POOR DOCUMENT

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## PREMIER LAURIER SETS OUT CANADA'S POSITION IN VIEW OF BRITISH BUDGET.

### Able Speech in Reply to Criticism of Mr. McLean of East York--Matter of Poor Telegraphic Service Between P. E. Island and Mainland.

Ottawa, April 15—(Special)—On motion to go into supply, Mr. Hughes (P. E. I.) brought up the telegraph service between the island and the mainland. He said the conditions were intolerable. The Anglo-American Telegraph Company, with its head office in London, England, had the sole connection with the island and refused to do anything to improve the service. The company closed its office at 8 o'clock in the evening and there were no messages transmitted until 8 or 9 o'clock the following morning. He did not expect any real remedy until the government took hold of the telegraph service of the country, but he thought something might be done by refusing to pay the government subsidy if an improved service was still refused. No press despatches could be received by the morning newspapers.

Mr. Lefurgy supported what Mr. Hughes had said.

Mr. Tarte said some of the ministers would soon be in England. He expected to be there himself and he would have a short and interesting talk with the Anglo-American Company. If the company did insist in refusing a better service, he thought there were some means of bringing them to boot. The general service might be extended. It would not cost $1,000,000 to do so. The whole question would receive the consideration of the government.

Mr. Bell (of Pictou) was proceeding to reply to Sir Richard Cartwright on the Canadian year book figures when he was prevented by the rules of the house not permitting reference to a past debate.

**The British Budget.**

Mr. McLean (East York) called attention to the speech of the chancellor of the exchequer in England and particularly to that feature which imposed a tax on food stuffs without increasing the price to the consumer. But the disappointing part was that Canada did not get reciprocal treatment. He blamed Sir Wilfrid Laurier for this. Had the premier taken a different stand during the diamond jubilee and had he accepted the offer to discuss imperial defence during the coronation ceremonies, he (McLean) was of opinion that Canada would have had advantage of the proposition made in the British budget and a preference would be given to Canada.

**Able Speech by Premier.**

Sir Wilfrid gently chided Mr. McLean for not giving notice to the government before the house met of his intention to bring the matter up, and supposed the reason was because he was not sure of his own facts or mind. Mr. McLean had spoken unwarily and unguardedly on a subject respecting which he had a lot to learn and attacked the government, both for what it did and for what it did not do. If he or the opposition had a policy in regard to what the government should have done as to the invitation to the colonial conference, it should have been put in a resolution which the house could debate. The government was invited to attend a conference and discuss political, military and commercial matters, and answered that it was willing to discuss the commercial situation, but saw little profit or advantage in discussing the political situation or the military situation. Had Mr. McLean anything to say to that position? The government stated to the imperial authorities that, according to their way of thinking, the relations which at present bind Canada to the mother land were satisfactory. Was Mr. McLean prepared to take another course on that question? Did he want to have the position as between Britain and Canada or any of the self-governing colonies in any way improved? If so, let him say what he had to offer. In the estimation of the government, the members of that side of the house and the common people at large, the relations between Canada and Britain could not be improved, at least, he saw no way. If there was any way, he was prepared to discuss it, but when the subject was discussed by representatives of all the colonies and of Britain in 1897, all, with two exceptions, were unanimously in the opinion that the relations then subsisting between the colonies and Great Britain were perfectly satisfactory. Nothing had occurred since to change his own opinion. The basis upon which the empire had grown and now rested was the local autonomy of all its constituent parts, and he did not see that anything could be done at the present time to improve that basis in any way whatever.

Mr. McLean takes up another question, Sir Wilfrid continued. Now he says we have made a great mistake in refusing also to consider the military situation, in refusing to discuss a scheme for the general defence of the empire the government have made a great mistake, that the commercial and the military must go together. If that is the view taken by the honorable gentleman, that commerce and war must be considered together, it is a view from which I altogether dissent and I challenge him or any other gentleman in this house or outside of it to present a scheme whereby two things so dissimilar as commerce and war can be considered together. No sir, I do not admit that view at all. It would be a most suicidal policy for the Canadian people to go into any scheme of that nature. It would be the most suicidal policy that could be devised for Canada to enter into the vortex in which the nations of Europe, England included, are engaged at the present time and which compels them to maintain great military armaments. Sir, what is the relative position of Great Britain and Canada? Great Britain is one of the foremost nations of the world, in many ways perhaps the foremost nation, certainly the greatest empire which exists today or perhaps which has existed since the supremacy of Rome. Great Britain, by reason of her situation, has to maintain a large and permanent army. Honorable gentlemen are aware how repugnant to the British people is the necessity of maintaining a standing army. Honorable gentlemen are aware how the British people constantly fought against that idea, but they have been forced by events, by the position which the empire occupies in the world, to maintain a standing army and today the principal items on the British budget are the expenses for naval and land armaments.

