4 P.M. EDITION

London Advertiser

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Proposal Was Personal, Says Sbaretti; The Federal Govt. Knew Nothing of It; Warm Debate After Premier's Statement

Messrs. Hughes and Maclean Reprimanded by the Speaker for Unparliamentary Language.

Sir William Mulock Gives Important Evidence Re the Interview.

Ottawa, April 5. — The following statement from Mgr. Sbaretti was handed out for publication at a late hour tonight:

"I think it my duty to declare that the press report of a conference with the Manitoba delegates is not altogether exact, and that it is given in such a way as to make a false impression on the minds of the people. These are the facts:

Taking occasion of the presence in Ottawa of the Hon. Mr. Campbell, the Attorney-General of Manitoba, whom I had met in a friendly way more than a year ago, I invited him to come to see me. I never met Hon. Mr. Rogers, nor did I have any communication with him. On the evening before his departure for the west, Feb. 23, Mr. Campbell came. I asked him if something could not be done to improve the conditions of the Catholics of his province with respect to education. I pointed out that in the cities of Winnipeg and Brandon, for instance, the Catholics were paying double taxes. I urged my request on the ground of fairness and justice, and, referring to his mission to Ottawa, I remarked that from the point of view of the Manitoba Government some action on these lines would be politically expedient, and tend to facilitate the accomplishment of his object, inasmuch as Catholics in any territory which might be annexed to Manitoba would naturally object to losing the right they had to separate schools, and to be subjected to the educational conditions which existed in Manitoba. Mr. Campbell then asked me what would be my desire in this respect. I then gave him the memorandum which has already appeared in the press.

"This is the sum and substance of my interview with Mr. Campbell. The Federal Government had absolutely no knowledge of it. It was a private conversation, and simply intended to express a suggestion and desire that the condition of the Catholics in the respect I have mentioned would be improved. Any other assumption or interpretation is altogether unfounded. I think my right of speaking to Mr. Campbell in a private way and on my own responsibility cannot be disputed."

Ottawa, April 5.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose to the expectations of his friends today, and promptly, emphatically and convincingly denied all responsibility for the interview and negotiations which were alleged to have taken place between Mgr. Sbaretti and the representatives of Manitoba respecting the boundary dispute. The Premier's statement was made voluntarily at the opening of the House, and was received with the greatest satisfaction by his followers. He gave the inference that he inspired the interview or had any connection with or responsibility for it the most absolute and categorical denial. He then reviewed Mr. Rogers' statement, and to each paragraph which could reflect upon him gave contradiction in turn. He was able to throw new light on the meetings with the Manitoba ministers, and showed that their interview with the Dominion Government on the boundary matter was sought by themselves. He also showed that Mr. Rogers knew the Government's view on the boundary question when the Northwest bills were introduced on Feb. 21, and circumstances showed that the Government's conclusion had been reached by their own will and determination. As to the actual matter of the alleged interview with Mgr. Sbaretti, Sir Wilfrid had nothing to do with it, and, as Mr. Borden subsequently said, the papal delegate was not responsible to this House. Sir William Mulock added important testimony when he showed that he, as a minister from Ontario, had been the first to make objection to Manitoba's request for an eastern extension of the boundary, resulting in the application being hung up. The discussion was taken up by other members, mostly on the Opposition side, and continued during the rest of the afternoon.

Referring to the interview of Messrs. Campbell and Rogers with Mgr. Sbaretti, Sir Wilfrid said: "There has been a rumor about the corridors of this House that this conference had been brought about by one of my colleagues. I have to say to the House, and I have the authority of my colleagues for this, that there never was any conference brought about by him between the delegates and Mgr. Sbaretti, and I have to make the further statement that neither myself nor any of my colleagues were the intermediaries between Mgr. Sbaretti and the delegates of Manitoba. If there has been such a conference, how it came about I cannot say. Perhaps Mgr. Sbaretti may have had previous communications with these gentlemen. I do not know."

