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NINTH YEAR. MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1888. PRICE ONE CENT.

DEATH OF HON. THOS. WHITE

HE PASSES AWAY AT 9.45 ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

Cut Down in the Prime of Life—A Hard-working Minister—The History and Causes of His Illness—Brief Sketch of His Life—Gloom at the Capital.

OTTAWA, April 22.—Parliament will have been in session just two months to-morrow, and within that brief period no less than five of its members have been called to their last account—two senators and three commoners. From the Red Chamber the missing ones are Senators Rowland of Montreal and Speaker Plumb of Niagara. Mr. Clayes of Missisquoi and Mr. Robertson of West Hastings were the next to go, and now the Capital and the Dominion are startled by the untimely death of Hon. Thos. White, Minister of the Interior. This lamentable event occurred at 9.45 last evening at the family residence in Metcalfe-street. No death that has occurred in the Capital within the last decade has had such a depressing effect on political circles as has the demise of Mr. White. Surveying the Cabinet from a physical point of view he was the last in the thirteen that anyone familiar with its members would have supposed that death had set an early seal upon. Mr. White has been cut down in the prime of life, in the zenith of his success as a departmental officer, and the Conservative party loses one of its most useful members. He would have been 58 on Aug. 7 next.

HON. THOS. WHITE.

A Victim of Overwork.

The history of Mr. White's illness and death can be briefly told. The Minister of the Interior passes away from his sphere of usefulness on earth a victim of overwork and of a barbarous custom of social dress as applied to the rigorous, raw and treacherous climate. This latter matter has been pretty freely discussed by the medical gentlemen, and they are some thirty in number, who sit in the Houses of Commons. That Mr. White was "run down" by a too close application to the duties of his department all his friends admit. His sole ambition was to master the office in its most minute detail, and he had, all will admit, attained this object to an eminent degree.

An idea of the amount of business transacted at the Department of the Interior may be formed from the fact that an average of 2000 letters are received daily. Mr. White, as a rule, made himself familiar with the contents of a majority of these and keep pace with the immense amount of work the dead Minister was an early riser and a late worker. By 7 o'clock he had been refreshed by the bath, at 7.30 he was at breakfast and an hour later he was in his office in the Eastern Block. This daily strain on his robust physique, albeit it was fortified with the most regular habits of living, soon began to make its marks, and at the end of about 2½ years as the head of the department he succumbed to an overtaxed system, rendered so by such an extent that it could not withstand a sudden chill and subsequent attack of pleuro-pneumonia.

A week ago last night Mr. White dined at Government House. He returned home feeling in good health and spirits but unconscious at the time of the fact that the conventional evening dress of society, so devoid of warmth and covering in the vicinity of the chest, had permitted the chilly winds of Rideau Hall grounds and the drive to the city to penetrate and inflame the delicate membranes of the pleura.

Early Sunday morning he was seized with fits of copious vomiting. The family physician, Dr. H. P. Wright, was absent in Toronto and Dr. Horsey was called in on Monday. At this time it was not thought that his illness was of a serious nature. However, his condition grew worse, and by Tuesday the doctor had to contend with a well-developed case of pleuro-pneumonia of the right lung having become almost completely involved. Dr. Wright returned home on Thursday, and it was then found that his condition was very serious. The patient was suffering intensely, and he was delirious at times. By Friday Dr. Wright became so alarmed that he telegraphed to Montreal for Richard White and Robert S. White, the brother and eldest son of the sick minister.

A Sad Incident.

And right here may be mentioned a distressing circumstance. Mr. R. S. White, who now has the editorial management of The Montreal Gazette, had only left the Capital on Wednesday, before it was thought that his father's illness was of such a serious nature, for Montreal, where he was to have been married yesterday to an estimable lady of that city. The bride-elect was Miss Barclay, daughter of Past-Captain Barclay of the Allan steamship line. The young editor quit his colleagues in the press gallery at the Capital amid a shower of good wishes, only to return about fifteen hours before his father's death, which event occurred on the very day set for the wedding.

Mr. Richard and Mr. R. S. White reached here at midnight of Friday, bringing with them Dr. R. P. Howard, dean of the medical faculty of McGill College, and Dr. George Ross, an equally eminent physician. An immediate consultation was held, and it was elicited that Mr. White could not possibly recover. The right lung had become thoroughly hyponized and the left one was rapidly approaching that stage. It was one chance in a thousand if he could pull through. The physicians had a vague hope that his former good health and strength might fight off the intense fire that was consuming his frame.

Hope Given Up.

At 3.30 in the afternoon the Montreal doctors said there was no hope whatever and they prepared to leave for home. At 4 o'clock, just before their departure, they hung out this bulletin:

Mr. White's condition still unchanged. As serious as possible.