**Canada's Position.**

"Now, my honorable friend says that Canada should follow in the same course that we should take part in a scheme of the military imperial defence. Sir, Canada is in a different position, Canada is a nation with an immense territory, but with a sparse population of five and a third millions of souls scattered over an area of 3,000 miles in extent, from east to west. The principal item in the budget of Canada is what? Public works. The development of the country, the construction of railways and harbors, the opening up of ways of transportation. This is the work to which we have devoted our energies and I would look upon it as a crime to divert any part of that necessary expense to the supply of guns, cannons and military armaments generally."

Mr. Hughes (Victoria)—"Did the right honorable gentleman say any part of the expense?"

The prime minister—"I have no hesitation in saying that I share altogether the views which have been expressed by Sir Charles Tupper more than once, that Canada has done more for the defence of the British empire by the construction of the I. C. R. and the C. P. R. than she could have done by spending that money in military armaments. Certainly, we must improve our own militia. We have a scheme before us today for that purpose, we must look after our own defences, but there is all the difference in the world between undertaking this domestic military expense and the embarking in that vast scheme which is embraced by my honorable friend's conceptions. I do not share his views and so long as my honorable friend wants to link together war and commerce, he will find me unalterably opposed to him. I cannot agree to anything of the kind."

Sir Wilfrid said it seemed to him that the government's decision to go to London to discuss the commercial situation simply, as they were prepared to do, was a wise one. Great Britain appeared to have entered upon a new line of taxation, to have gone back to the old corn duties. Whether it was called protection or not, it was true the new tax was not large, but at all events there was an opening and the field was now clear for negotiations in a new direction in London next June. He did not despair that the representatives at the conference would be able to lay down the basis of a system which would improve the trade relations between Great Britain and her colonies.

Whether this suited Mr. McLean or not, it met the views of the majority of the Canadian people and the government were looking not so much for his appreciation as for the approbation of the people at large. No doubt the better the arrangement made the more fault Mr. McLean would have to find with the government.

Dr. Sproule followed.

R. L. Borden said that the premier did not always have the view that there was no need of exchanging the relation between Canada and Britain. In 1892 he said the premier advocated independence, and later on that if Britain wanted any aid she should take us into her counsels. As to imperial defence, Mr. Borden said he would always maintain Canada's right to say how she should contribute, but at the same time he did not think the government should have refused to discuss the subject. He said that on the question of copyright, Canada had receded from the position of self government. He accused Fielding, Laurier and Cartwright of always expressing the view that Britain would not tax breadstuffs, that was the sole reason they give for their not doing anything to secure preference. The premier told the people of Britain that Canada did not want any preference. Was the government still of that opinion?

**Hon. W. S. Fielding.**

The minister of finance said no one op-

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## FOUR CASES OF SMALLPOX FOUR MILES FROM DALHOUSIE.

[illegible] N. B., April 15—(Special)—Four cases of smallpox were reported to-[illegible] Ferguson and Doucet, at Eel River Cove, four miles from the town [illegible]. They quarantined several houses and the county board of health is summoned to take the necessary measures to prevent spreading of the disease. It is supposed to have been given by an Assyrian pedlar, who left a bundle of goods in the house where the disease originated.

## HITCH IN NEGOTIATIONS?

### LONDON PAPER SAYS SOMETHING SERIOUS HAS HAPPENED.

### Amnesty Matter, Refusal of Government to Withdraw Banishment Proclamation, and Decision Against Granting Armistice, the Causes--British Successes.

London, April 16.—The Daily Mail in its issue of this morning says it understands a serious hitch has occurred in the peace negotiations in South Africa. The cabinet council has decided to refuse a strongly worded request from the Boer leaders at Pretoria for an armistice pending the negotiations. This alone is not likely to cause the Boers to withdraw from the conference, says the Daily Mail, but what threatens to stop the negotiations is the fact that the government declines to place the later Cape rebels upon the same footing as the burghers with respect to amnesty and is not inclined to withdraw the banishment proclamation. These features are regarded by the Boers as two cardinal points in the irreducible minimum of terms which Lord Milner went to Pretoria to ascertain and in return for which the Boers agree to the loss of independence and a general surrender. Their other demands, continues the Daily Mail, are that Great Britain shall rebuild and restock the farms, take over the legal claims and liabilities of the two republics and grant a representative government within a shorter period than is now contemplated.

