

FROM PALACE TO COTTAGE.

Abdul Hamid Sent to Saloniki to End His Days.

His Harem Scattered—Sad Scenes at Deposition.

Many Executions Taking Place—The Prince in Tears.

Constantinople, April 28.—When the deputation from Parliament announced to Abdul Hamid his deposition, Abdul said: "Kismet, it is my fate." He then inquired if his life would be spared, and begged to be allowed to live in the Chiragan palace on the Bosphorus, where his mad brother, Murad V., was imprisoned for 28 years by Abdul. Last night the deposed Sultan was sent to Salonika, where his residence will be a small country house belonging to a Jewish banker, near a flour mill, also belonging to the banker. Abdul may get a bad reception in Salonika, where he is intensely hated. Salonika is intensely liberal. Abdul's harem has been dispersed. Some of his wives have been forced to return to their relatives. Others have been accommodated in the old Seraglio at Stambul. Very few accompanied Abdul.

Yesterday, Mehmed, who is now living in Dolmabahce palace, on the Bosphorus, went in a steam launch to Stambul and visited the War Office, and the Top Kapusera in the Bagdad Kiosk, where the Prophet's mantle is preserved. A religious ceremony was performed. Mehmed is modest and affable. He wore a frock coat and shook hands at the War Office, instead of allowing the antique robe-kissing and hand-kissing ceremonial. He returned by land to the palace in a simple carriage, followed by twenty horsemen.

Through the streets yesterday to the War Office barracks, where they will be imprisoned, followed a sad procession of the Sultan's household spies, eunuchs and executioners, 600 in number.

The illuminations and rejoicings last night along the Bosphorus were unparalleled. All nationalities, but principally the Greeks, who were found of noise as Chinamen, testified to their gladness by firing revolvers and rifles.

WANT ABDUL'S MONEY.

Constantinople, April 28.—The constitutionalists would like to get back part of the great sums of money the former Sultan is supposed to have abroad, not only because the Government is in need of the money, but because it is desirable that he should be deprived of the resources for another coup d'etat. Speculation places Abdul Hamid's wealth at anything between \$25,000,000 and \$200,000,000. It is not intended to rob Abdul entirely. His household will be administered for him on a generous scale, and his life will be safeguarded.

Although this was a holiday, court-martials were held, and several of the principals in the mutiny of the troops were condemned to death. Later they were taken outside the walls of the city and shot. Prince Sabah Eddin, the nephew of the Sultan, who was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the rising, has been liberated, and his release has caused a good impression.

The huge square inside the railings of the War Office presented an unusual scene this afternoon. Thousands of soldiers of the late garrison were seated, cross-legged, in companies in a great semi-circle, while officers made the rounds and picked out those suspected of active complicity in the mutiny. The men, however, were cheerful. They chatted and smoked and appeared to bear their disgrace lightly.

Carass Effendi, member of the deputation from the National Assembly which conveyed the Fetva to the Yildiz Palace, tells a pitiful story of the dramatic scene which closed six centuries' dominion of the boundless power of the Padishahs. When the deputation arrived at the palace the scene was one of utter desolation. The investing army had cut off the water, gas and electric supplies, and had stopped the ingress of food, so that all the palace officials were already suffering from hunger and panic.

While waiting to be introduced to the Sultan the members of the deputation carefully examined their holsters and pistols, and, according to Carass, had Abdul Hamid shown an armed hand he would have been shot on the spot. After much delay the unwelcome visitors were ushered into the apartment, where stood the Sultan's son, Prince Abdur Rahman. The Sultan entered in a bewildered manner. He was dressed somewhat negligently in civilian attire, as though his clothes had been hastily donned. His arms hung at his sides and his hands trembled.

After a silent salute Esad Pasha pronounced in slow tones the decree of deposition, at which the Sultan shuddered. There was a painful silence, followed by an equally painful colloquy, lasting a quarter of an hour. Abdul pleaded for his life and for the lives of his family. He protested his devotion to the people and his innocence in recent events.

The youthful Prince burst into tears, and after vain efforts to restrain his feelings retired behind a screen, where he broke into bitter sobs. For a moment the Sultan trembled in the Sultan's eyes. Then he supplicated the soldiers in attendance to swear that they would not take his life. The deputation brought the interview to a close, and Abdul Hamid, humbled, saluted them as they departed.

SULTAN'S HAREM WENT WITH HIM.