Carriages filled with anxious friends rolled up to the door and the occupants read the fatal announcement. Many people on foot also came to read it. The patient from this hour grew rapidly worse; he made the most painful gasps for breath. At 9 o'clock in the evening he suddenly regained consciousness. He told the attendants to telegraph to Montreal for Richard and Robert, not having been apprised that they were in the house. He also asked for Mrs. White and his children, seven daughters and three sons. They all entered the fatal chamber. To his brother Richard he gave some brief business directions. He told them he was going to die. Archdeacon Lauder of St. George's Church was also on hand. The dying man continued to talk to those around him until just exactly 9.45, when amidst their choking sobs he made his last gasp and all was over.

The news of course spread very rapidly, and the Capital has been wrapt in the deepest gloom ever since. People said that it was hard to believe that the robust, strong-looking Minister of the Interior, who left the House of Commons for the last time on Friday night, April 12, was no more. Nothing else has been talked about ever since.

There was a dinner party in progress at Earnscliffe when the event occurred, and Mrs. Mackenzie and Mrs. Laurier were holding their usual Saturday night receptions. A message was immediately sent to Sir John, but as his guests were about departing he did not break the sad news to them. Those, however, who saw the message handed to the Premier noticed that he was very much startled and deeply affected by what he read. The knowing ones guessed the cause. Mrs. Mackenzie and Mrs. Laurier at once adjourned their receptions on receipt of the news.

The Late Minister's Family.

Mr. White leaves a family of ten children, two of whom are married, and Robert would have made the third but for death's interference. His second daughter is married to Mr. Fred Hodgson of Montreal. Mr. Fred White, his second son, of the Militia Department, was recently married to Miss Gordon, daughter of Ald. Gordon of this city. The other son, Thomas, is a stenographer in the employ of the Grand Trunk. Mr. White married in 1853 Miss Vine, a member of a well-known Quebec family.

It is understood that the family are fairly well provided for. Mr. White did not carry a very heavy life insurance, some putting it down as low as $5000, but he had a substantial interest in The Montreal Gazette, the revenue from which is said to be between $4000 and $5000 per annum.

Biographical Sketch.

Thomas White, born in Montreal Aug. 7, 1830, where his father (a native of Westmeath, Ireland), carried on a leather business. Educated in that city. Founded The Peterboro Review in 1853; reeve of the Town of Peterboro for some years. Acquired Hamilton Spectator in 1865 and lived in that city five years, taking an active part in all its public affairs, notably the Board of Trade and the great railway fight between Hamilton and Toronto in the Wellington, Grey and Bruce country. Purchased The Montreal Gazette in 1870, since when he has been identified with that city until called to Sir John Macdonald's Government as Minister of the Interior, Aug. 5, 1885. His Parliamentary experience extends from 1878, when he was first returned to Parliament by Cardwell in Ontario, which county he represented up to his decease. In 1887 he ran in South Wentworth for the local Legislature and was defeated by three votes by William Sexton; for the Commons for Prescott in 1874 (defeated by 6 votes), and for Montreal West in 1875 (defeated by 7 votes), and again in 1876 (defeated by 60 votes). The aggregate majority against him in the first three of these contests was only sixteen. He was a prominent member of the Dominion Board of Trade. In 1880 he made a tour of the Northwest, immediately after the rebellion, visiting all the principal points, meeting the leading men, and making a series of speeches in the interest of his party.

The Funeral Arrangements.

OTTAWA, April 22.—The funeral will take place on Tuesday morning. A special train will leave for Montreal, where the interment takes place in Mount Royal Cemetery, at 10 o'clock via the Canada Atlantic Railway. All the Cabinet Ministers with the exception of Hon. J. H. Pope will attend. Mr. Pope was so far recovered from his recent illness yesterday as to be able to attend the Council meeting. It is expected that nearly all of the members, senators and prominent civil service officers will also attend. Services will be held here before the departure of the funeral train, and it is expected also in St. George's Church, where the dead minister formerly worshipped.

The House and Senate will adjourn, after paying tribute to the memory of deceased when it meets to-morrow afternoon, until Tuesday night at 8 o'clock. It is expected that the pall-bearers will be nearly all members of the Cabinet.

THE CABINET VACANCY.

"Who Will Fill His Place?"—Some of the Guesses—A Chance for Young Men.

OTTAWA, April 22.—The death of Mr. White places Sir John and his colleagues in somewhat of an awkward position. "Who will fill his place?" is the question that every one is asking to-night. They are all guessing.

