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OPENING THE ARGUMENT. Mr. Bodwell, Counsel for McBeath, Speaks for Over Five Hours.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF HIS REMARKS the Adams Will Case At Last Drawing to a Close - The Attorney-General

Commences His Argument for the Plaintiff. Mr. E. V. Bodwell, counsel for the

efendant in the case of Adams vs. McBeath, spoke for five hours yesterday pening the argument. He referred to the fact that owing to protracted time which the trial had it could not be expected that

ould deal with every detail in the and also remarked that the care attention which his lordship had the proceedings throughout rensuch a course unnecessary. remark would apply to any exquotations from authorities on ject, although such would be bequestion, for unless the evidence was from beginning to end pt effort of imagination and a fabrication, they had satisfied to est extent the most rigorous dewhich could be made upon them rolanation and discovery of the surrounding the case in question.

ould only, therefore, refer to a

nore as a basis of departure, and

law bearing on the case.

Mr. Bodwell quoted a limited r of cases and proceeded to say se depended almost entirely upon the case for its solution. That ew of the elementary principles evidence for its solution. That had been given from day to the presence of his lordship and of listeners under circcumstances most trying nature, and the withad been subjected to the most cross-examination of one who servedly the leader of the bar in Columbia and whose ability to and to expose untruthful testi-

has been proved on more than occasion. Yet had one of these sses for the defence broken down ross-examination? Not one had ed on any material point; no varid been discovered except slight tions in some trifling matters of which make their evidence all the correct. If the attorney-gener-re to argue that McBeath's evishould not be received because is the beneficiary, that Mrs. Mctestimony should be excluded she was the beneficiary's wife, Mrs. Modeland was not to be ac-Mrs. Modeland was not to be acted because she was the sister of McBeath, Mr. Hastie because he from Seaforth, McBeath's native Mr. Hall because he was a reable solicitor, and Dr. Milne because he was paid his fee, such argument would not meet with favor with grount for a moment. Yet it would

Mrs. McBeath, Mr. Hastie because he came from Seaforth, McBeath's native place, Mr. Hall because he was a respectable solicitor, and Dr. Milne because he was paid his fee, such argument would not meet with favor with the court for a moment. Yet it would be found, after the able address which the court would shortly hear from the attorney-general, that this was, after all, the only argument he could advance.

Here Mr. Bodwell went into a concise but exhaustive review of the evidence in the case, first dealing with Mr. Hall's evidence and showing that he had acted in every respect up to the standard of a respectable and honorable legal practitioner. Here was all that was necessary to prove in the case. But here was also the evidence of Dr. Milne, equally conclusive in proving that Adams was perfectly competent. The doctor's evidence is most clear and satisfactory on the point. But what is to be made of the evidence for the cations for wonder that Samuel Adams, in his dying wonder that Samuel Adams, in his dying petent. The doctor's evidence is most clear and satisfactory on the point. But what is to be made of the evidence of the man's words and actions for many days afterwards? It is proved by the evidence of Mr. and Mrs. Modeland that he knew what he was doing. Mrs. Noble's evidence is in the same discretion and the the chief the aridance. ection, and then there is the evidence of Mr. and Mrs. McBeath, which Mr.

Rodwell discussed at some length.

Take the evidence of Mrs. Modeland alone. There was an ideal witness. Without a hint or suggestion from coun-, with unaffected sincerity and sim-city, she related the facts with an rnestness which must carry conviction. Rather than mar the harmony of that erfect piece of testimony, counsel allowed an important fact to be unrelatbecause he would not ask a single ading question. His lordship would member the cross-examination of that itness. It was of a most perfunctory The attorney-general not press a single point, since every answer brought the truth more promin-ently forward and damaged his case still