Dealing with Mr. Rogers' statement as to the mission of the delegates to Ottawa, Sir Wilfrid read the correspondence, which showed that the initiative came, not from the Dominion Government, but from the Government of Manitoba. Then, as to what took place at the interview, Sir Wilfrid said he differed from Mr. Rogers as to the latter's statement that the delegates were asked to remain three or four days longer in Ottawa to receive the Government's answer. Sir Wilfrid said that when it came to a discussion as to the extensions of Manitoba's boundaries towards Hudson Bay, Sir William Mulock strongly objected, stating that, in his opinion, it would not be fair to the Province of Ontario that that claim should be considered unless the Province of Ontario had an opportunity to discuss it. Sir Wilfrid did not ask the delegates to remain a few days in Ottawa, his recollection being that he told them their representations would be brought to the attention of council, and that probably they would get an answer at an early date. He added that next day the bills were introduced in the House, and, as Mr. Rogers and Mr. Campbell were present on that occasion, they received their answer then. Since then a minute in council had been communicated to the Government of Manitoba, in which the Federal Government declared its readiness to consider the proposition of extending Manitoba's boundaries to Hudson Bay at a conference in which the Provinces of Saskatchewan, Ontario and Manitoba would be represented.

Sir Wilfrid next referred to Mr. Rogers' letter of the 23rd February, to which Mr. Borden had called his attention. The Prime Minister read the letter as published in the newspapers. Sir Wilfrid declared that he had never received the letter, nor had his private secretary, but in view of what Mr. Rogers had stated in his interview on the 20th February, he did not consider it was a matter of importance. In that interview Mr. Rogers stated he expected to learn the Government's decision upon Manitoba's claims when the autonomy bills were introduced. Proceeding to quote from Mr. Rogers' Winnipeg interview, Sir Wilfrid said that the Canadian Government had never brought down any correspondence with Cardinal Rampolla, as there was no correspondence to bring down. The truth was that in 1898 he (Sir Wilfrid), and several of his co-religionists, having some difficulties in their own church, appealed to the authorities of their church to settle them. This they did, not as a Government, but simply as men belonging to the Roman Catholic Church.

"We had trouble," said the Prime Minister, "over matters of ecclesiastical policy, and we appealed to the supreme arbiter in our church to determine these matters. There was nothing more or less than this."

This concluded the Premier's statement, and at once precipitated a prolonged debate, that in the matter of warmth, has not been equaled for some time. In fact several of the Opposition members, notably Messrs. Maclean and Hughes, forgot themselves, and were compelled to withdraw unparliamentary statements. Col. Hughes went so far at one stage that Speaker Sutherland found it necessary to warn him that if he persisted in breaking the rules of the House he would be named.

SIR WILLIAM MULOCK

Withdrew From Conference, Claiming Ontario Must Be Heard.

Sir William Mulock arose at this point and said at the request of Sir Wilfrid Laurier he had attended the meeting between members of the Government and the Manitoba delegates on Feb. 17. So far as he recollected, the Minister of Justice was not present. When Mr. Rogers urged that the Boundaries of Manitoba be extended to Hudson Bay, he (Sir William Mulock) opposed the proposition on the ground that Ontario had the right to be heard. Further, he told Mr. Rogers he thought it a waste of time to continue the discussion of the matter, as he was firm in his claim that Ontario must be heard, and with that he withdrew from the conference. "So far as the papal delegate is concerned," said the Postmaster-General, "the statement made in the newspapers is the first intimation I have had that he took any part in the readjustment in the boundaries of Manitoba."

Mr. Borden's Views.

The leader of the Opposition followed. Mr. Borden went in for sarcasm, and congratulated the Prime Minister upon the fact that, while he had ignored Mr. Sifton and Mr. Fielding in respect to the autonomy bills, the Postmaster-General had been so strenuous in his advocacy of the rights of Ontario. As to the letter of Feb. 23, all he knew was that he had just received a telegram from the Attorney-General of Manitoba, asking him to see that it was brought down, as it had been omitted from the documents produced in the House. That letter, he said, bore out very strongly the view that Mr. Rogers had expressed in his interview, namely, that Sir Wilfrid had asked them to remain two or three days in Ottawa to get the Government's answer. They departed, however, without receiving that answer, but they did receive an intimation from his excellency, Mgr. Sbaretti. As to that interview he would say nothing further at present, except that Sir Wilfrid might have given his explanation at an earlier date. As long ago as February last, there appeared in the Northwest Review the statement that the "only obstacle to the territorial expansion of our Province of Manitoba is its iniquitous and cruel school system. Not even the wildest corner of any unorganized territory will consent to saddle itself with such a tyranny. Manitoba must be content to remain small and mean so long as it maintains its small and mean school politics." When this statement had been brought to the Prime Minister's attention, he made no suggestion that it was unfounded. Then, again, there appeared in an organ of the Liberal party in Quebec, the declaration that Manitoba would have to remain content with her present small territory, because of her pretentious school law. In view of these declarations of Liberal newspapers, Mr. Borden submitted that the Prime Minister's statement should have been made before today.