It is well known that Sir John had a strong personal regard for his dead colleague, and he not infrequently warned him that he was overworking himself. When Mr. White joined the Cabinet in the summer of 1885 the Indian Department was separate from that of the Interior, and when they were amalgamated a year or so later it made the responsibilities of the minister nearly double. This trouble and inconvenience was added by the fact that the business of the Indian Department is carried on in a rented building on Wellington-street. They were, however, both to be moved to the new departmental building, which is now on the eve of completion.

Mr. White being such a hard working and handy all-round man, ready in debate and useful in time of need and on the stump, it is no wonder that his death has been a severe blow to Sir John.

I have heard all kinds of rumors as to his successor. Here are some of them: Mr. R. R. Cockburn of Toronto, Hon. Mr. Kirkpatrick, J. C. Patterson of Essex, Adam Brown of Hamilton, Mr. Rykert of Lincoln, Mr. White of Renfrew, Mr. Hesson of Perth, Jack Haggart of Lanark and Dr. Ferguson of Welland. This is a varied array of Cabinet timber and it remains to be seen whether Sir John will avail himself of any of it. It is well known that there was to be a general shuffle in portfolios after the present session closed, but Mr. White's death will complicate matters very much. It was not out of the range of possibilities that Mr. White would have been transferred to the Finance Department, it being generally understood that Sir Charles was to return to London as High Commissioner.

Young Blood Needed.

Said one of the front row of Government supporters this evening: "Sir John has foreseen for some time that he must get some vigorous young blood in the Cabinet. Why, it was only the other day that he was telling me that notwithstanding he was in his 74th year, he stood the pressure much better than many of his younger colleagues, several of whom have been more or less disabled by sickness this winter. I would not be at all surprised if he soon outside the house altogether, just as he did when he took Mr. Thompson in as Minister of Justice, for a new man. Besides Mr. White neither of the other two hard working departmental chiefs could be shifted. Sir Hector is a jewel in the Public Works Department and Mr. Bowell is a horse in harness as head of the Customs. These gentlemen will have to be left where they are as long as their health and strength lasts and the party is in power."

Another prominent Government supporter thought it possible that the reconstruction act might be put into effect. This would abolish the Customs and Inland Revenue Departments and create the Departments of Trade and Commerce, with two or three subheads.

"You can talk as you like, but the fact remains that we need a dash of vigorous young blood in the Cabinet and I think Sir John is going to have it. Now is the time for the young men to assert themselves."

Notes.

Already there is talk of running Mr. R. S. White for his father's seat in Cardwell. A precedent is offered in the case of Hon. L. H. Holton. When he died his constituents in Chateauguay elected his son Edward, the sitting Liberal member, to the vacancy.

Sir Charles Tupper has postponed the delivery of his budget speech until Friday next.

Mr. White delivered his last great speech on March 14, on Sir Richard Cartwright's Unrestricted Reciprocity resolution.

Dr. Ferguson of Welland denounces with much warmth the present day social costumes, especially those worn by ladies. He says they are not at all fitted for our rigorous climate, that they were conceived in sin in the brothels of Spain and France, and that much of the sickness amongst society ladies can be attributed to this wanton exposure. The claw-hammer coat and the vest that has no front, the doctor says, men wear at dinner parties and balls at great personal risk.

The press gallery is to meet tomorrow and pass suitable resolutions to the memory of Mr. White, who was an active member thereof for a dozen or so of years.

There is a good deal of talk to-night of making the funeral at Montreal a public one.

All of Mr. White's children but one were present at the death scene. Miss Annie White only reached the city this morning from Toronto, where she is attending Miss Keal's school.

The Imperial Federation meeting in the Opera House last night, at which several members of Parliament were to speak, was very much interfered with by Mr. White's condition in the early part of the evening.

In several of the city churches to-day and this evening reference was made to the dead minister.

HOW MUCH LONGER OF THIS?

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S DESPAIRING QUESTION.

His Life May be Prolonged for Two Weeks and He May Follow His Father at any Moment—German Hostility to Queen Victoria.

BERLIN, April 21.—After a paroxysm of difficult breathing, preceding a discharge of pus this morning, the Emperor wrote on a slip of paper, "How much longer of this?" For the first time since the final crisis set in the sufferer yesterday and to-day displayed signs of restlessness and an irritable temper, questioning the doings of the doctors and attendants and giving and countermanding orders. The question the Emperor put is in everybody's mind, and the attendants and doctors are assailed on every hand with the enquiry, "How much longer?" The physicians are studiously silent, but it is permitted to be known that the Emperor's life may be prolonged for two weeks, though any moment may bring the last phase of the malady—death by suffocation.