Why wade through all those letters try and fathom the intentions that existed in Samuel Adams' mind. they were fifty times as strong; if, instead of letters containing equivocal expressions they were in themselves a will, duly signed and published and delared, this would be revoked by a will under such circumstances as Modeland relates. And that, too, hough we could not by any manner of Instruction divine the reason of the hange of intention. For it is the un-oubted privilege of a man living withthe protection of the English law to ake the will he chooses. It is the bunden duty of the English Judge to conounce in favor of that will when is once brought to his notice.
On the other side the evidence came

own to the suspicions of the gossipy eighbors of Mr. McBeath, fanned into ctivity by the misjudged zeal of Ker-Williams & Co., giving form without substance and shape without reality, with the clever insinuations and inuendoes of the attorney-general, but, although they were only suspicions, inasmuch as they had been made the foundations for the plaintiff's case, Mr. Bodwell was bound to deal with it. He also went fully into the correspondence on which the plaintiff depended so much for his case, and quoted largely from the letters under discussion. In reviewing letters under discussion. In reviewing the points elicited by the attorney-genin proving his suggestion of fraud, Bodwell pointed out how stupidly Beath had acted throughout if his McBeath had acted throughout if rpose was to induce Adams to make will in his favor. He had done every-hing contrary to the idea suggested by attorney-general. Everything was and straightforward. Mr. Bodwell then went on to show

m the evidence and the corresponthat some of the suggested subof Adams' bounty were dead, and were provided for, and that as e other relatives it was plain the correspondence and the till 10 a.m. to-day. ations of the testator that he thought of them as being bene-of his will; also from his habits he connection which existed behim and those relatives that most they were greater strangers to than McBeath. He also argued the correspondence disclosed a the correspondence disclosed a right on the part of Adams from the that while in the earlier letters are was a distinct promise of an intion to benefit his nephew Thomas, was fully apparent in the later letters, in none of which was there an experience of his nephew's location in Mariner's Home. From that time ward the letters are full of the fact this nephew was now fully proped for in this world. Then, as to his nephew was now fully pro-for in this world. Then, as to the alleged inconsistency between the statements said to have been made by Adams to Kersop and Williams with

reference to his nephew, having regard to the evidence that Adams had never spoken to McBeath on the subject, but before this was to be considered as an insuperable difficulty it must not be forgotten that Adams never spoke to Hastie, Phillips, or other friends of his relatives, and that the whole thing was explained by the different conversations would not take place between Kersop and Adams and McBeath and Adams. As Adams was not communicative on this point it was not likely that he would be the first to broach the subject. This was clearly shown in the correspondence which lasted over so many years, and only once is there any enquiry, and that is of his sister, Margaret, for whom he evidently had a very strong affection, and to whom he sent liberal supplies of money. With regard to the statement that a will had actually been made in favor of his nephew, Mr. Bodwell argued that the evidence disclosed the fact that Adams had never made up his mind in this regard, although it was a matter upon which he sometimes thought, and upon which he sometimes thought, and upon which many conversations evidently took place between him and Kersop and Williams. It was also plain that Adgard, although it was a matter upon which he sometimes thought, and upon which he sometimes thought, and upon which many conversations evidently took place between him and Kersop and Williams. It was also plain that Adams could not be persuaded to have the documents properly authenticated, and it is given as a reason for this that Adams did not wish to go into the expense of cetting a lawyer to execute the will:

getting a lawyer to execute the will; this was absurd on the evidence. The only deduction to be taken from Adams' actions is that he evidently had decided the state of the control of the in his own mind what he would do. It must be remembered, too, that Thomas Adams was the only person mentioned in this informal document, and it might very well be that the testator changed his mind, which would be perfectly consistent with the letters. The whole course of the proceeding which McBeath ago the procure the execution of the will is so foreign to the idea of carrying out any such scheme as that which has been suggested as to demonstrate the entire impossibility of its conception on the part of McBeath. its conception on the part of McBeath. The evidence throughout shows this. The play, however, has been written for him with very great art and skill, and the principal part has been assigned to him by the afterney-general, but this stupid fellow, through his foolish blundering and inability to follow stage directions, spoils the entire effect. But it would be said that while McBeath allowed these people to visit Adams he took care that those who were around

allowed these people to visit Adams he took care that those who were around the sick man most were members of McBeath's own household; this is true, and to the lasting shame of the persons professing such charity now for the deceased man be it said. Where at that time was the warm-hearted and generdeceased man be it said. Where at that time was the warm-hearted and generous-spirited man, R. T. Williams, who fairly bubbled over with the milk of human kindness when giving his evidence? At home; he could not spare a moment At nome; ne could not spare a moment to visit the dying man. Where was that great and good man Kersop, who had taken up this case without expense to the plaintiff unless he could gratify his malice by maying the level expenses out of McBentin's nocket?