Vientia, April 28.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Free Press, who saw Abdul Hamid's departure by train for Salonika, thus describes the quarter of an hour before the train started: Several court carriages arrived. From the first descended the ex-Sultan, wearing a grey civilian suit, with a fez. His face was paler than usual, but his restless eyes showed no trace of inner feeling. No tongue or trace of the soldiers on the platform saluted the fallen sovereign. Abdul Hamid led his daughters by the hand, and with these he entered a saloon carriage. He then assisted his wives, who followed next. They were mostly young ladies, eleven in number. They did not wear the usual veils, but extremely transparent shawls, through

BABY FELL ON TO THE STOVE.

Mrs. T. S. Dougall, of 523 Flora avenue, Winnipeg, says: "My baby girl was arranging some of her doll's washing on a clothes-rack beside the stove, when she fell, and her hand, being thrust out to try and save herself, came in contact with the side of the hot stove. She sustained a serious burn, and her cries and screams were terrible."

"I sent out to the druggist for the best remedy he had to use on a burn. He said there was nothing to equal Zam-Buk, and sent back a supply. I applied this, and it soothed the pain so quickly that the child laughed through her tears. I bound up the hand in Zam-Buk, and each day applied Zam-Buk frequently and liberally, until the burn was quite cured. The little one was soon able to go on with her play, and we had the trouble with her during the time the burn was being healed. I feel very grateful for this cure, and would recommend all mothers to keep Zam-Buk handy for emergencies like this."

This is good advice. Zam-Buk, being purely herbal in its composition, is particularly suited to the delicate skin of children. While a powerful healer, it is also highly antiseptic. Applied to a burn, a cut, a scald or a scratch—it will kill all disease germs, and removes all danger of festering, blood-poisoning, or inflammation. At the same time, it stimulates the cells to great activity, and fresh healthy skin is soon produced to repair the damage. Fifty cents spent on a box of Zam-Buk has saved scores of people as many dollars, to say nothing of saving hours of pain!

which their faces could be seen, and exquisite evening mantles, many-colored silk skirts, and elegant scarves. Two eunuchs and six footmen followed. These led down the corridors of the harem carriage, but the ladies, who sat for the first time in their lives in a railway car, whispered loudly, rejoicing in their unusual liberty, putting aside the curtains. The ex-Sultan appeared and demanded a glass of water for his son, and cigarettes for himself. The signal for departure was given, and the train moved, causing the ladies to give a cry of alarm. The train conductors had strict orders to make no stop until Salonika was reached.

PRISON FOR LIFE.

Young Man Who Slew His Father Sentenced.

Irvine, Ky., April 28.—Beach Hargis, charged with the murder of his father, Judge James Hargis, was to-day sentenced to life imprisonment. The young prisoner showed no emotion when the verdict was rendered. Neither did his mother and sister, by whom he sat. This is the second trial of Hargis for this crime. The first trial resulted in a mistrial. United States Senator Bradley headed the counsel for the defence in both trials. The murder of Judge Hargis by his son, Beach, occurred in the judge's store at Jackson, Breathitt county, on Feb. 6, 1908. The son's defence was that his father had persistently beaten and otherwise ill-treated him, and he shot in self-defence.

NEGRO LYNCHED.

Mob Hanged Him to a Tree in Which They Found Him Hiding.

Barlow, Fla., April 28.—Charles Scarborough, a negro, who attempted to assault a woman near here yesterday, was captured and lynched to-day. The posse, which was following him with dogs since yesterday, found him in a treetop and made him descend. A rope was put around his neck and he was drawn up to a limb of the tree in which he had sought refuge. Twenty shots were fired into his body.

TRADE ON THE MEND

Returns For March Are Again Encouraging.

Ottawa, April 28.—The final figures of Canada's trade for the last fiscal year, issued to-day by the Customs Department, show total imports amounting to \$208,123,792, a decrease of \$90,249,793 as compared with the preceding year, and total exports of domestic products amounting to \$259,922,366, a decrease of \$3,446,586.

Returns for March indicate a large increase in this year's trade. Imports totalled \$33,863,362, an increase of \$3,811,130. Exports totalled \$18,397,974, an increase of \$434,487.

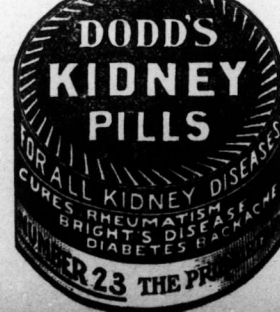
During the year coin and bullion to the value of \$9,988,442 was imported, as compared with \$6,548,661 during 1907-08. The value of coin and bullion exported was only \$1,899,793, as compared with \$16,637,654 during the preceding year.

The grand total of Canadian trade was \$559,635,951, as compared with \$638,389,291 for 1907-08.

City Clerk Shoots Negroes.