Empress Victoria watches closely at the Emperor's bedside. Besides curtailing the interviews with other members of the family, she will not permit any officials to have access to the Emperor unless he especially desires it. To-day the Emperor was able to write a long note to Prince Bismarck, which it is surmised was intended for presentation to the Ministerial Council held this afternoon, over which the Crown Prince presided. In a long interview between the Crown Prince and his father and mother on Thursday, the Emperor referred to the position of the Empress after his death. Prince Bismarck and the Empress appear to have become reconciled and the Chancellor never fails after leaving the Emperor to hold a long conversation with the Empress. A report which is current obtains credence that the council of ministers has already discussed the terms of the proclamation to be issued by the coming Emperor.

The Empress Augusta, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden, and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen came to the castle this afternoon and were permitted to see the Emperor for a short time. The only report made to-day was that of Gen. Von Winterfield.

The Emperor's appetite is not great, but he consumes a sufficient quantity of specially prepared food. His brain remains clear and his capacity for business is not lessened. Professors Lyden and Senator, on returning to Berlin to-night, reported that the patient was quieter.

Queen Victoria during her visit will pass all her time in Charlottenburg Palace, except when she goes out to drive and to attend a reception which will be given in her honor by the Crown Prince in the Berlin residence. Her stay in Berlin is certain to be marked by popular abstention from any notice of her presence. The papers which predict a mob demonstration against here are utterly out of touch with the sentiment of the people. All classes from the highest to the lowest share the common feeling that the English royalties have steered their way through the circumstances attendant upon the Emperor's illness with more regard for personal gain than for German interests. This is further from a conviction since it has been ascertained what is the nature of the settlement upon the Empress arranged during the current week. Besides the 12,000,000 marks allowance as the widow of the Emperor, the Empress secures the right of succession to the Empress Augusta's residence as fixed by the will of Emperor William. This is a small matter, per se, but, taken in conjunction with the baffled intrigues to overturn Prince Bismarck, gives the issue a decided sentiment of antipathy to both Victorias. The people, however, are too self-restrained and well-bred to show any disrespect to the Empress or her mother.

The Empress at first ordered the historic rooms in the apartments of the Charlottenburg Castle to be refitted for her mother's occupancy. The rooms have hitherto been preserved with the furniture and everything intact, as they were left at the death of Queen Louise, as a place of pilgrimage for the people. The intention of the Empress getting abroad led to private protests against touching relics known to be revered throughout Germany. The Empress has now ordered rooms to be prepared on the ground floor of the castle, in the right wing, which was built by Frederick the Great. These have been swept clear of many articles which the Germans would like to have seen preserved. Three hundred workmen are employed night and day in renovating the rooms in which will be reproduced interiors of Balmoral Palace, Queen Victoria's Highland residence. An English architect directs the work, and this gave rise to the general belief that all the workmen were English and all the new furniture had been bought in England. This was incorrect. The workmen are all Germans and all the furniture that could be had in Germany was obtained here. The style of the renovation does not suit the taste of the Berliners and shows want of tact on the part of the Empress or an imprudent disregard of the popular feeling.

A Pathetic Injunction.

BERLIN, April 21.—The Emperor's appetite is failing. His temperature throughout the day has been over 39 degrees Celsius. His breathing is hard, and he has occasional sinkings. It is not expected that his lungs will remain long unaffected.

The Emperor recently wrote to the Crown Prince on a piece of paper, "Learn to suffer without complaining, that is the single thing I can teach you." This afternoon the Emperor received the whole of the Imperial Family. Empress Augusta and Prince Bismarck came into his apartment at 7 o'clock and remained an hour.

The pus discharged from his throat continues to thicken, and the doctors consider this a bad symptom.

The following bulletin was issued at 8.30 this evening: "The Emperor's fever has been slightly less to-day and his general condition is somewhat improved."

MACKENZIE, WEGNER,
KRAUSE, HOVELL,
LEYDEN.

The Sunday Bulletins.

BERLIN, April 22.—The following bulletin was issued at 9 o'clock this morning: "The Emperor passed a more quiet night. His fever has moderated and his general condition is better."

The bulletin issued at 9 p.m. said that the Emperor had passed a pretty good day with less fever than on former days, but his temperature began to rise toward morning.

Queen Victoria's Departure for Berlin.

FLORENCE, April 22.—Queen Victoria, Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg started for Berlin to-day. The streets were packed with enthusiastic crowds. The Queen informed the authorities who bade her farewell at the station that she had received another good report on the condition of Emperor Frederick.

Journals, Ledgers, Cash Books, Day Books, Minute Books, Price and Memo Books. Best goods only. Grand & Toy, Leader-lane. 631

Changing the Battle Ground.