"I have nothing to say with regard to the position which is said to have been assumed by his excellency, Mgr. Sbaretti," continued Mr. Borden. "He is not in any sense responsible to this Parliament; he is responsible only to his ecclesiastical superiors in authority. The only persons who are in any way responsible to this Parliament are the Government of this country, and I thought that my right honorable friend today might have gone a little further than he did go. He knows as well as any of us that it has been stated in the public press that there were negotiations with Mgr. Sbaretti with regard to education in the Northwest Territories, and not in Manitoba. My right honorable friend did not seem to touch that question today." Mr. Borden added that he was disappointed with the meagerness of the Prime Minister's explanation and intimated that the subject would be brought up and discussed on a future occasion.

Where Did the Letter Go?

Mr. Staples, of Macdonald, Manitoba, arose at this point and said he could bring testimony to show that the letter of Feb. 23 was sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. "On the 23rd of February Hon. Mr. Rogers, after writing this letter, asked me to see that it got over to the First Minister," said Mr. Staples. "I went down and rang the bell and there came a messenger named Julius Beaulieu. I delivered the letter to him and he said he would deliver it. Now there is no doubt but that he did deliver the letter. Surely we are living in a mysterious era, mysterious things are taking place every day, and this is one of them." Mr. Staples added that he looked up the records, which showed that the letter had gone from room No. 62 of the House to Sir Wilfrid's residence on that particular day.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that if the letter was sent to his house, it

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The Saucy Kaiser.

Naples, April 6.—Several interesting anecdotes are already circulating here in connection with Emperor William's visit to Naples. The most characteristic is that regarding Captain Kaempff, of the steamer Deutschland, at present in command of the steamer Hamburg, on which the Emperor came to Naples. His majesty knew that Captain Kaempff had recently met President Roosevelt, and has in his cabin on the Deutschland the President's autograph photograph. When the Emperor left the Hamburg he gave Captain Kaempff as a parting gift his autograph photograph in a gold frame, saying: "When you receive your pretty American lady friends in the cabin of the Deutschland, I want to be there, too."

Gas Kills Four.

New York, April 6. — Four persons were killed by illuminating gas today in a tenement house on the upper side. They were Mary Rogers, 75 years old; Helen Clark, 12; Kate Clary, 10, and Elizabeth Clark, 7. Their bodies were found by the father of the three children, Samuel Clark, a truck driver, who with his wife and young son occupied a room adjoining. When Clark awoke he smelled gas and traced it to the next room, where he found his three children and the woman, a friend of the family, dead. The gas had escaped from a defective gas-stove.

MR. BALFOUR'S MAN SWAMPED IN BRIGHTON BYE-ELECTION

Recently Appointed Treasury Lord Defeated—The Govt. May Resign.

London, April 5.—A bye-election having more than common interest has, according to a well-known Conservative organ, "ended disastrously to the Conservatives."

This is the defeat of Gerald W. Erskine Loder, the late member, by E. Villiers, the Liberal candidate, at Brighton, by 817 votes. The election became necessary owing to the appointment of Mr. Loder as junior lord of the treasury, a salaried post, which required his re-election.

At last election Loder's majority exceeded 3,000. Considerable difference of opinion exists as to what course Premier Balfour will pursue.

The early resignation of the Government is predicted.

The House of Commons tonight was the scene of a remarkable demonstration based upon the defeat in Brighton, which for 20 years had not failed to return the Conservative or Unionist candidate for Parliament by majorities of 2,000 and upwards.

