

One Man, One Vote

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's Bill Passed the First Reading.

The East Leeds Liberal Candidate Elected by 1,131 Majority.

Leeds Millers Tuck Another Shilling on the Price of Flour Per Sack.

The Jury in the Oscar Wilde Case Disagrees.

Evidence in the Wilde Case All In—The Elbe Disaster—Testimony of the Crathie's Officers.

THE QUEEN ON ENGLISH SOIL.
London, April 30.—Queen Victoria arrived at Sheerness at 9:15 o'clock this evening.
The Queen will remain on board the royal yacht tonight.

UP GOES FLOUR.
London, April 30.—A meeting of the Corn Millers' Association was held at Leeds today at which it was decided to make a further advance in the price of flour by a shilling a sack. This action is taken in consequence of the high prices of wheat in all of the foreign markets.

CUBAN REBELS ROUTED.
Guantanamo, Cuba, April 30.—A force of Government troops under the command of Major Tejerizo made an attack today upon a band of insurgents at Ramon de Las Yaguas. A desperate fight ensued, which resulted in the total rout of the rebels, with a loss of 72 killed and a large number wounded; the Government force lost six killed and three wounded.

ONE MAN ONE VOTE.
London, April 30.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, President of the Local Government Board, introduced a bill providing for the abolition of plural voting and for the holding of all elections on the same day. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's bill passed the first reading.

EAST LEEDS ELECTIONS A LIBERAL.
London, April 30.—A Parliamentary election was held in the east division of Leeds today to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lawrence Gane. The result of the poll was as follows: T. R. Leuty (Conservative), 3,999; J. Danvers (Conservative), 2,568.

A \$57,500 NECKLACE.
London, May 1.—A necklace formed of 362 pearls, which the late Duchess of Montrose bequeathed for the benefit of the poor of East London, was sold at auction today and brought \$57,500.

LUCKLESS LAIBACH.
Vienna, May 1.—The inhabitants of Laibach were rendered panic stricken at midnight last night by another severe earthquake shock. Hundreds have again left their homes and are encamped outside the town.

GERMAN NAVAL ACTIVITY.
Berlin, May 1.—The German marine department has contracted with the North German Lloyd and Hamburg American Steamship Company for the construction of ten ocean liners, which shall become armed auxiliary cruisers in the event of war.

BRITISH M. P. DEAD.
London, May 1.—William Saunders, M. P. for the Waltham division of Newington, died this morning. Mr. Saunders was born in 1823. He pursued the profession of a journalist for many years, and was the founder of the Western Morning News and Eastern Morning News and the Central News agency for the collecting and distribution of press reports.

CANNOT BULLDOZE JAPAN.

A Serious Crisis Impending in the East—Russia's Jealousy.

London, May 1.—The Times prints the following from Kobe under date of April 26: There are unmistakable evidences of a serious crisis in the relations between Japan and Russia. The vernacular press is forbidden to refer thereto. Four Tokyo newspapers have been suspended for reporting that a secret council of Ministers had been held. According to information from a trustworthy source in Hiroshima the Ministry have adopted a resolute attitude toward Russia's right to interfere and even mediate open defiance, believing that Russia's forces in the East are not powerful enough to enforce that country's demands. Foreign warships are assembling at Japanese ports. French vessels have been ordered to prepare for an emergency.

A dispatch from Tokyo to the Central News says that the defenses of Port Arthur have been improved and extended, and are now stronger than ever before. The dispatch also says that Japan has received assurances that England and Italy will not allow the warships of Russia, Germany or France to pass through the Suez Canal if such vessels should be allowed to pass through the Suez Canal for the purpose of attacking Japan. The Japanese Government, the dispatch says, is also assured of the benevolent neutrality of the United States.

"YOU'VE DONE IT NOW."

Testimony of Officers in Charge of the Steamer Crathie, Which Sank the Elbe.

London, April 30.—The official inquiry into the sinking of the North German Lloyd steamship Elbe by the British steamer Crathie was resumed at Lowestoft this morning. No North German Lloyd witnesses were present. Mr. Sharpe, the steward of the Crathie, testified that he saw the lights of a four-master across the bow of the Crathie, and immediately afterwards there was a tremendous crash. The captain came on deck and shouted to the mate, "You've done it now."