Manager Hickson of the G.T.R. was in the city Saturday, and took the opportunity of his presence here to have a conference with Mayor Clarke on the question of the C.P.R. obtaining access into the city from the east, and other matters. The two gentlemen met in the Queen's Hotel, and the result of the confab was, that it was determined that the G.T.R. officials, a deputation of the City Council, and the C.P.R. officials should meet in Montreal on Wednesday next and talk over the whole affair, with a view of arriving at an amicable arrangement.

Where is He?

GANANOQUE, April 22.—The friends of Washington Moore are alarmed at not being able to find him. He worked in the hinge factory, and last Monday went on a spree. Monday evening he was noticed at Cook's livery stable, and since that no trace of him has been discovered.

FRENCH POLITICS.

Boulanger Will Remain a Deputy for Le Nord—Proposed Retaliation.

PARIS, April 21.—The Committee having in charge Gen. Boulanger's political affairs, has issued a statement that the General will remain a deputy for the Department of Nord.

In the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies to-day, a group of deputies charged the Prefect of Police with ill-treating persons who participated in demonstrations against Gen. Boulanger, while showing leniency towards the General's supporters. The Prefect denied the charge, and asked leave to raise the question in the House.

M. Goblet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed the Chamber of Deputies to-day that he had protested against England's proposed duty upon bottled wines. If the protest was disregarded France would not be helpless, she could retaliate by withdrawing "the most favored nation treatment" extended to England.

In the Senate to-day Premier Floquet, replying to M. Travieux, member for the department of the Gironde, said that in order to carry out the proposed revision of the constitution, an agreement with the Senate would be necessary. He continued: "We shall have to explain the subject; we understand by revision the perfecting of the constitution wherein certain vices have been indicated."

Question—"What vices?"

The Premier declined to enter into details. He said in conclusion: "To struggle against the existing dangers we must display democratic energy and must show that a free exercise of parliamentary institutions can give the satisfaction sought in a dictatorship. We must undeceive the masses so that they will regain their confidence in us. Our task will then be an easy one. I have taken office determined to oppose a dictatorship with the principles of republican rule."

The order of the day agreed to by the Government was then adopted, 135 to 106.

Students and Boulangists Rioting.

PARIS, April 21.—There was a renewal of the conflicts between the students and the Boulangists to-night. The police charged on the rioters and in the scuffle that ensued many persons were injured, some seriously. The Boulangists assembled at many points, intending to march to the Boulevard St. Michael. The police, however, dispersed them and prevented them from carrying out their intention. The city became quiet about 11 o'clock.

To Consider the Question of Revision.

PARIS, April 21.—On the re-assembling of the Chamber of Deputies to-day a committee was appointed to consider the question of revising the constitution. The committee consists of eleven members, four of whom oppose a revision, while two are in favor of an immediate revision and five desire a revision, but are willing to accept the proposal of the Cabinet to postpone action upon the question. The Cabinet has decided that President Carnot need not postpone his tour to the south of France. He will therefore proceed as contemplated.

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A Gigantic Canal Scheme.

BERLIN, April 21.—Among the projects under consideration by Berlin, Frankfort and Vienna capitalists is a gigantic canal scheme to link the Danube with the Neckar, Elbe, Oder and Vistula, thus piercing the continent from the Mediterranean and Black Seas to the Baltic and North Seas.

The Etruria Beats the Record.

LONDON, April 21.—The run of the steamer Etruria, just completed, from Sandy Hook to Queenstown, was made in 6 days, 4 hours and 40 minutes, beating the previous best record made by the Umbria last year by 2 minutes.

Arrested for Rioting.

DUBLIN, April 21.—Nine arrests have been made in connection with the rioting at Skibbereen last night. A constable named Deacons was seriously injured. Many civilians have received surgical treatment. All is quiet to-night.

South Ontario Horse and Cattle Fair.
WHITBY, April 21.—The spring horse and cattle fair of the South Ontario Agricultural Society was held here to-day. Owing to the coldness of the day and the busy season with farmers the attendance was not as large as in other years, but the horses exhibited, although not so many in number as on former occasions, were superior in quality to any shown heretofore, especially the Clydesdales and heavy draughts, and indicated a vast improvement in the present classes of horses, both imported and Canadian. Judges in the various classes expressed themselves highly pleased with the animals brought before them for inspection.

A large number of agricultural implements were also on exhibition. The number of cattle shown was small but of good quality. Among the visitors at the fair was Wm. Smith, M.P.P. for South Ontario.

The Union Bank Robbery Trial.

WINNIPEG, April 22.—In the Union Bank robbery trial yesterday the valise in which the money was found was identified as that bought by Cameron. Beverly Robertson testified to visiting Velie and McKittrick early Tuesday morning, and when the letter from Cameron was given to the latter he said it was all Greek to him. The prisoners appeared anxious to have the money returned, but wanted the person from whom they were to get protection against prosecution. After a couple of hours they left and returned to McKittrick's by arrangement and were shown the valise in the back porch of the hotel. McKittrick said it had never been opened.