**British Make Captures.**

London, April 15—The following despatch dated Pretoria, April 15, has been received at the war office from Lord Kitchener:

"Bruce Hamilton's columns arrived at the Standerton line last night, having taken 145 Boers, including killed and wounded, during the movement from the Middelburg line."

Ottawa, April 15—(Special)—The recruiting for the fourth contingent opened at the drill hall today under Lieut. Colonel Hurdman, recruiting officer, and Major Cornell, medical officer. About 70 men presented themselves, all young, sturdy-looking chaps, some of whom had served in South Africa; others who had spent one or two years in garrison duty at Halifax, and many who had not served at all. Twenty were examined by the medical officer and 14 were pinioned "fit," the others being plucked.

Colonel Macdonell, D. S. O., of the mounted police, Regina, will have command of one of the four contingents. He has had an excellent record in the mounted police, and also in the military force, as well as distinguishing himself in South Africa. This makes three of the commands arranged for—Colonel Williams, Colonel Boulanger and Colonel Macdonell. The fourth has not yet been definitely fixed.

## BUTCHERS OF LONDON FEAR A MEAT FAMINE.

### Petition Parliament to Remove Embargo on Canadian and Argentine Cattle--Will Not Be Done.

London, April 17.—A meeting of the Butchers' Association held here tonight, at which representatives of the entire retail meat trade of London were present, unanimously petitioned parliament to remove the existing restrictions on the importation of cattle from Canada and Argentine. The meeting asserted that in view of the reduction in the American meat supply the action they petitioned was imperative in order to prevent a meat famine during the coronation of the king.

Replying to a question in the house of commons this evening, R. W. Hanbury, president of the board of agriculture, said the government had no reason to apprehend a serious meat shortage and that it could not entertain a proposal to remit the restrictions on cattle imported from Canada.

## TO PREVENT TUBERCULOSIS.

### First Annual Convention of Canadian Society at Ottawa.

Ottawa, April 17.—(Special)—The governor general presided over the first annual convention of the society for the prevention of tuberculosis tonight. In outlining the objects of the association his excellency said that it was to arouse public interest in the prevention of tuberculosis and then, by collating the best opinions and disseminating them, to give instruction in simple means of prevention which ordinary care renders feasible. The speaker of the evening was Dr. Knopf, the celebrated specialist of New York, who pointed out that Canada was away ahead of the United States in this respect, as the States had not yet a national organization for the prevention of the disease. The principal preventative to be used was the increasing of knowledge among the people in order that they might take the ordinary measures to prevent the disease originating.

## CODFISH CONCESSION.

### Portugal Strikes Off Rate Which Has Been Against Newfoundland.

St. John's, Nfld., April 15.—This afternoon Premier Bond announced he had secured a concession from Portugal under the terms of which Newfoundland codfish would be admitted to the Portuguese markets on the same terms as Norwegian codfish. The latter is now admitted into Portugal at 20 cents lower than the Newfoundland fish.

## NEW BRUNSWICK FARMER ENDS HIS LIFE WITH RAZOR

### Creighton Bell, of Carleton County, Found Dead in Woods, Near Home.

### WALKED A DOZEN PACES.

### Evidently Stood While Committing the Rash Act; Then Closed Razor, Lay It on a Tree Stump, Walked a Distance and Fell Dead --- Had Deeded Farm to Children.

Bristol, N. B., April 15—(Special)—Creighton Bell, a farmer living about two miles from Bristol, killed himself yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been acting strangely for a few days, but was not considered in a dangerous condition. Yesterday afternoon his wife came into the village, leaving no one at home but his mother and two little children. Soon after this he disappeared and was not seen alive again.

This morning he was found by a search party about 50 rods from his house, in a small grove of woods, dead, with his throat cut and a bloody razor and a jack-knife lying on a stump near by. It appears he must have been standing when he did the rash deed, then closed the razor, laying it down, and walked about a dozen paces before he fell.

Dr. Atkinson, coroner, held an inquest today and the jury, after viewing the body, returned a verdict that the deceased, being out of his mind, committed suicide by cutting his throat. He leaves a wife and two small children. A few weeks ago he deeded his farm to the children, remarking that something might happen him. He was about 45 years old and had a large family connection in this locality.

