffin, seconded by Mr. Johnston, moved that the City Council be requested to issue debentures to the amount of \$20,000 for the purpose of a new school on Colborne street.

Carried on a vote of 8 to 6.

It was decided to send the two members from the ward and Chairman MacRobert to wait on the council.

Dr. Niven sent the board a long letter in regard to the school, in which he gave the members a warning up. He first commented on its unsanitary condition and said: "A board of trustees which can devote \$20,000 to the construction of an assembly hall with two class rooms for the comfort of the high school staff, can surely spend sufficient to make a ward school efficient and healthy for the younger children."

Some of the trustees thought the letter somewhat uncalled for, and it was filed.

Principal Merchant presented his report for May. The number on the roll was 551; average attendance, 518; increase over May, 1893, 61.

Inspector Carson recommended that the promotion examinations of the public schools be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 27, 28 and 29. Agreed.

Another large batch of communications respecting salaries and applications for positions on the staff were referred to No. 1.

Miss Henderson was granted leave of absence to attend the Normal School, Toronto.

No. 2 committee recommended that in future the janitors in all public schools having more than four rooms be paid at the rate of \$45 per room per annum.

Trustee Anderson moved that the salaries be computed on a general basis of 4 1/2 cents per square foot per annum for rooms and one cent per square foot per annum for halls and basements; also that alterations in present salaries on this basis shall only be put in force on the retirement of each janitor who is now overpaid according to the scale.

Trustee Anderson gave the assessment of the different schools and the salaries which each janitor should receive. Some were overpaid and some were not receiving enough.

Trustees Blackwell, Griffin and Greenlees criticised the proposition as one which could not be worked. No allowance had been made for care of the grounds.

Trustee Griffin moved an amendment that the salaries remain as at present, and that any janitor not satisfied be asked to resign.

Trustee Griffin's amendment was lost, only four voting yea.

Trustee Stephenson moved that Mr. Anderson's scheme be adopted, to go into effect on Jan. 1, but not to affect schools of four rooms or under.

The recommendation of the committee will be carried out.

The audit committee recommended the payments of salaries and accounts to the amount of \$7,670 60. Agreed.

The demonstration committee reported that preparations for July 2 were being made and that the affair promised to eclipse any previous event of the kind. The street railway committee, through Mr. Break, has intimated that a banner will be given to the school which is the most punctual and the best disciplined in the line of march.

Trustee Blackwell gave notice that at the next meeting he would move that the rent of the cottage on the Quebec street grounds cease and that from July 1 it be free; also that no repairs be made at the expense of the board.

Trustee Anderson gave notice of motion that the janitor's salary question be reconsidered.

Trustee Blackwell also moved that the council be requested to open a street between Quebec and Charlotte streets.

Present: Trustees MacRobert (chairman), Martyn, Jeffery, Greenlees, Turner, Blackwell, Craig, Anderson, Griffin, Dr. Campbell, Johnston, Stephenson, Sanders, Murphy, Alexander, Wilkins, Principal Merchant and Inspector Carson.

Rain has been worth a million dollars to Nebraska, as it has raised the corn and most of the other grain.

There is great suffering among the strikers at Pullman, 300 families having been relieved Tuesday. Many of the strikers are too proud to ask for relief, and a house to house canvass was ordered to see that no one went hungry.

Steamship Arrivals.

From	At
June 6.	At
Belaria.	Father Point.
Coroon.	Halifax.
Vendram.	London.
Chlam.	London.
Teutonic.	Queenstown.

KINGSMILL'S

AN OPEN LETTER On Business.

None of the advertisers in this town seem to have colds in their heads just now, such shouting and bragging is there.

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One quacks "Cash! Cash!" as if there was only one in the community had cash. Another screams "Look at me, ME!" Another "This way, I am Mr. Mighty Great!" And another "There never was the like of WE!"

Fact is, if Solomon were to come along to-day there are some houses he would never stop at from sheer disgust, because of the people that claim to be wiser than he ever was.

Watch the barnyard roosters. See how they crow with their eyes shut, evidently knowing it all by heart. Are they not like many of the modern advertisers?

Hot cakes and bad customs ought to be broken. Just as a scalded cat comes to fear even cold water, buyers who find themselves hoodwinked by plausible advertising set all advertising down as good for nothing, and careful, straightforward advertisers suffer with all the rest.

It is a selfish interest, therefore, that we have in continually advocating a high standard in advertising. We strive to maintain it ourselves in order to make advertising valuable. When storekeeping is scientifically done there's

No need to mislead people,
No need to tarnish over old stock,
No need to magnify goods or belool.

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Right Well Everyone knows that we bought the whole stock of the late firm of Spittal, Burn & Gentleman, successors to T. Beattie & Co., at Fifty-nine cents on the dollar.

Right Well Everybody knows that such a collection of Fine Drygoods of every choice quality known, under no circumstances was ever offered before at bankrupt prices.

Right Well Everybody knows that in this way we are able to offer inducements to cash buyers, that under ordinary circumstances would be impossible.

Right Well Everybody knows that lots of the goods contained in the above mentioned stock is worth full price, and if moved to our other store would put more money in our pocket. But not a dollar's worth has been transferred. What is left is for your choice.

Right Well We want everyone to know that this sale will only last until the 16th June, then we must get out. We want to move but little goods. Your dollar is the

POWERFUL



IF SPENT HERE.

KINGSMILL'S

176 and 178 Dundas St.

SPITAL, BURN & GENTLEMAN'S OLD STAND.