their mean desires were carried out? No wonder that Samuel Adams, in his dying nour, gifted with that rare insight into men and motives which sometimes strikes a man at the entrance to another world, should see and turn in disgust and dread from these people and request that his last hours should not be disturbed by their persistent questioning and mercenary attentions. No wonder he turned with feelings of affection and gratitude to the man and woman who, of all his friends, had proved his only friends, who had taken him into their house in the hour of sickness and death and with affection and solicitude for his and with anection and solicitude for his physical welfare had nourished him, a man unaccustomed to domestic tender-ness and domestic solicitude, with the care and attention which his condition demanded, actuated by no mercenary feelings, troubling him with none of the disturbing questions about the disposi-tion of his property, who sought no pe-cuniary advantage from the misfortunes

of their friends, but who saw that he was surrounded with all that could was surrounded with an that could sooth his last moments in a world through which he had been a homeless wanderer. As was said by Mr. Justice Hannan: "We are to expect all sorts of strange things and unlikely dispositions of property from men who have never been married, or who have been so long from the domestic influence," and we are therefore not to be surprised that being alone in his old age, and being comparatively without friends, should care but little for anyone on earth; that his affections would turn more likely in the direction of those with whom he was inti-mate at the time of his illness and decease, even though they should be re-lated to him by no ties of blood or kind-

In conclusion, after summing up the evidence and reviewing the facts of the case. Mr. Bodwell said that the court had before it on the one hand clear, distinct and positive evidence covering every question of the case, delivered in open court by witnesses none of whom open court, by witnesses none of whom had faltered or broken down under cross-examination. On the other hand there were the suspicions and inuendoes, unfounded in fact and inconsistent with the circumstances proved in evidence, and were nothing more than that Me Beath had against the will of Kirsop, Williams and Company, accepted that which came to him and his family without solicitation or request, and were accordingly dragged into this litigation; their characters villified and maligned, they had been held up to the public as persons who had concorted one of the vilest conspiracies imaginable, aspersions of not a very creditable kind had been cast upon their characters and they had been made the subjects of coarse insinuation and inuendo. It was now time to deal with this matter, and it rested with his lordship as a just and upright judge to see that these unfound ed accusations should not receive the sanction of the court. The court adjourned at 5:30 p.m. un-

Mr. Justice Crease took his seat on the bench at 10:15 this morning. The attrorney-general began to address the court by stating that Mr. Bodwell was in error in supposing that the will is established unless it could be shown by the plaintiff that the obtaining of its dation when he said that the plaintiff must prove fraud and show such a state of facts as were inconsistent with anything else but fraud and coercion.

Illustrated at the Fair.

Interesting Collection.

World's Fair Grounds, Chicago, April 20.—Situate on the banks at the artificial water course in the Jackson Park grounds, and close to Lake Michigan, stands the reproduction of the monastery of La Rabida in Spain, where history relates Christopher Columbus asked for food and drink from the monk Marchena. Here Columbus found a hospitable asylum; he advanced his views of the new world for the consideration of move all suspicion he was bound in law to pronounce against the will. It was also held in Parker vs. Duncan, 62 Chancery Rep., 642, that it was the duty of a man who expected to be the beneficiary under a will to see to it that the testator was independent adthe new world for the consideration Dominican friars, convinced them of the truth of his ideas; won them to his cause, and through their support was able to undertake his voyage of that the testator got independent advice, otherwise the will would have to discovery. The monastery is a two-story building and is constructed in the shape of a square. The walls are be pronounced against.