## SALT PROPERTY AT CARDWELL SOLD.

### Thirteen Thousand Paid to Kings County Firm--Government to Help Industry.

Sussex, April 15—The Messrs. Hendrick Bros., of Cardwell, have sold their farm and salt works to a syndicate composed of English capitalists. The amount paid is $13,000.

[It is understood that among the capitalists interested are Wm. Wallace and Mr. Harney, of London. These gentlemen were connected with the late C. A. Stockton, some two years ago, in an effort to acquire and develop the salt industry near Sussex. The provincial government has agreed to grant the concern an exemption from royalty dues upon their product for 10 years in order to develop the industry which it would now seem is in a fair way to be started. Mr. Wallace, some weeks ago, asked the city council if it would grant a subsidy to a company engaged to ship large quantities of salt and lithia product from St. John.

## STEAMER TIBER AND CARGO BRING $390.

### Submerged Ship Bought by Halifax Man--A St. John Bidder.

Halifax, N. S., April 17—(Special)—At the Merchants' Exchange today the hull, materials and fittings of the steamer Tiber, as she lies submerged off Canso, were sold at public auction for $380, and her cargo of coal for $10 to Wm. McFatridge. Mr. Lantalum, of St. John, and a Quebec marine store dealer were at the sale. Bidding on the hull started at $75, but there was no advance on Mr. McFatridge's offer of $10 for the coal.

## HAD LANDED AT ST. JOHN.

### Italians Turned Back by United States Immigration Inspector.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., April 15—Fourteen Italians, bound for Albany, were stopped by an immigration inspector on their arrival here today. They had landed at St. John, N. B., and came through without examination by United States officials at either Halifax or Montreal. They have been returned to Canada and the railway company ordered to transport them back to their starting place. A party of French-Canadian sailors coming to sail on barges out of this port, were also ordered back to Canada by the inspector.

**Mayor Snowball Re-elected.**

Chatham, April 15—(Special)—W. B. Snowball was re-elected mayor today, majority 73 over Mr. Winslow.

## WHOLESALE SURRENDER.

### ENTIRE INSURGENT FORCE IN TWO PROVINCES OF PHILIPPINES.

### Malvar Unconditionally Gives In and Orders His Followers to Do Likewise--Expected That Similar Action Has Been Taken in Samar--Merchants Happy.

Manila, April 16.—Gen. Malvar has surrendered unconditionally to Brigadier General J. Franklin Bell at Lipa, Batangas province, with the entire insurgent force of the provinces of Laguna and Batangas. Gen. Bell says his (Bell's) influence is sufficient to quell the insurrectionary movements in Tayabas and Cavite province and capture all those in the field who have not yet surrendered, but Malvar has ordered the complete surrender of every insurgent to the nearest American force. Gen. Wheaton, reporting to the division headquarters, says that all resistance in his department has ended and that the surrenders just announced mean that the ports will be opened and that the Filipinos in the detention camps can be allowed to return to their homes in time to plant the crops.

Gen. Wheaton gives Gen. Bell great credit for his indefatigability in conducting the campaign. He was in the field on horseback day and night, personally superintending the most arduous operations.

The people of Manila are delighted at the prospect of a resumption of trade with the pacified provinces and are anxious to show Generals Chaffee, Wheaton and Bell their appreciation of the fact that the insurrection is really over.

About 3,300 rifles have been received by the American officers in Batangas and Laguna provinces during the last four months.

Gen. Malvar personally requested an interview with Gen. Bell in order to make his complete submission.

The lack of news from the island of Samar is due to a defective cable. It is believed, however, that the American commander there received yesterday the surrender of all the insurgents in Samar unless the planned proceedings were altered.

## GENERAL SMITH MAY BE COURT MARTIALED.

### United States War Secretary to Probe Reports in Connection with Samar Outrages.

Washington, April 15.—The cabinet today discussed the testimony before the senate committee on Philippines yesterday in reference to the alleged case of torture in the Philippines. Secretary Root presented the original report of Col. Dickman upon the matter. The whole subject was gone over at considerable length.

The president is determined to sift the matter to the bottom and it is possible that a court martial will be ordered.

Secretary Root has cabled Gen. Chaffee at Manila to investigate the newspaper reports of the Waller trial and if they are correct to court martial Gen. Smith. Also if the facts are established as testified to before the senate Philippine commission, to court martial the officers who administered the "water cure" to the presidente of Igbarras. These officers are Major Glenn, Lieut. Conger and Assistant Surgeon Lyon.

## HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

### Episcopal Dignitaries in Session -- Several Appointments.

Cincinnati, April 17—The Episcopal House of Bishops today adopted a resolution commending to the people of the missionary jurisdiction of the Episcopal church to take action in assuring at least part of the support of their bishops.

While as many bishops as possible will attend the synod of the old Catholics at Bonn, Germany, next August, Bishop Potter, of New York, was designated to extend the greetings of the Episcopalians of America.

Bishops were selected as follows:

Salina, Western Kansas, Nathaniel Seymour Thomas, rector of the church of Holy Apostles, Philadelphia, and son of the late Bishop of Kansas; Honolulu, Henry Bond Restarick, rector of St. Paul's church, San Diego, Cal.; Porto Rico, Jas. H. VanBuren, formerly of Lynn, Mass., and later of San Juan.

The new bishops cannot be consecrated for two or three months, awaiting the approval of the committees. Most of the day was devoted to considering the admission of the Mexican church.

## TO AVOID ARREST.

### Suspected Wife Murderer Jumps Into River But is Captured.

Springfield, Mass., April 16.—Bernhard Weithaas, suspected of the murder of his wife, Lizzie, in the Highland Hotel last night, was captured in Palmer late this afternoon by patrolmen. Weithass tried to escape capture by jumping into the Quabog river, but was fished out by the policemen. He will be arraigned tomorrow on a charge of murder in the first degree.

Weithaas charges a Holyoke man and two Springfield men with being indirect causes of his crime, but admits without any hesitation that he has forfeited his life.

**Officer of Coronation Contingent.**

Ottawa, April 15—(Special)—Colonel Turner, V. C., Quebec, will be the second major of the coronation contingent.

## TEACHERS FOR SOUTH AFRICA ARE GIVEN EVERY COMFORT BY GOVERNMENT.

### Will Leave Here Saturday—Paid Railway and Pullman Expenses, and Given First-class Accommodation on Steamer—Chat With the Man in Charge.

The manner in which the lady teachers of the second contingent for South Africa picked out their staterooms on board the steamship Lake Ontario at this port Thursday and arranged for their comfort on the voyage to Liverpool, testified to the error of the despatch from Halifax that they were being sent second class. They have the best of everything that the ship can provide and expressed themselves last night as delighted with the arrangements. In order to prevent the muss and trouble which occurred at the last moment in straightening out their baggage and effects by the first contingent which went on the Corinthian, the government authorities got all the members of the second lot to report here yesterday and the result is that they have been able to meet each other and get acquainted before embarking to sail on Saturday. The reason for the delay at Halifax, it is explained by the agent, was to give the teachers up until the last minute at their homes, but the connections in some cases proved ineffective and the ship had to be held for them. How the Halifax correspondent got the idea of second-class accommodations, however, is a mystery.

The endeavor of the government agents has been to make the departure of the teachers as pleasant as possible in every respect. Not only are they given the best of rooms on the ship, but tickets were sent them for the rail journey from their nearest home station to this port, as well as Pullman car accommodation, and in each case, also, was sent a cheque to cover the cost of medical examination, meals and other expenses en route. Besides this, a month's salary in advance is paid to each teacher before sailing. The arrangements for the transportation have been looked after by F. Colson, accountant of the department of the secretary of state at Ottawa, who is an old newspaper man, having been for a number of years on the Montreal Gazette. He was also formerly familiar with this city, where he is now meeting many old friends.

In conversation with Mr. Colson Thursday, he said the advance salary was paid the teachers yesterday afternoon, when they met him at the Royal hotel. Speaking of the arrangements for the trip across, he said the dominion government's part of the programme ends when the teachers sail from England for the Cape. They will be quartered at government expense at Liverpool and London and when they leave for the Cape will be the guests of the imperial government. While in London they will select an educational equipment, which will consist of certain text books and manuals. This equipment will be, as far as possible, similar to the Canadian school supplies, as the idea is that their educational work in the refugee camps will be on the same general lines as in Canada. Another detail in which the department showed great thoughtfulness was in arranging to cable to Canada the arrival of the teachers in England. Consequently it's a case of "don't worry" for relatives and friends.

Where the teachers will be located after reaching South Africa is not definitely known, but their work will take them principally into the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. As far as can be, the teachers from each province will be grouped and given positions which will enable them to live together. Their term of engagement is one year, with the option of making a new engagement at the end of that time. The salary is £100 sterling and all expenses paid. When their term expires, they will be furnished with free transportation to their homes.