While a desultory debate was dragging on, there was a rush of Opposition members from the lobbies, shouting with joy over the Liberal victory.

"Villiers is in" was the cry, which was received with great cheering. Premier Balfour, who was just entering the House, was greeted with shouts of "Resign, resign."

Mr. Balfour quitted the House almost immediately and was criticised for doing so by Mr. Lloyd-George (advanced Liberal), who said the Premier's discourtesy to the House was becoming offensive.

Several members supported Mr. Lloyd-George and declared that the Government ought to resign.

Winston Churchill said it looked like the beginning of the end.

Adjournment was taken amid loud Opposition laughter.

ASSASSIN IDENTIFIED

Killer of Sergius Son of Warsaw Police Inspector.

St. Petersburg, April 6.—The identity of the assassin of the Grand Duke Sergius has just been established. His name is Kalaleff. He is the son of a Warsaw police inspector, and was once a student in the University of St. Petersburg. In 1899 he was expelled for participation in political troubles. His identity was established during official inquiries that were being made into the cases of twelve terrorists, arrested March 30 at St. Petersburg, one of whom, a man named Savinkoff, proved to have been a fellow-student of Kalaleff.

Szeptycki Safe.

Vienna, April 6.—It has been ascertained that the Austrian military attache with the Russian army, Count Szeptycki, who was supposed to have been missing since the battle of Mukden, is safe with Lieut.-Gen. Rennenkampff's forces.

TERRY MAKES A HIT

Played With All the Force and Charm of 20 Years.

London, April 6.—"Alice, Sit by the Fire," the latest play written by J. M. Barrie, was produced at the Duke of York's Theater last night, and was received with unqualified enthusiasm. It is a clever and vastly amusing burlesque, satirizing the management of parents by twentieth century children. It is also a satire on modern playmaking. Ellen Terry appeared in the title role, which is peculiarly suited to her. She played with all the force and charm of 20 years ago. Irene Vanbrugh, as her daughter, was no less successful.

INDIA'S AWFUL EARTHQUAKE SET THE MOUNTAINS ROCKING

Eighty Per Cent of Dharmsala's Population Reported Killed.

Calcutta, April 6. — Reports from many towns show widespread damage and more fatalities in the earthquake of April 4. This is especially the case at Firozpur, 47 miles southeast of Lahore, Amritsar, Trana, Dehradun, and Srinagar, at which place many natives were killed or injured. At Lahore the fatalities were between 50 and 100.

Personal stories from Musscoree state that the mountains heaved and swayed a full minute and then three savage shocks, each lasting a few seconds, were felt in quick succession. Between 6 a.m. April 4 and midnight there were twelve shocks. The day was fine and clear and most of the inhabitants were already up when the first shock came. Those who were still in bed described the motion as being like that of a ship in a storm, while those on foot could not maintain their balances. Many narrow escapes are reported. The effect of the shock in dizziness, with many still continues. Many persons slept out of doors during the whole of last night.

Lahore Punjab, India, April 6. — It is reported here that 80 per cent of the inhabitants of Dharmsala, the hill station, 95 miles northwest of Simla, were killed as a result of the recent earthquake there. The Government has dispatched from Lahore, tents, food, blankets, doctors, nurses, etc., for the sufferers at Dharmsala.

It is reported that the vice-regal lodge at Simla was damaged, as well as the public offices. The earthquake was severely felt at Kasululi, but no lives were lost and the Pasteur Institite escaped.

A second shock at Simla Tuesday evening caused such a panic that the residents rushed from their houses and slept all night in the open air.

ROGERS IS MUM

Nothing to Say in Regard to Premier's Statements.

Winnipeg, April 5. — The Tribune says: "It is current street report today that Lieut.-Governor McMillan, acting under instructions from Ottawa, has refused to grant a dissolution of the Local Legislature. Hon. Robert Rogers, on being seen by a reporter this afternoon with reference to the statements made regarding him in eastern dispatches said that he did not at present wish to add anything to what he had said yesterday. He was willing to allow the other side to do the talking now. Hon. Colin Campbell could not be seen."