Woods, a confidential friend of Cameron, will be examined Monday.

Officers of the Canadian Club!
NEW YORK, April 21.—The following named gentlemen have been elected officers of the Canadian Club:
President—Erastus Wiman.
Vice-Presidents—Sir Roderick W. Cameron, Thomas W. Griffith, Edward F. Beddall, Jackson Wallace, Arnold J. Gates.
Treasurer—James MacNider.
Secretary—William Allaire Shortt.
Board of Trustees—Thomas W. Griffith, John W. Lovell, Joseph Barrett, Tucker David, Arthur W. McLaughlin.
Membership Committee—D. J. Bannatyne, George E. Duggan, John Fleming, Charles G. S. Reed, Arnold J. Gates, Eugene M. Cole, Geo. T. Gaden.

A Ghastly Discovery.

ST. CATHARINES, April 21.—In walking along the beach yesterday A. May, farmer of Louth, discovered a portion of a human head with the ear and a section of the lower vertebrae attached. It is thought this discovery will assist in solving the disappearance of Miss Parker and her companion who went out in a pleasure boat from Lorne Park and were never heard from.

On Change in London.

LONDON, April 22.—There was less demand for discount during the past week. Three months was quoted at 1½, and short at ¾. On the Stock Exchange business was inactive, with a downward tendency, speculators for a rise closing accounts and the public not dealing. The gloomy foreign outlook is the chief cause of the dullness. American railroads are alone gaining strength, and are becoming again the centre of investment demand.

Ontario Co. Hotelkeepers Fined.

WHITBY, April 21.—Several of the hotelkeepers of Oshawa and Whitby were before the Court yesterday and fined, some of them as high as the law allows, in consequence of which some of the bar-rooms were locked to-day.

The Whitby Foundry.

WHITBY, April 21.—The Mowat Manufacturing Company of Toronto have taken hold of the Whitby foundry and are now operating it. The first whistle blown raised a cheer among the citizens.

THE GREAT MACKENZIE RIVER.

Additional Evidence Before Senator Schultz' Committee—Mining Regulations.

OTTAWA, April 21.—Bishop Clut gave additional evidence before Senator Schultz's Mackenzie River Committee to-day. This venerable prelate from that great district, said the Mackenzie River was the finest stream in the world for its length, its depth and also its navigation in summer. Steamers leaving Fort Smith cross the Great Slave Lake and can descend as far as the Arctic Sea. They can also ascend Peel River. The Mackenzie is deeper, and contains a larger volume of water than the St. Lawrence. The great river flowed to the Arctic Sea through an unbroken wide channel from Great Slave Lake; above that lake it was known as the Great Slave River, and it was broken at Fort Smith by rapids, alongside of which was a good road extending for twenty miles. Then there was a stretch of clear navigation southward to Athabasca Lake. South of this lake the Mackenzie was known as the Athabasca River. There was a break above Fort McMurray, down which barges could go, but could not ascend. A road seventy miles in length would overcome this difficulty. From here the river was navigable to Athabasca Landing, ninety miles by wagon road to Edmonton. There were only two interruptions to navigation between the source of the Mackenzie and the Arctic Ocean.

Other interesting information was given by His Lordship, and he was warmly thanked by the committee. He will return to Montreal on Monday.

The Dominion Mining Regulations.

OTTAWA, April 21.—The Department of the Interior recently passed regulations with regard to its Indian and mining lands that have not been at all satisfactory to the prospectors. A charge of $5 per acre is made on these lands, and no one man is allowed to take up more than 40 acres. The regulations compel him to pay royalty is demanded on the off chance of a lucky strike. Major Biggins, of Sault Ste. Marie, with the assistance of Mr. Brown, M. P., and Mr. Dawson, M. P., has succeeded in having these regulations considerably modified, and hopes to have the final issue of a Minister of the Interior they would probably have been issued as an order-in-council yesterday. The machinery clause is particularly objectionable to the prospectors and miners who are flocking into the Sault district from all parts of the North American continent.

Walking Sticks and Canes—largest assortment and cheapest in Canada. Walk Sticks ten cents each. Ash only five cents. Alive Bollard, Cheap Tobacconist, 199 Yonge-st. 26

MRS. WHITCOMBE WAS INSANE.

The Hamilton Suicide—Labor Notes—The I.N.C.A. Building Fund Completed.