More than that, there was a duty laid on the medical attendant who was present about the time the will was exewhite, the windows are small and dingylooking and have iron bars cuted, but was not apprized of what was going on, and also on the solicitor drawing up the will. Mr. Hall. instead of asking Mr. Adams, "Are you across them. The roof is slanting old-fashioned pottery tiles are used The roof is slanting and drawing up the will. Mr. Hall, instead of asking Mr. Adams, "Are you willing to leave all your property to McBeath?" should have asked, "Are you willing to leave all to McBeath for his benefit?" Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence, page 768, defined the duties of the medical attendant and the solicitor in terms which applied so well to the the monastery yard has for its roof only the sky above. The cells are small and low, the walls are whitewashed; here hangs a crucifix and there a pious picture. The doors of the cells are constructed of rough boards and are without look or holt. in terms which applied so well to the case before the court that one might suppose it had been written with the view of meeting it. It was there statted the control of the trivance serves the purpose of a latch. It consists of a piece of cord with a ed that leading questions, such as could be answered by simple "yes" or "no," must be avoided, and that the testator, especially if he was about to leave his knot on the end, which when pulled raises a small iron bar on the inside and gives access to the cell. The outproperty to some one other than a relative, should be required to repeat the different paragraphs of the will or at least the substance of them from memory, and if he could not do this it was good evidence that he was not become er doors of the monastery are of heavy oak and the bolts are massive bars of iron. The opening and shutting of exterior doors can be plainly heard in any portion of the building ory, and if he could not do this it was good evidence that he was not possessed of a sound and disposing mind. A bare "yes" or "no" as an answer to a question could not be held as satisfactory evidence that the testator was possessed of a disposing mind. And in Howard vs. Baker, 3 Moore's Privy Council cases, it was laid down that the testator must not only understand what he is The cells upstairs are similar to on the ground floor. The chapel paved with flagstone and is made look as ancient as modern art can make it, to be an exact reproduction of the

must not only understand what he is doing, but he must be cognizant of the extent and value of the property and of the nature of the claims of relatives.

There was another objection raised by Mr. Bodwell to the effect that the authorities quoted had reference to cases where application was made to have probate of a will granted and not as in probate of a will granted and not as in the present case, where an attempt was made to have the probate rescinded. This was surely a difference without a distinction. It was a mere question of form and procedure, and the plaintiff in the present case must not be prejudiced by an ex parte probate granted when he was thousands of miles away. There was no difference in the application of principles of law whether the object was to propound a will or set it aside. This was the first time that the facts had come before the court, and the judicaof the most interesting exhibits in the collection is the original will of Queen Isabella of Castile, lent from the royal treasures of Spain. Principal among the portraits of Columbus is one by Lorenzo Lotto, executed in 1512, six years after Columbus' death. It was years after Columbus' death. It was bought in Venice by J. W. Ellsworth, has received a gold medal at the Madrid historical exposition, and is said to be come before the court, and the judica-ture act gave his lordship ample power ture act gave his fordship ample power to deal with the case on its merits without reference to form or procedure.

The attorney-general then turned his attention to the three points on which the case was to be decided,

the case was which were, first by of ad. book mitted facts, second by the declarations of the deceased, and third by the testimony of independent witnesses and sur-He was disrounding circumstances. He was discussing these minutely when the court adjourned till 2 o'clock. At 2 o'clock the Attorney-General remed his argument. He contended that it was perfectly clear from the remarks of Samuel Adams at the time the will was executed that he thought he was was executed that he thought he was leaving the property to McBeath only as trustee for the benefit of his nephews. What could be the meaning of the question he asked Mr. Hall, "Can change it afterwards?" but that he hought it might be desirable at some future time to change the trustee, or what could his remark, "It should have been done long ago" mean, except that supposed he was carrying out the intention he had expressed seven years pefore of leaving all his property to his nephews? It was a very suspicious incident that Mr. Hall was not allowed to converse with the deceased or ask any questions except in the presence of the beneficiary; that he came with the will ready to sign, and instead of conversing with him, asked him, "Are you willing to sign this?" This was equivalent to saying considering the circumstances, "Your money or your life," and was a circumstance in itself sufficient to arouse suspicion. Was there ciated with the memory of this renowned navigator may be seen. The pictures are so numerous and interesting that hours could profitably be passed in gazanything in the evidence that could remove this suspicion from his lordship's mind? If not, he was bound to pro-

nounce against the will.
The Attorney-General took up and analyzed Mr. Bodwell's arguments one by one and concluded his address at 3:20. His Lordship, after congratulating the counsel on the manner in which they had laid the case before him, stated that would reserve his decision.

British Mining Statistics.