Birmingham, Ala., April 28.—Two negroes were killed and one injured by City Clerk C. M. Jones, of East Lake, to-night in front of the city hall, while the Council was in session. The negroes were trying to break up the meeting as the result of some of their friends having been arrested and convicted of running a blind tiger.

Latest reports put one hundred thousand as a conservative estimate for the number of farmers moving into Canada this spring from the United States. A great many of these are located in Alberta, and Southern Alberta is getting more than its share.



BORDEN ON G. T. P. LOAN.

Thinks Government May Find Itself in Difficulties.

Hon. G. P. Graham Says Development Will Pay For Road.

Wonderful Growth of the West Helped by New Enterprise.

Ottawa, April 28.—The budget having been gotten out of the way, the House of Commons settled down to-day to a further discussion of the proposed loan to the Grand Trunk Pacific Company to aid in the construction of the prairie section. Mr. Borden seized the opportunity afforded by the consideration of the bill in committee of the whole to make another speech, in which he evinced a disposition to dwell upon the difficulties connected with the undertaking. He touched gingerly upon the question of Government ownership, and after framing a series of questions which seemed to suggest that the construction of the Transcontinental had been a blunder from beginning to end, he cut the ground from under his own feet and destroyed the whole fabric of the Opposition case by admitting that the undertaking must go on. Hon. Mr. Graham replied in one of the most effective speeches he has made in the House.

MR. BORDEN'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Borden contrasted the statement made by the Prime Minister in 1903, that the mountain section of the Transcontinental would cost \$18,000,000, with the latest report that it would cost \$67,000,000. He realized that the people of Canada ought not to be backward in dealing with the great problem of transportation, but he thought the position of the Grand Trunk Pacific in relation to the Transcontinental should be emphasized. Not only was the Grand Trunk Pacific in difficulties, but he anticipated that the Government themselves would, in the near future, find themselves in difficulties over that enterprise. He believed that the enterprise would ultimately be successful, but there were some risks, and the country was assuming nine-tenths of these risks and the Grand Trunk only one-tenth. In 1903, the Opposition had suggested that the Government should own the whole road, and he had never heard anything from the Government side to the contrary which could be dignified by the name of argument. He distinguished between Government ownership and Government operation. It was true that the experience of the I. C. R. did not favor the idea of Government operation, but he believed it could be demonstrated that a Government railway could be operated as economically and as efficient as any corporation owned railway. Why, he asked, should they hand over a great public utility to a private corporation? He regarded it as the height of unwisdom that the country should have pledged its credit in 1903 and 1904 to almost the whole extent necessary to complete the Transcontinental, merely for the purpose of handing it over to a private corporation.

But as the contract has been made, would it be out of the question to ask the Grand Trunk to hand over ten million dollars of preference stock? Had the Government taken into consideration the difficulties arising out of the fall of the Quebec bridge? He was informed that the bridge could not be completed before 1915 or 1916, or a period of five or six years after the completion of the line from Quebec to Moncton, during which time the Government would have that portion of the road on their hands.

Hon. Mr. Graham said the advisability of having a ferry across the river was under consideration, and a ferry would be of much use in the transportation of wheat, and suggested that under the contract the Grand Trunk Pacific might decline to operate the line from Moncton to Winnipeg until the difficulties which the Government might find themselves in should have been considered in conjunction with the difficulties of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Finally, could the Government say whether that would be the last application for assistance by the Grand Trunk Pacific? "I agree that the work must not stop," declared Mr. Borden, "but the interests of the people should be considered."

HON. G. P. GRAHAM.

Hon. Mr. Graham was not prepared to say that the Grand Trunk Pacific would make no further applications for assistance. As Mr. Borden had admitted, the work of building the Transcontinental must go on, and if the G. T. P. came back in a few years and asked for more aid, the position would still be the same—the work would have to go on. It was easy under present conditions to make all kinds of criticism as to the effects of the destruction of the Quebec bridge. The fall of that structure was a great calamity, and as practical men they had to face the results of that calamity. The Government realized the difficulties and inconveniences that would arise, and were not disposed to minimize them. He did not agree that the G. T. P. was likely to decline to operate the line between Moncton and



THE ICE RIVER CLIMBED THE BANKS, COVERED THE LONG STAIRS UP THE HILL, AND CARRIED AWAY PART OF THE CORNELL HOTEL, AT LEWISTON, ON TOP OF THE BLUFF.

Winnipeg without the Quebec bridge. That the bridge was a link in the Transcontinental was indisputable, but the Quebec bridge was contemplated before the railway. The Government were not overlooking the difficulties arising out of the fall of the bridge. Mr. Graham proceeded to emphasize the fact that the people of Canada are partners with the G. T. P. in the Transcontinental project. That was the foundation of the request for a loan to-day. It was a project in which the interests of the people were paramount to those of the railway company.