HAMILTON, April 22.—There is nothing to add to the facts stated in The World on Saturday in connection with the lamentable suicide of Mrs. Whitcombe. There is not the slightest doubt but that the deceased was temporarily insane. There is insanity in the family, her father, the late Alex. Milne, of Ancaster, having suicided while suffering from temporary derangement, about eighteen years ago. Rev. Mr. Whitcombe is still completely prostrated by the dreadful shock he received. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon to Ancaster cemetery.

The arbitration committee of the Laborers' Union and the Master Builders' Association met last night to sign the agreement of settlement. The Bricklayers' Union deny that any resolution was passed boycotting the men who worked on the city hall while Bosconbe is employed by the city. On the other hand, it is claimed that the resolution was obtained from a member who was at the meeting, and left as soon as it was passed. Five non-union masons, also stone cutters and laborers, are working on the city hall, and more are expected on Monday.

The directors of the Young Man's Christian Association have succeeded in raising, by means of a guarantee fund, the remainder of the amount necessary for the completion of the building fund. They will immediately make the necessary arrangements for the purchase of a site and the erection of the building. New plans will be got out, and the building will be erected on a site somewhere near the center of the city.

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THE HANDICAP TO BE REMOVED.

A Concession to Graduates of Protestant Colleges in Quebec Province.

MONTREAL, April 22.—Sir William Dawson, principal of McGill University, has added another to the many services he has rendered to the cause of Protestant education in Quebec Province. During his stay in Quebec at the meeting of the Council of Public Instruction he had a long interview with twelve Catholic bishops, representing the Catholic section, in reference to the long-standing grievance of Protestant educators whereby graduates of English colleges were discriminated against on entrance to the liberal professions. Sir William urged that the fact of a man having taken the degree of B.A. at either McGill or Bishop's should be taken as evidence that he had received a liberal education, instead of making him compete on the same regulations as graduates of Catholic universities. After a lengthened discussion the point was conceded, and hereafter graduates of English colleges will not be handicapped as in the past. Premier Mercier has promised to embody the concession in an act the coming session.

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The New York Brewers' Strike.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The locked-out journeymen brewers to-night report great progress in the "boycott" movement. They have had non-pool beer cards printed, which are given to saloonkeepers who apply at their headquarters with an order from the agents stating that they use none but union-made lager. A number of the men who had been out of employment previous to the lock-out were paid the strike benefit to-day.

The bosses held a special meeting at their headquarters this afternoon to discuss the progress of the struggle. All was reported to be "as lovely as a June morning." Seventy-eight of the brewers were present or represented. They all claimed to have a sufficient force of men employed. Another meeting will be held on Tuesday.

Blown to Atoms.

LONG ISLAND CITY, April 21.—The boiler of the tugboat Magic, owned by Russell Bros. of this city, lying at Barr's dock, Newton Creek, exploded this afternoon, blowing the boat to pieces. Sam. Barber, the engineer, and Wm. Symington, the cook, were torn to atoms. A man standing on the wharf was badly injured.

Conkling's Funeral.

UTICA, N.Y., April 21.—The remains of ex-Senator Conkling were interred in the cemetery to-day. The city was draped in mourning, and a large number of people were present. The ceremonies were very impressive.

Arranging for an Exhibit.

WINNIPEG, April 22.—B. Saunders is here arranging with Premier Greenway for an exhibit of Manitoba products at the Toronto Industrial Fair.

A Boy's Suicide.

SYRACUSE, April 21.—James Gristwood, 14 years old, hanged himself in his stepfather's barn near Onondaga Valley this evening. He was found dead suspended from a ladder. He had been missing from the house only twenty minutes. No cause for the suicide is known.

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SUDBURY'S MINING FEVER.

THE LITTLE TOWN IN THE WILDERNESS FULL OF PROSPECTORS.

Boarding-Houses Full—The Mining Regulations Could be Improved—Looking for Placer Gold—Miners Should be Allowed to Stake Out Claims.

From The World's Special Commissioner.

SUDBURY, April 20.—Sudbury, the junction of the main line and Algoma branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the centre of the new mining district, stands in the midst of a clearing not more than 100 or 150 acres in extent. Like the majority of the other new towns which have sprung up along the line of railway, it depends at the present largely, if not entirely, upon the needs of the railway employes and lumbermen. Some little trading is done in furs, but this is practically monopolized by the Hudson Bay Company, who have a fine store here. The streets, if such they may be called, being destitute of road or sidewalks, run at all angles, and with the exception of the block facing the station are built upon at considerable intervals, thus giving the place a straggling appearance. All of the buildings are built with lumber fresh from the mill. There are three large and comfortable hotels here, two of them possessing licenses to dispense liquor refreshment.