The Westminster Review (London) says:—
"From the reports of Her Majesty's inspectors of mines, which have just been published in their usual blue-book form, we learn that the total quantity of mineral wrought in the United Kingdom during the year 1892 amounted to 191,954,908 tons, of which 181,786,871 tons were coal and 5,644,486 tons ironstone, the rest being fire clay, oil shale and other materials. Compared with 1891, there was a total decrease of 5,738,684 tons, the decline in coal being 3,692,225 tons, and in ironstone 1,584,664 tons. During last year 721,808 persons were employed in and about the mines in the United Kingdom, of whom 6,099 were females working above ground. In all, there were 862 fatal accidents, occasioning 1,034 deaths; but there was only one death for every 679 persons employed, as compared with one in 668 in the preceding year. In and about coal mines 664,300 persons were employed, of whom 4,546 were females working above ground, the aggregate increase being 15,850 compared with the preceding year. Among this class of workers there was one fatal accident for every 816 persons employed. No consideration of such mortality figures can be cheerful; but it is satisfactory to find that as time goes on they steadily become less gruesome." British Mining Statistics.

Monster Earrings."

"Monster earrings," says a jewe'er, "belong to the era of cannibalism and widowburning, and I never expected to see the mastodonic Oriental fashion revived, but English swelldom has decreed that big earrings must be worn again, so be prepared to see the lobes of ladies' auricles weighed down with great heavy combinations of metal and jewels. I wonder why the women stop short of wearing rings in their noses and tenpenny nails stuck through their upper lips." Monster Earrings.

Probably Asphyxiation.
Indianapolis, Ind., May 1.—Moses Smith and his son Oliver, who live in North Indianapolis, were found dead in bed yesterday morning by another son who called at the house. The step-mother was also unconscious, but was revived. Post mortem examination will probably show the cause of death to have been asphyxiation, but there is some suspicion of foul play. The village gossips have been busy with stories reflecting on the character of the woman, who is a second wife. Probably Asphyxiation.

MEMENTOS OF COLUMBUS.

Life and Times of the Great Discoverer as

THE MONASTERY OF LA RABIDA.

ortraits, Maps, Books and Historical Pictures Giving a Graphic Record of the Navigator's Career—An Intensely

(Correspondence of the Times.)

original. The altar steps show signs of being worn away by the good friars in kneeling and singing their praises to the creator of the universe. Interesting as is the reproduction of La Rabida monastery to those who hold in reverence sacred places and-associations connected with any great historical event, the collection of tures, fac-similes of Christopher umbus' handwriting and pages from old geographical charts are more interesting still. The large collection in this line tell in themselves, though they speak not a word, the history of Columbus and his discovery of this continent. One

the most authentic portrait of Columbus extant. It represents Columbus with a careworn expression of countenance, holding a scroll in the right hand, and in the left hand an hour glass resting The hair is pushed back from the forehead, the eyes, hazel in color, are cast to the left, while the face is bent slightly in the opposite direction. This contradiction in pose is calculated to give a somewhat peculiar expression to the great navigator. There are hundreds of other Columbuses in the building, but scarcely one picture resembles the other. Fac similes of the works extant of Marco Polo and Aening Splying are large in number Aenius Sylvius are large in number. Several of the fac similes of Marco Polo's works contain marginal notes said to be in the handwriting of Christo-pher Columbus. Old globes and charts abound. A very good painting of the Monk Marchena and Christopher Columbus hangs on the wall of one of the cells. It represents Columous arguing his views with Marchena, who became one of the few friends and supporters of the dauntless navigator. Another pic-ture represents Columbus expounding his views before an assemblage of friars. The facial expressions are of the best, Pictures purporting to represent the Pictures purporting to represent the house in Colgaleto, Italy, the house, and the very room in which Columbus was born, decorate the cloister walls. Pictures of his home in Genoa, the Great Charter House Paris Light where Charter House, Pavia, Italy, where he was educated, and other places asso-

ing at them and learning from these in-animate objects lessons in the history of Columbus which will indelably be fixed upon the memory.

Among the many curiosities at the fair is the Grace Darling boat, in which the famous heroine, on the night of Sept. 6, 1838, put to sea off the Farne islands and rescued the crew of a shipwrecked steamer. This exhibit is lent by Mrs.

steamer. This exhibit is lent by Mrs. Joicey, of Newcastle. Eng.
A small band of South Sea islanders arrived at Jackson Park to-day. They came in the steamer Mariposa to San Francisco, and have brought with them the material for the construction of a

oan village. Yesterday saw the arrival of the United States government mint exhibit and that of the bureau of printing and engraving. In connection with this ex-hibit will be shown a complete collec-

tion of every legal tender note and coin issued by the United States.