THREE PERISH IN DUNDAS FIRE

Mr. Godfrey Walker and His Two Daughters Were Found Suffocated.

Hamilton, April 5.—Three persons lost their lives in a small fire in Dundas early this morning.

The victims were Godfrey Walker and his two daughters, Annie, aged 21, and Maggie, 18 years.

All were found in the girl's bedroom when Timothy Sheehan, who discovered the fire, forced an entrance. They had been suffocated with smoke.

The fire had not reached their bodies and they were quickly gotten out. The blaze was soon extinguished.

Walker was 62 years of age and a widower. He lived with his two daughters. He has a son, Charles Walker, in Toronto.

KAISER AND SULTAN

Moroccan Monarch Told He Can Raise Loan at Berlin.

London, April 6. — The correspondent at Tangier of the Times says the Sultan of Morocco has been given to understand that he will have no difficulty in obtaining a loan in Berlin.

THE WEATHER.

Tomorrow—Continued Cold.

London, Thursday, April 5.

Sun rises..5:51 a.m. Moon rises..6:56 a.m.
Sun sets...6:49 p.m. Moon sets...8:33 p.m.

Toronto, April 5—8 p.m.

A disturbance of decided energy is developing over the Middle Atlantic States, and rain is falling in New England and the Maritime Provinces. Summer-like weather prevails in the Northwest Territories, where the temperature at some places today rose above 70°.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 44—56; Kamloops, 40—74; Calgary, 28—68; Edmonton, 34—72; Qu'Appelle, 28—54; Winnipeg, 28—44; Port Arthur, 22—36; Parry Sound, 32—42; Toronto, 34—50; Ottawa, 34—52; Montreal, 42—52; Quebec, 32—42; St. John, 34—38; Halifax, 30—36.

FORECASTS.

Thursday, April 6—8 a.m.

Today—Northerly and westerly winds; mostly cloudy and cold.

Friday—Continued cold.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	34	32	Cloudy
Winnipeg	24	20	Fair
Parry Sound	30	28	Cloudy
Toronto	34	32	Cloudy
Ottawa	34	32	Snow
Montreal	36	34	Rain
Quebec	36	34	Rain
Father Point	34	32	Rain

WEATHER NOTES.

Rain is falling this morning from Eastern Ontario to the Maritime Provinces. The weather has turned considerably cooler in Ontario and Manitoba, but continues quite warm in the Territories.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at 8 p.m. Wednesday were: Highest, 45.5°, lowest, 32° above.

REMAINS OF POCAHONTAS

Proposed to Disinter Them Shown To Be Impracticable.

London, April 6. — The Rev. Mr. Gedge, rector at Gravesend, points out in reference to the proposal to disinter the remains of Pocahontas and reinter them on Jamestown Island, Virginia, that owing to the burning years ago of the church at Gravesend, in the chancel of which Pocahontas was buried, the exact location of her grave is unknown, and consequently disinterment is impossible. He suggests instead the erection of a memorial in the present church, which stands on the same site as the old one.

CRASHED THROUGH EIGHT FLOORS

Comrades Dug Him Out of Debris and Found Him Slightly Bruised.

New York, April 6. — The eleventh floor of a big new 12-story apartment house at Central Park, West and Eighth streets, fell yesterday, under a load of ashes, and carried down in a great crash all the floors to the third, says the World. Charles Dielman went down in the debris and was not severely injured. Dielman was working with a gang of men on the eleventh floor. There was a great pile of ashes on the floor, and the workmen afterward said they thought the fireproofing was weakened by its weight. All that was needed to send the floor crashing down was the additional weight of a bag of cement, which Dielman dropped at the side of the ashes. The next instant with a roar, the ashes, man and the section of flooring between the girders disappeared.

The first crash was followed by a second, as the tenth floor gave way. Then in rapid succession went the successive floors below to the third. The only explanation of Dielman's escaping with so slight injuries is that his fall was broken at each of the light floors until when he fell from the fourth to the third it was little more than a fifteen-foot drop. A crowd of workmen on the third floor dragged Dielman out of the pile of mortar, firebricks and twisted iron, and a physician who was called found his worst injury was an abrasion of the scalp.