What the Prime Minister had said in 1903 had been lengthened and to a large extent borne out by experience. He believed that the Transcontinental Railway would soon be taxed to its utmost capacity to meet the growing needs of the country, and that in a few years they would have to look for faster transportation facilities. While four million tons of coal were transported in the west to-day, it was estimated that in 30 years there would be 50,000,000 tons. In the valley of the Saskatchewan there were now 200,000,000 acres of wheat land, and in the vicinity of Mackenzie River 55,000,000 acres, where 30 years ago there was no wheat land and scarcely a hamlet. To-day the wheat plains of the west produced, roughly, 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, and the prospects were that Canada would be the wheat field of the entire world. They must ever keep in mind the great future development of the inheritance which Providence had given them, and keeping that in view, who, he asked, could suggest that they should halt or hesitate in carrying out the undertaking that the people had twice said should be carried out. The question of the Transcontinental should be approached with a larger outlook of world-wide importance. The question of the launching of the road had been justified by the impetus it had given to other railway companies to develop their roads, and to the settlement in the districts tapped by the line. According to a statement prepared by Mr. E. Young, 15,389 homesteads had been taken up in a belt 1,200 miles on either side of the G. T. P., and that meant, roughly speaking, the cultivation of 2,461,928 acres.

In addition the census statistics showed that from 1906 to 1908, the population in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta increased over twenty-five per cent. In the light of these facts no Government could hesitate to grant the transportation facilities which the conditions demanded. The only criticism that had been passed upon the railway itself was that it was of too high a standard, but he believed that in a matter of that kind the highest standard possible would prove the truest economy in the end. The standard of grades on the Transcontinental, he claimed, was the highest on the continent of America. As the criticism of the increased cost, he pointed out that the Transcontinental was not the only large undertaking which had exceeded the original estimate. The Panama Canal, originally estimated to cost \$217,000,000, was now said to have cost \$400,000,000, and it was not yet completed. The Erie Canal, which was estimated to cost \$61,000,000, would cost \$125,000,000. Not only would the Transcontinental have a higher standard of grades than any other line on the continent, but its cost would be no greater relatively than that of other roads of a high standard built during the past fifty years.

As instances he cited the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line to Seattle, which cost \$60,000,000 per mile; the Western Pacific, which cost \$70,000 per mile, and the C. P. R. line from Moncton to Toronto, which had exceeded the original estimate by 33 1-3 per cent.

The real question before the House, however, was whether under existing conditions it was in the interests of the people to grant a loan of \$10,000,000 to the G. T. P. He answered most unhesitatingly that it was. They were not making a present to the Grand Trunk Pacific. They were allowing them to issue bonds which would be taken in security for payment of the ten million dollars, and all risk would be represented by the difference between what these bonds would sell for and their par value. The Dominion of Canada could not allow the Grand Trunk Pacific project to fail. It had been undertaken and that which Canada had undertaken she was prepared to carry through.

Hon. John Haggart, Mr. Monk and Mr. Nantel followed with a general criticism along the lines of the wisdom of the original agreement with the G. T. P. and the excessive cost of the road. Mr. Nantel was still speaking when the House adjourned.

THE SUGAR CONCESSIONS.

Hon. Mr. Fielding introduced a resolution embodying the changes in the tariff announced in the budget speech with reference to the importation of sugar.

Mr. Ames asked whether, in view of the proposed conference on trade relations between Canada and the West Indies, the change in the tariff might not be prejudicial.

Hon. Mr. Fielding said it was proposed by the Imperial authorities to appoint a commission to inquire into the trade relations between Canada and the West Indies. He had been asked to take a place on that commission, but he had not yet determined whether he would accept that offer. He did not think the West Indies could complain of the Government's action, or that it would be considered unfriendly.

The resolution was adopted, and the bill based upon it passed.

CIVIC GRAFT.

Money Paid to Elect Alderman Adverted All Prosecutions.

Charges Made Against Chairman of Montreal Police Committee.

Montreal, April 28.—Some rather sensational evidence was given to-day before the Royal Commission appointed to hold an investigation into Montreal's civic administration.

A number of saloon proprietors were examined, and, according to the evidence given, it would seem as if a regular system existed by which the saloons were kept open on Sundays and after the legal hours. They were individually summoned to appear in court, but most of the cases were withdrawn, they said, on the payment of costs, with the sanction of Ald. Proulx, chairman of the Police Committee, and the chief of police. In return for the favor, the saloon men subscribed heavily to Ald. Proulx's election fund.