The first edition of the catalogue of exhibits has gone to press. It will contain 30,000 names, and 250 boys dressed in uniform will be employed in distributing it at the opening of the six tributing it at the opening of the fair. This catalogue, together with the World's Fair directory, of which 250,000 copies will be issued, has been contracted for by Conkey & Co. of Chicago for \$10.000,000. Advertisements in the directory will bring as high as \$5,000 a page.

Director-General Davis is daily tele-graphing delinquent exhibitors. Yesgraphing delinquent exhibitors. Yesterday he sent \$200 worth of despatch es. Constant telegraphing is hurrying up the exhibitors and exhibits are now arriving at Jackson park at the rate of 300 cars a day.

The Columbian pier in connection with the fair extends a mile out into the lake. Here the steamers which will carry passengers from the city will land. A beautiful view of the exposition buildings may be secured from the farther end of the pier. A moveable sidewalk is being erected on the pier extending from one end to the other and up and down its center. Six thousand persons can stand or sit on this sidewalk and be carried along at the rate of from three to six miles an hour. The Columbian pier in connection walk and be carried along at the rate of from three to six miles an hour. This walk is built on 350 cars, forming an endless train 4,300 feet long and is propelled by the ordinary street car

Three fire engine houses have been built on the grounds. Eighteen firemen will be in attendance, and the fire appar-atus on hand consists of three two-horse

engines, one one-horse engine, one 60-gallon hand-tank, twenty-six hose carts with 14,000 feet of hose, and 470 chem-ical hand-extinguishers. Hydrants are stationed at very short distances through out the grounds.

The following dates have been aunounced for the holding of the World's

May 15—Woman's Progress.

May 22—The Public Press.

May 29—Medicine. June 5—Temperance.

June 12—Moral and Social Reform.

June 19—Commerce and Finance.

July 3—Commerce
July 10—Literature.
July 17—Education.
July 31—Engineering 31-Engineering. July 31—Art. Aug. 7—Government. Aug. 14—Dental, Horticultural, Afri

a, Medical Jurisprudence.

Aug. 21—Science and Philosophy.

Aug. 28—Labor, Economic Sci Statistics, Taxation and Revenue.

Sept. 4—Religion.

Sept. 28—Sunday rest.

Oct. 13—Public health and sanitation.

Oct. 16—Agriculture.

The World's Fair grounds will be

The World's Fair grounds will be supplied with 200 Hosteur filters. The exposition management dreads the importation of cholera and wants the visiting parking the head of the control of iting public to have pure water. The restaurants on the grounds will be under bonds to supply filtered water.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs. Capt. John McBride, a pioneer of Western Ontario, died at St. Thomas, aged 79.

Gobier & Co., general storekeepers at St. Laurent, Que., have assigned with liabilities of \$55,000.

The sworn return of the expenses in the recent bye-election for Toronto are as follows: Ryerson \$3 114. Oct.

\$343. The Dominion rifle matches vary little from last year, except that the Snider aggregate and extra series have been

Grip newspaper will be sold at public auction on May 17. Its financial progress is said to be unsatisfactory under the new management. Fire in Port Perry destroyed the stores of Jones & Co., Phillips & Meharring, Wm. Brock and T. H. Philip & Co. Loss, \$40,000; insurance, \$25,-

000. Canada's big cheese at Chicago on Saturday carried the floor of the dairy building, where it is located, down ten feet to terra firma. The floor was damaged but the cheese was not injured.

Archbishop Walsh has purchased the old Blantyre property at Victoria Park, Toronto, for \$40,000 to fit up as a summer residence for himself. An industrial school for boys will also be erected on the property. A fire in Hadlow's Cove, Que., near

Chaudiere, destroyed the houses occupied by Napoleon Bouchere, Counsellor Joseph Fortin, Henry Langlais, Mesrs. Durault, Veseulleux, Gingras, Camerland and Pendergras; loss, \$25,000; partially covered by insurance. The Can way on Saturday morning and started to float down stream, has moved up again with the rising tide and made

bad jam. This jam is said to be grounded, and if so may last for many days to come, successfully blocking bad jam. navigation between Montreal and Que-Word has been received of the destruction by fire of the greater part of the village of Bing Inlet, Parry Sound district. Burton Bros.' saw mill was destroyed, the loss being put at about

\$100,000. Peter Patrin's store was destroyed, the damage being about \$18.-000, and the handsome Roman Catholic church was burned down. A peculiar case is that of the

vs. Smith. The prisoner is a Ridgetown man whose wife recently committed sui-She told her husband prior to cide. the act that she was about to take poison, and he, it is said, simply said, right; let 'er go." Smith is now dicted for being an accessory to death of his wife.