A RIGID EXAMINATION

The M. C. R. to at Once Drop All Employes That Fail.

Detroit, April 6.—It is reported that the medical staff of the Michigan Central will subject the men employed in various capacities in the operating department on the Canadan side to a rigid examination as to their hearing and sight, and that any who fail satisfactorily to stand the test will be dropped from the road. It is also said that this examination will extend to the entire system of the Michigan Central.

Turkey Arming Up.

Constantinople, April 6.—An imperial irade just issued sanctions the conclusion of a loan in Germany to pay for war material. It is understood that immediate orders will be given to the Krupp Company for 62 batteries of field guns and three batteries of 15-centimeter howitzers, at an approximate cost of $7,500,000. An irade similarly approving of a French loan is expected to be issued immediately.

THE KING OFF FOR FRANCE; WILL AN ALLIANCE FOLLOW?

French Public Believe It Is Move to Checkmate Kaiser's Moroccan Interference.

HIS MAJESTY TO MEET PRESIDENT LOUBET AT CALAIS

London, April 6. — King Edward started this morning to join Queen Alexandra at Marseilles by way of Paris, where he will meet President Loubet. The Marquis of Salisbury, accompanied his majesty as minister in attendance. Not much attention is paid here to the suggestions from some quarters of the continent that the King's visit to France may be preliminary to an Anglo-French alliance. Although King Edward's trip to the Mediterranean was arranged some time ago, no steps were taken to secure a meeting with M. Loubet till after Emperor William's visit to Tangier. The meeting therefore is accepted here as in some measure intended to emphasize Anglo-French solidarity.

Paris, April 6. — The meeting between King Edward and President Loubet today arouses absorbing interest, owing to the extreme tension over Morocco. The King will arrive at Calais at 1:45 p.m. and take a special train for Paris, arriving here at 6:40 p.m. The two rulers will converse for two hours. Despite official reserve on the subject, the puble and press hail the meeting as having capital importance in connection with the German attitude towards Morocco, and it is popularly interpreted as France's reply to Germany's action.

The Berlin reports that Germany contemplates calling an international congress to consider the Morocco question, excites surprise and indignation in official circles. It is pointed out that the Madrid Congress of 1880 fully defined international relations towards Morocco, and therefore Germany's calling a new congress would, it is claimed, amount to further evidence of the unfriendliness of Germany's course.

The authorities here take note of what they regard as an apparent effort on the part of Germany to secure the co-operation of the United States in the Morocco question, but they feel satisfied that the United States will hold aloof from active participation in the controversy.

LOCAL HOUSE SITS FIFTEEN MINUTES

Premier Making Little Effort to Facilitate Business.

POOL ROOMS AT THE JUNCTION

Dr. Lewis, Dufferin, Draws Attention to Race Track Gambling—Govt. Is Attending To It.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, April 5.—The Toronto Junction poolroom was the only subject of note raised at today's session of the House. Dr. Lewis, of Dufferin, raised the subject, by inquiring if the Premier had any knowledge of its existence. Mr. Whitney replied that the place had been brought to his notice, and hinted that the matter was actively in hand, by saying that any further remarks would defeat the object of those who were trying to have the poolroom closed.

The new Government is showing no disposition to accelerate the business of the session, today's sitting lasting less than 15 minutes.

Dr. Lewis, of Dufferin, before the orders of the day were reached, said he wished to draw the attention of the Premier to the existence in Toronto Junction of an institution known as an athletic club, but really devoted to gambling, being maintained for the purpose of placing bets on horseraces. Over a private 'phone bets were taken every day. Dr. Lewis said he believed horseracing encouraged the breeding of fine horses, and he also admitted that it could not be kept up without betting at the tracks, but there was a great difference between betting at the tracks and at poolrooms. There were many young men in the Province, branded as criminals, whose downfall had been caused by the poolrooms. Nearly every state across the border had legislated against them. His purpose in bring the matter before the House was to draw attention to the evil and to ask if something could not be done in the immediate future to remedy it.

Mr. Harcourt pointed out that the member for Dufferin was hardly in order in his method of bringing the matter before the House. He should first inquire of the Attorney-General if he was aware of the existence of the poolroom, and then lay the foundation for the motion in the regular way.