To the stranger just entering the town nothing presents itself as indicative of the excitement he has been led to understand exists. But a stroll through the stores and attention to the eager conversation of the lounging groups, soon acquaints one with the fact. Although the season is early and prospecting an impossibility, men are already flocking into the town. There are numerous boarding houses, but already accommodation is getting scarce. Here may be met men from California, British Columbia, the Saskatchewan and Nevada, many of whom have awaited here for some months the advent of spring.

The centre of attraction is the Tough mine, situated in the Township of Denison, some twenty-five miles down the Branch. In the large store belonging to Tough & Frawley are shown under a glass case samples of quartz from this mine. Experts who have handled these pronounce them exceptionally rich, assaying many thousand dollars to the ton, the rock mass being simply packed with free gold in fine nuggets and filiform veins.

Next in importance are the copper mines, the Stobie and the copper cliff. These are being energetically developed and are turning out the ore in large and paying quantities, but a description of these mines and a discussion of their possibilities I must leave for a future letter.

Already numerous bands of prospectors are being organized and the services of men acquainted with the country and accustomed to the bush are at a premium. One enterprising resident has established a mining bureau equipped with all necessary outfits for men, with a surveyor, expert, etc.

Every day brings new arrivals and additions to the already numerous band of expectant prospectors. Of course little or nothing can be done at present, but the warm days of May, with its bright sunshine, have cleared the tops and peaks of the hills and a week or ten days will see the snow sufficiently gone to permit of active operations in the field. Some practical miners have already made excursions through the surrounding country and judging from the nature of the rock formation here and there exposed express themselves as highly satisfied in regard to its mineral bearing character. Most of the older miners and prospectors have brought extensive outfits with them for drilling, blasting and testing the rock and those unequipped are actively preparing such. Specimens of minerals are exhibited by numerous trappers and settlers as having been obtained before the winter set in from out the surrounding country. These picked up hastily and at random with little or no method cannot of course possess much value, but the fact that many of them show by assay from a few pennyweights to some ounces of silver and gold to the ton, and the diverse locations from which they are derived prove the extensive nature of the gold area.

And now a word as to the mining regulations. These are a theme of burning interest at the present juncture. The question of permitting the tying up of large blocks of land by single individuals or companies is more than questionable, especially when, as is too often the case, the purchase has been made for purely speculative purposes, and not with any intention of developing the property; and such a course, if persisted in, as it most assuredly will be, unless the Government best it themselves, will result in entirely checking all successful mining enterprises for the next twenty years at least. I have only to instance the Township of Denison in support of this contention. The moment the Tough mine was located and its surprising richness made known, speculators in Toronto and elsewhere immediately secured the whole of the township. True, these lots are held by different parties, but without exception these parties had no knowledge of any minerals really existing upon their land, and, indeed, were perfectly ignorant of whether their purchase was either rock or swamp. These lots are now held at exorbitant prices, entirely precluding legitimate purchase for developing what riches they may possess, and as it is safe to say that few if any of the present proprietors will do any prospecting on these lots during the coming season, and as it is certain that men who understand their business are not going to prospect on other people's land, the whole of this large and promising township is practically withdrawn from the range of mining operations.

But there is yet another feature of the present mining regulations which is calculated to injure the district, and it is this, that it is impossible at the present time for the poor prospector to stake out a claim either upon a quartz lead or on the river banks. It is the opinion of many of the California and other practical miners with whom I have already come into contact that extensive deposits occur in the river beds, and this feeling has been and is sufficiently strong to induce scores of men in many instances to travel hundreds of miles. This drawback the Government can easily overcome by immediately proclaiming the country a mining district under the provisions of the Ontario Mining Act. This they seem unwilling to do. The excuse has been made that in two former cases when disturbances were proclaimed and inspectors appointed there were no applications for miners' licenses, and that therefore there were no direct returns for the outlay in inspectors' salary. If this were so it proves nothing in this case. Surely the Government can afford the paltry sum of one or two thousand dollars in a district from which at the least calculation they must have received forty thousand dollars inside of six months. But if anything is to be done to remedy the evil there is no time to lose. Already some, dismayed by the difficulties placed in their way by the present legislation, have returned to the banks of the Saskatchewan, and murmurings both loud and deep are already expressed by those who remain. The time for action is the present.

Cold and Rain.

The most casual observer will note the fact that "Beautiful Spring" has not by any means arrived and that quite a little cold weather may come and quite a little wet weather will come before the "balmy days" are ushered in. In view of this fact it is well to remember that Alfred White, 65 King-street, is selling men's Paramatta overcoats, plain and checks, at $3 lower than his neighbors.

Church Army Work.

The Church Army, a Church of England organization, which has been doing good work in this city, will send an outpost to St. Louis to start a campaign next week.

A Big House.
Everyone