Incorporation of the following joint stock companies in Ontario has been gazetted: The West Huron Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Company, capital stock, \$3000; the Woodstock Wind Motor Company, capital stock \$75,000, and the Economical Gas Apparatus Construction Company of Toronto, with capital stock of \$80,000.

A deputation of Fort William, Port Arthur, Kingston and Toronto men wait-ed on the Ontario government and asked a bounty of \$2 per ton on the product of charcoal and iron furnaces for seven years. Furnaces are likely to be established at Fort William. The council of that town has offered a bonus of \$50,000 to have the furnaces located

there. A colored gentleman, said to be a law student in a Boston university, was refused admission to the dining room of one of the principal hotels in a few days ago because of his and it is now said that he intends to take legal proceedings against the man-

agement to recover damages for the gross insult inflicted upon him.

Mr. J. R. Booth, president of the Ottawa, Amprior & Parry Sound railway, waited on the Ontario government yesterday and represented that 25 miles of the railway, has been completed at the the railway has been completed at the western terminus and 35 at the eastern, and it is intended to build 60 more this summer. They ask Mr. Mowat for a subsidy of \$3,000 a mile for 105 miles from Barry's Bay to the Intersection of Northern Pacific Junction railway.

A meeting of high churchmen from To-conto, Hamilton and other places was ronto, Hamilton and other places was held in Hamilton and an organization known as the "Canadian Church Union" formed. The object of the union is to restore to the church service all the ritual which was practiced before the introduction of the Puritan element into the church, which did away with the vestments lights and other ornaments. vestments, lights and other ornaments.

Maitland gold mine in Tudor township, Hastings county, proves to be the largest vein of quartz yet discovered in America, being 540 feet wide, running half a mile north and south and carry-

ing free gold.

The Ontario government's crop bulle-tin shows the fall wheat generally to un snows the Iau wheat generally to have come through the winter better than expected, and says that very little has been ploughed up this spring. 'The report says that the season is not considered the says that the season is not considered. port says that the season is not considered backward, though the heavy fall of snow in April has not been without its disadvantages. The winter, on the whole, has been favorable to fall wheat, though smothering by too much snow in some quarters is reported. will be made.

It is calculated that between 5,000 and 6,000 daily visit the fair. Last Sunday's attendance reached 25,000.

pects are reported to be promising and above the average. A further shrinkage seems likely in the acreage of barley in those counties along the lake and the St. Lawrence, where it used to be the staple crop.

THE CONCLUDING CEREMONIES

Of the Opening of the Great Fair in Chicago.

EVERYTHING NOW IN FULL SWING.

President Cleveland Never Before Faced Such an Immense Throng—The Descendant of Columbus Was Fatigued After Yesterday's Exertions.

Chicago, May 2.—In the opening ceremonies yesterday less than an hour was occupied in the journey from the starting point and the triumphant entry into the great white city. As the head of the column emerged from the midway plaisance it was met by a detachment of Columbian guards accompanied by Col. Ree and staff, who from this point took the right of the line, and slowly the procession moved around the women's building and the lagoon encompassing the wooded islands. Past Choral Hall and the beautiful structure devoted to mines and mining. Here it devoted to mines and mining. Here it veered to the east, crossed the installa-tion track and described a zig-zag course to the west door of the administration building, where the two platoons of cavalry had meanwhile drawn up becavalry had meanwhile drawn up between this structure and the terminal
station, and between these the guests
passed as fast as they alighted from
the carriages. Again the procession reformed and now emerged from the eastern entrance and moved towards the
platform from which the formal ceremonies were to be conducted.

From the centre of the platform proper there radiated a special stand and

er there radiated a special stand, and upon this were chairs for President Cleveland, Vice-President Stevenson, Duke de Veragua and party, and the higher national and local officers of the fair. Immediately in the rear was the

Halifax, and member of the customs staff, is dead, aged 81.