Mr. Whitney, in replying to Dr. Lewis, said that while the matter had not been brought up in accordance with the rules, it had been the custom to allow members considerable latitude in the way of going outside the rules when drawing attention to important matters. Mr. Whitney said the matter referred to by Dr. Lewis had been previously brought to his notice, but it was obvious that if he said more at present the object of those interested would be defeated.

Temiskaming Policy.

Dr. Smellie introduced a bill to regulate stationary engineers.

Premier Whitney informed Mr. Macdiarmid (West Elgin) that no reply from the Dominion Government had been received by the present Government nor by their predecessors, so far as ascertained, to the memorial passed March 8, 1904, relating to a grant by way of subsidy, towards the building and equipment of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

Hon. Dr. Reaume, replying to Mr. Harcourt, said the Government was not yet in a position to announce its policy with regard to the operation or the leasing of the Temiskaming Railway.

Mr. Whitney informed Mr. Harcourt that the report on the railway taxation commission had been delayed to allow the insertion of a short minute by one of the members. He hoped to state definitely on Thursday when the report would be presented

Mr. J. H. Smith, principal of Essex public school has been appointed license inspector for South Essex.

ASSASSIN ALMOST REACHED CZAR

Disguised as Cossack, Got Into Imperial Palace.

BOMBS WERE FOUND ON PERSON

Disorders in the Caucasus and Poland On the Increase—Peasants Loot the Public Offices.

New York, April 6.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Times says: All St. Petersburg is talking about the arrest at Tsarskoe-Selo of a stranger disguised as a colonel of Cossacks, who entered the palace on Monday, the day on which the Czar receives the officers on duty for the week. Discrepancies in the stranger's accoutrements aroused suspicion. He was arrested and two small bombs were found concealed upon him. The daughter of Gen. Dontinoff has been arrested at St. Petersburg. Her rooms were searched and two bombs were found under her bed.

Estates Sacked.

St. Petersburg, April 6. — Official advices report continued disorders in the Caucasus. Within the past week peasants have looted and burned public offices in the Gore district, sacked schools and private estates, cutting down trees and threatening to kill the police if they interfered, and forcing priests to go with them and take an oath of solidarity with their cause. Similar but less serious disorders are reported in the Tiflis district.

At Kishineff Wednesday night an unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate Assistant Police Commissionary Kirlighi.

London, April 6.—The Times correspondent at St. Petersburg states that attacks on the police are becoming so frequent that a secret circular has been issued forbidding their mention if the victim is of lower rank than assistant policemaster.

Burn and Plunder.

St. Petersburg, April 6, 12:46 p.m.—The reports of peasant uprisings in the Baltic provinces, especially in Lithuania and Courland, continue to be extremely disquieting. Although Cossack and infantry patrols are scattered through the country, the troops are unable to stop the plundering of estates by the larger peasant bands. At Werra, where a regiment of Cossacks fired on a mob which had complete possession of the town, the rioters were dispersed, but the latter broke up into smaller bands, which terrorized the neighboring landowners. Similar incidents have occurred at other places. The smaller bands drive off cattle, burn barns and fodder and help themselves to grain and provisions. Dispatches from dozens of places tell of panic produced by the depredations of roving bands of peasants.

Martial Law for Warsaw.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, April 6.—All persons participating in disorders will hereafter be tried by martial law. The new regime commenced yesterday when two workmen were thus tried and condemned to death. One of them fired a revolver at a policeman and the other struck a policeman with an iron bar.

An extraordinary case of wholesale poisoning has occurred at a cotton mill in Pabianize. Seventy girls in the coloring department were taken suddenly ill and fell to the floor unconscious. Thirty of them were taken to a hospital in a dangerous condition. An investigation showed that the illness of the girls was due to arsenic having been sprinkled through the room by unknown miscreants.

Korea Congratulates Japan.

Tokio, April 6.—Prince Yichaikak, as special ambassador bearing the congratulations of the Emperor of Korea on the success of the Japanese arms at the battle of Mukden, was granted an audience by the Emperor at noon today, when he delivered the autograph letter which he carried. Later on he lunched with the Emperor, who will not return his call.