The teachers are greatly pleased with Mr. Colson's indefatigable efforts for their comfort and convenience, and he in turn is well satisfied with the teachers. The provincial educational department selected the New Brunswick teachers, and, said Mr. Colson to The Telegraph, "it would be impossible to have made a better choice. All the teachers are bright, intelligent girls, of good physique and pleasing conversational powers, eminently fitted, to my mind, for the work they have to do."

The steamer Lake Ontorio, sailed from St. John on Friday for South Africa.

On board were the following schoool teachers: Miss Sylvia B. Lee, Cookshire, Que; Miss Jessie Fleet, Montreal; Miss Ellen Maud Graham, Toronto; Miss Bertha B. Hebb, Bridgewater, N. S.; Miss Margaret W. De Wolfe, Halifax, N. S.; Miss Ella Done Crandall, Walton, N. S.; Miss Emma Ellis, Dartmouth, N. S.; Miss Blanche Macdonald, Hopewell, N. S.; Miss Ellen M. Mackenzie, Stellarton, N. S.; Miss Mabel V. Elliot, Newcastle, N. B.; Miss Sophy M. Pickle, Kingston, N. B.; Miss Ida E. McLeod, Fredericton, N. B.; Miss Winifred Johnston, Fredericton, N. B.; Miss Annie J. Burns, St. John, N. B.; Miss Agnes L. Carr, St. John, N. B.; Miss Clara C. Arbuckle, Summerside, P. E. I.; Miss Maud L. Brenner, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Miss Grace Dutcher, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Miss Edith A. Murray, Winnipeg; Miss Susan Younghusband, Portage la Prairie, Man.

## RUSSIAN MINISTER ASSASSINATED.

### Student Disguised as an Officer Empties Revolver Into Body of M. Sipiaguine, Minister of Interior—Is Arrested.

St. Petersburg, April 15—The minister of the interior, M. Sipiaguine, was shot at and fatally wounded this afternoon in the lobby of the ministerial offices, by a student. He died at 2 p. m.

The assassin gained access to the building disguised in the uniform of an aide de camp. M. Sipiaguine had just entered the office of the imperial council when the assassin, who had driven up in a carriage, approached and handed him a folded paper, saying he had been charged to deliver it by the Grand Duke Sergius. The minister stretched out his hand to take the document, when the assassin fired five shots at him. Three bullets struck M. Sipiaguine and one wounded his servant.

The assassin did not resist arrest. He said his name was Balsachauett, that he was a student at Kieff, where he had been sentenced to compulsory military service for participating in the riots of 1901. He said he subsequently had been pardoned, but that he had not been reinstated at the university, and he therefore revenged himself on M. Sipiaguine.

The minister was taken to the hospital, where he died in one hour.

## METAPEDIA FIRE-SWEPT.

### Catholic Church, Hotels, Stores and Residences of Village on the I. C. R. Destroyed.

Campbellton, N. B., April 16.—(Special)—Metapedia village was swept by fire this afternoon and Ferguson's and Gillis hotels and stores with contents, post office, Catholic chapel are a total loss. The fire is supposed to have originated in Gillis' store. The I. C. R. snow shed is burning.

Metapedia, Que., April 16.—(Special)—The Gillis house and store, Ferguson house and stores, Dorion house and store, Catholic church and residences of Dr. Pinault and Mr. Lagrace, with all the contents, were destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss is estimated at $75,000 with very little insurance.

Later—The post office and a section of the Intercolonial snow shed were also burned. Five families are homeless and the guests at the hotels are also left without accommodation. All the buildings of the Restigouche Salmon Club, the Strathcona, and the railway station escaped injury.

## CONTEST OVER SUNDAY LAW IS ON IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 15—(Special)—A fight is on between the Lord's Day Alliance and the common council over the Sunday law. The council has intimated its intention to amend the Sunday by-law so that cigar and small grocery stores may remain open. At a meeting tonight of the alliance, with representatives of the board of trade and Grocers' Union (an organization of the large dealers) it was decided to oppose the council's amendment.

## THROWN 100 FEET AND BADLY SCALDED IN EXPLOSION.

Shubenacadie, N. S., April 16—(Special)—A terrible accident occurred at North Salem, six miles from this place, at 6 o'clock last night. The boiler of the Robert Gass steam mill exploded. The boiler was thrown 30 feet and Fireman Boutilier, of Halifax, was found 100 feet away terribly scalded and his shoulder dislocated. He was attended by Dr. McLean, who went out from here post haste and this morning removed Boutilier to Halifax hospital in a precarious condition. The loss of boiler and destruction of property are not likely to exceed $500.