James Barry, chief clerk of the customs department, is dead. He had been ailing for some months.

The Russell house property in Ottawa has been bought by a local syndicate. Price, a quarter of a million dollars.

The sworn return of the expenses in as he was escorted to his seat. Before him was such a throng as he had never faced before, occupying every foot of space and covering the walks and lawns to the east and west as far as the eye could see.

The opening ceremonies began with the playing of Prof. John K. Paine's Columbian march. This was followed Columbian march. This was followed by prayer, led by the blind chaplain. Rev. Milburn, of the United States senate. Miss Jessie Gouthoi, the dramatic reader, phecy," then recited the rhymed "Pro-by W. A. Crofoot of Washington. After an orchestral overture Gen-eral Davis, as master of ceremonies, made the opening address. Following this came President Cleveland's address, and as he concluded the vast throng saw him extend his hand to the button of the gold key, which released the pent-up steam in the engines, set the chimes ringing, and unfurled myriads of flags from the great building, and the stupendous enterprise, commemorating the 400th aniversary of Columbus' great achievement, was in full swing. President and officials were then The tertained at luncheon and made rounds of the buildings.

The dairy tests in connection with the agricultural departments were begun to-

day, the entries including short-horns, Jerseys, Guernseys and other breeds. The first test of two weeks is cheese, followed by one of 30 days for butter, and the last of 90 days for all commercial products.

The Duke of Veragua and his The Duke of Veragua and his party were late in arriving this morning, yesterday's round of festivity having fatigued them. They have no special event for to-day, but to-night a grand banquet will be given in their honor at the Hotel Metropole by World's Fair President T. W. Palmer, of Michigan. It will be a brilliant affair, and covers will be laid in the banqueting hall for over 400 guests. There was a rush to over 400 guests. There was a rush to Jackson Park this morning, and the ticket takers at the numerous turn-stiles were kept busy from the opening hour up to noon. A small army of workmen are at work installing the exhibits and completing the decoration and other details of the unfinished buildings. Herculean efforts are to be put forth to the end that the exposition may be in a completed state by the middle of the month, when several thousand newspares and response to the purpose of the month. per men and women, representing hear-ly every state in the union, as well as Canada and many foreign countries, will gather here to participate in the great

press conference.

A Mania for Murder. London, May 2.—Emma Downtown, five years old, wandered from her home in Portsmouth last Sunday morning, and did not return. On Sunday night her parents told the police of her disapparents told the police of her disapparents. pearance. Last night the police learned that the child had been seen with Ada Urry, fourteen years old, early on Sunday evening. When they arrested the day evening. When they arrested the Urry girl to-day she confessed that she had knocked the child down, dragged her to a public well and thrown her into it. A search of the well to-day brought the body to light. No motive for the murder can be ascertained. The Urry girl had never spoken to ner victim until an hour or two before the murder.

The Old Story.

London, May 2.—It appears that the murder of Mrs. Whittle, at Denbighshire, and the suicide of Shellard, who killed her, was the result of a liaison between the murderer and his victim. The husband of Mrs. Whittle is a councillor, residing at Chorton, a suburb of Man-chester. Shellard has been in the ser-vice of the parents of Mrs. Whittle, and it was then that the attachment began between the pair, which ended in the tragedy. At the request of his wife Mr. Whittle took Shellard into his service as groom, but on account of the evidently improper relations between the wife and the groom Mr. Whittle sent his wife to Gresford. It also appears that Miss Taylor, who witnessed a part of the tragedy, was a companion Mrs. Whittle and not a parlor maid.

Justifiable Mutiny.

Portland, Ore., May 2.—Joseph Marr, chief mate; E. Molley, chief engineer; and J. O'Neill, assistant, with six of the crew of the steam schooner Alice Blanchard, which drifted ashore at Yadunia hay a short time since in a discount. quina bay a short time since in a dis-abled condition, were brought here this evening by a United States marshal, and lodged in jail on a charge of mutiny. Three negroes of the crew are also in jail as witnesses or prisoners. trouble was merely insubordina-After the vessel had been beached, the crew had been working at bailing for 48 hours, till some of them fell off the ladder through weariness. After the vessel was aground and the men had gone to sleep, the captain ordered them out to do more bailing, and some of them refused to turn out.

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