Seaman Oran, who was steering the Crathie at the time of the collision, said there was a weather screen on the starboard side of the Crathie which prevented him from seeing in any direction except right ahead of him. He first saw the masthead light of the Elbe when that vessel was only 100 yards

off; he shouted an alarm, and immediately afterward heard the order "Hard a-port." He attempted to obey the order, but before it could be carried out the ships came together. A Seaman White, who was acting as lookout, was called to the stand, and after the usual caution by the chairman in regard to the use against him of any incriminating testimony, deposed that he left the wheel and took the lookout. He saw a steamer's masthead and sidelights two miles away on the starboard bow, but as the red light disappeared he did not report the fact to the officer of the watch. He did not see the mate from 5 o'clock until after the collision and did not hear any shouting.

Mate Craig, of the Crathie, was called to the stand and also cautioned as to his testimony. He said he went to the bridge of the Crathie at 4 o'clock and remained there until after the collision. He noticed three lights of a steamer two points on the starboard bow. As the red light disappeared, he did not alter the course of the Crathie. Five minutes later he saw a steamer's red light on the starboard bow and immediately gave the order "Hard a-port," but it was then too late to avoid the collision. Craig accounted for the disappearance of the Elbe's red light on the supposition that the latter ship must have altered her course in order to get out of the way of a trawler. He denied the steward's statement that he was in the galley with the lookout man, White, and adhered to this assertion. That he did not leave the upper bridge from the time he went there at 4 o'clock until after the collision.

London, May 1.—The Elbe investigation was resumed at Lowestoft this morning. The coroner said it was clear that the damage sustained by the Crathie in the collision presented her from proceeding on her voyage. The jury returned a verdict that in their opinion the collision was due to gross negligence in the part of the mate and lookout men of the Crathie. The captain of the Crathie was entirely exonerated.

THE JURY DISAGREED

In the Wilde Case—The Judge Favors to the Prisoner.

London, April 30.—The evidence for the defense in the Wilde case was finished this afternoon, when Sir Edward Clark addressed the jury in behalf of Wilde. The only direct evidence against Wilde, he declared, was the testimony of three blackmailers. Who, he asked, would believe them? He spoke in this strain at considerable length, and finished his address with a peroration remarkable for its display of passion and eloquence.

Mr. Gill, for the prosecution, contended that the witnesses against Wilde had no object in swearing falsely. The judge will charge the jury tomorrow. The statement is at least premature, if not altogether groundless, that Mrs. Oscar Wilde has begun proceedings for a divorce from her husband. At all events she certainly would take no steps in that direction pending a verdict in the present trial of her husband in the Old Bailey Court.

London, May 1.—The Old Bailey court room was crowded at the opening of the Wilde trial this morning. There was a good deal of speculation as to what course the judge would pursue in his charge to the jury, and the consensus of opinion seemed to be that the result of the trial depended more upon the charge of the court than upon the views taken by the jury. Wilde looked careworn and anxious, but Taylor maintained the air of unconcern which has characterized him throughout the trial.

The judge said the evidence had sustained the charge of conspiracy, and he therefore directed the jury to acquit the prisoners of these charges. The judge then proceeded to analyze the evidence solely referring to Wilde, and begged the jury to dismiss from their minds all press comments and other outside expressions of opinion. The young men who had been called to the witness stand were not only accomplices, but Parker, Woods and Atkins were properly described as blackmailers. Furthermore, Atkins had told deliberate falsehoods within the hearing of the jury. The jury could not overlook the fact that they were persons of character, which they themselves had asserted. The judge then proceeded to trace the history of the Queensberry trial. In regard to Wilde's literature, he did not think that in a criminal case this ought to have an unfavorable inference upon Wilde's authorship of "Dorian Gray." As regarded the "Story of the Priest and Acolyte" in the Chameleon Magazine, he thought it would be absurd to impute blame to Wilde. The sonnets of Lord Alfred Douglas which Wilde had approved were much more material, as were also Wilde's letters, which Mr. Carson in the Queensberry trial had described as "horribly indecent." These letters were couched in the language of passionate life, but Wilde had not said anything in them to be ashamed of. The jury, he said, must use their own judgment in regard to the letters.