Chief Clerk Gauthier, of the Recorder's Court, testified that he had, at the instance of one hotelkeeper, visited several others, and asked and received subscriptions to a fund for the election of Ald. Proulx in January, 1907. The witness said he had not told Ald. Proulx he was doing this.

The hotelkeepers who subscribed were named and were identified with persons who had been prosecuted for infraction of the license law, and had had their cases withdrawn at the instance of Chief of Police Campeau.

A former saloonkeeper named Kavanagh testified that he had been frequently prosecuted for infractions of the license law, and had been introduced to Ald. Proulx. He told Ald. Proulx he wanted to have the matter arranged, and the police chairman said he would see about it. Later he received a telephone message from the chief of police, who let him off on paying the costs. He afterwards thanked Proulx and subscribed \$800 toward his election fund. Another saloonkeeper testified to having been prosecuted every week for selling liquor on Sundays, but on each occasion he had seen Chief Campeau, who had the charge dropped on payment of the costs.

Several other witnesses gave similar evidence, and told how they had worked for Ald. Proulx and subscribed towards his election fund.

Ald. Proulx and Chief Campeau will be called before the Commissioners to-morrow.

Gained Both In Strength and Weight.

Another Case That Proves The Merit of FERROZONE.

"I was in poor health nearly all last winter," writes Mrs. Cross, of Wakefield, Ont. "My appetite was variable, I was weak and unfit for work. I suffered a good deal from the nervous prostration and palpitation of the heart. My digestion was generally out of order. By springtime I had lost flesh, color, and had a bad cough. The doctor did not help me very much, so I decided to try Ferrozone. It did me good so much, looked and felt a lot better. When I had used six boxes of Ferrozone I weighed myself and found a gain of fifteen pounds. Ferrozone rebuilt my constitution, and made me a new woman. I considered Ferrozone worth its weight in gold to every weak woman. It cures quickly and saves big doctors' bills."

"(MRS.) R. CROSS."

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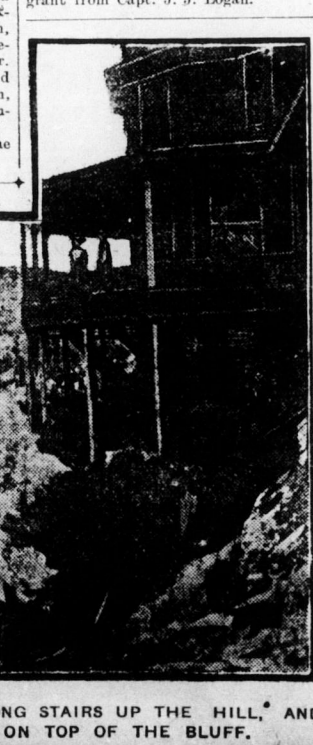
STABBED FOREMAN.

Italian Workman Refused to Carry Out Order.

St. John, N. B., April 28.—Thomas McGillen, a Grand Trunk Pacific construction foreman near Chipman, N. B., was brought to the hospital here to-day stabbed through the lung and in the arm. He had given an order to an Italian working under him on Monday. The order was disobeyed, trouble followed and McGillen was stabbed twice. It is thought he will recover. He has a family somewhere in the States.

Rev. Mr. Pidgeon Goes West.

Vancouver, B. C., April 28.—Rev. Geo. C. Pidgeon, of West Toronto, has accepted the chair of practical theology in Westminster Hall Theological College here. The chair is endowed by a \$40,000 grant from Capt. J. J. Logan.



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POWER AGAIN PLENTIFUL.

Generators of Ontario Power Co. Dried Out.

Niagara Falls, April 28.—The Ontario Power Company, whose powerhouse was flooded twelve days ago, incapacitating the plant for the production of power, resumed operations to-day. The process of drying out the generators was a long and tedious one. The generators were run slowly under canvas and the heat generated by the motion helped to dry the machines. The rapidity of revolution was increased gradually until to-day, when some of the units were run at full speed, supplying power to distant American cities.

WATSON PAYS THE PRICE.

Horse-Thief Goes to Penitentiary for Ten Years.

Winnipeg, April 28.—Henry Watson was sentenced this morning to ten years in the penitentiary by Magistrate McKen for stealing two horses from William Chambers, of Pigeon Bluff. While he was stealing the horses Watson was lighting matches to look about the barn, and dropped one in some hay. The barn was burned, causing a loss of twenty head of stock. Watson pleaded guilty to theft, but declared that the arson was an accident. No charge was laid against him as Deputy Attorney-General Patterson said that if he was properly punished for the theft there would be no further prosecution.

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