The judge, in concluding his charge, said the case was one of great importance to the community. If the jury believed that the charges against the prisoners were true, they should say so fearlessly.

Bulletin—The jury in the Wilde case have disagreed.

WAITING FOR HIS SWEETHEART.

San Francisco, May 1.—Lord Sholto Douglas, one of the sons of the Marquis of Queensberry, awaits the coming of his sweetheart from the town of Laversham, in the San Joaquin Valley, where the girl of nobility has been ostensibly looking to the cultivation of a tract of land that belongs to his mother, but in reality wooing the girl, Loretta Addis, whose name was Mooney before the glare of footlights fell upon her rosy cheeks. Loretta, or "Lollie," as Lord Sholto prefers to call her, is engaged in waiting at a concert hall. Her winning ways are her stock-in-trade. The sudden leap from obscurity into notoriety, owing to Lord Sholto's announcement of his intention to marry her, has evidently imbued a San Francisco concert hall proprietor with the idea that she would be a drawing card. So Loretta is billed to appear here next Monday night, and Lord Sholto, in a modest room in a lodging house, awaits her coming. He looks effeminate, and he is seen in appearance. His finances are evidently at an ebb.

A strong effort is being made to have prize fighting unlawful in Florida. Gov. Mitchell is known to favor any kind of prohibitory legislation.

The Legislative Assembly at Melbourne, Australia, has carried the plural voting scheme for municipal elections, the Government being defeated by the labor delegates.

The Grand Trunk.

Mr. Girdlestone's Attack on the Retiring Board.

Sir Henry Tyler Replies in Its Defense.

Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson Will Accept the Presidency.

A Large and Exciting Meeting—Opposition Carry the Day.

STATEMENT OF THE OPPOSITION.
April 30.—At the conclusion of Sir Henry Tyler's statement before the meeting of Grand Trunk shareholders, Mr. Girdlestone, chairman of the shareholders' committee, offered the following resolution: "That the directors be requested to hold their resignation at the disposal of the committee until the committee shall have made arrangements for a reorganization of the board; that such committee shall consist of the present committee and eight of the largest shareholders, not already members of the committee, and that the further business of the meeting be adjourned."

Mr. Girdlestone stated that the task of the committee had been simplified by the announcement of the president, Sir Henry Tyler, of the resignation of the board of directors. The agitation of those in favor of reorganization had no other object than that of improving the condition of the company. Their indictment against the policy of the board of directors was contained in their circular, to which they had nothing to add and nothing to take away. It was based upon the report made by Mr. Barker. A cablegram, he said, had been received from Mr. Barker confirming the statements which had been made in the circular. He denied the assertions that the committee had acted unfairly and had misled the shareholders. The five principal charges made against the board of directors, he also said, had been fully maintained. He also said that the disastrous state of the company's affairs was due to low rates. Such a state of things had not come suddenly, but was the growth of years. Despite the decreasing rates from year to year, Sir Henry Tyler and his associates on the board had been constantly amalgamating and taking vast subsidiary systems. "Were we to be still," he asked, "under this had generalship and see the stock of the company sinking to zero, and yet be the children and be told nothing while the accounts were being concealed and muddled? What is wanted is new blood in the board. (Loud cheers.) What else is wanted," he continued, "is a president of high financial ability, sterling character and sound judgment." The company, he said, had procured such a man in Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, who would, without doubt, accept the position.

Joseph Price in a brief speech, which was a short discussion of the situation, which was pronounced hostile to the board, Mr. Girdlestone's resolution was carried.

ANOTHER RESOLUTION.
The Montreal Star's special cable report of the annual meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company in London today says: The meeting was a packed one, and great excitement prevailed. When Sir Henry Tyler announced the resignation of himself and the board of directors he was received with cheers and groans from the different sections of the meeting. The judge held a meeting this morning previous to the annual one. It was reported to them that the committee of the dissatisfied shareholders had secured a majority of the proxies against the board. The board, however, held the opinion that this had been accomplished by means of an unfair and misleading circular. The board also charges that the committee of the shareholders had published an abstract which differed in many respects from the Barker report, and does not fairly convey its substance.

CONTRA STATEMENT.
In a separate circular which had previously been issued the directors asked for the support of the proprietors, and referring to the opposition, they stated: This agitation is carried on by a self-constituted committee with authority and appears to be mainly fomented by those having comparatively small interests in the company.

The general effect of their allegations is that the present unfortunate condition of the company is due to mismanagement, whereas it will be obvious to all impartial proprietors, not only that it is due to circumstances entirely beyond the control of the board or of the company, but also that the every possible exertion has been made by the strictest economy to counteract the effects of the extreme depression in business and low rate of interest.

No evidence has been adduced that those who have put themselves forward, and who hope by becoming directors to assume control of this vast system, involving so much complication, are capable of surmounting the serious difficulties by which it has, from depression of trade and other adverse circumstances, been temporarily surrounded, or even that they possess any technical knowledge whatever of railway affairs. The integrity and credit of the company are, in the unanimous opinion of the board, seriously threatened by this agitation, which is a sufficient reason to the directors for appealing to all those who have a real interest in the company to assist them in carrying out a counter-attack through the present crisis, which they have so far surmounted, and from which, with the continued support of the proprietors, they cannot doubt the company will satisfactorily emerge.

Sir Henry Tyler's speech was a long one, and was principally a justification of the acquisition of the Chicago and Grand Trunk road. He gave the charge of concession laid against the board a warm denial. Sir Henry Tyler moved

that the report and accounts be adopted. The motion was seconded by Mr. William Heygate.

THE NEW MANAGEMENT.
Mr. Girdlestone, chairman of the dissatisfied shareholders, announced amid loud cheers that Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, late controller of the national debt and Government director of the Suez Canal, reorganizer of the Egyptian finances, and of the Central Pacific Railway of the United States, had promised to give his most careful consideration to the offer of the presidency of the company which the committee had made him.

The committee desired Messrs. Hubbard, Allen and Brock to remain on the board under Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson. It was moved that the directors be requested to hold their resignations at the disposal of the committee until the latter reorganized the board, and that eight of the largest shareholders be added to the committee; and that the meeting be adjourned until May 7.

When Sir Henry Tyler put Mr. Girdlestone's amendment a forest of hands showed the meeting's approval of the amendment. Only half a dozen hands were shown in opposition. The meeting then adjourned until May 7 amid loud cheering.

RETIRING DIRECTORS.

The following is the board of directors which resigned: Sir Henry Tyler, president; George Allen, John Allan Clutton-Brock, Lord Cland Hamilton, William Unwin Heygate, Alexander Hubbard, William Brame Jeffries, John Mainwaring, Sir Henry M. Mather-Jackson, Bart., Hon. Sir Frank Smith.

COMMENT.

London, April 30. The Times tomorrow will congratulate Sir Henry Tyler and his colleagues in the management of the Grand Trunk Railroad on resigning. It will say that they managed the line to the best of their ability, and that the proprietors were partly to blame for tolerating them so long, notwithstanding the constant attempts of the minority to open their eyes to the danger. The committee, the Times journal, have asked a score of the largest proprietors to meet on May 3 and form a sort of grand committee to deliberate as to the best course to pursue.

JAMES DUNN BECAME INSANE.

Now There Is a Law Suit Over His Property and Cash.

Amounting to About \$15,000—His Brother Claims That Two Sisters Improperly Obtained a Portion of It.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Mr. Justice Street resumed court at 2 o'clock. Cunningham vs. Coughlin was a suit in which the will of the late James Osborne Cunningham, of Wardsville, involving an estate of \$30,000, was in dispute. Christina Cunningham, widow of the deceased, came in for the lion's share of the property. Mrs. Coughlin and Mrs. Kains, daughters by the first wife, came in for \$500 each; Christina and Theresa, two daughters by the second wife, got \$1,000 each; and a son, Ignatius, \$500. Mrs. Cunningham wanted the will admitted to probate, but the defendants, Sarah Ann Coughlin, Mary E. Kains, Peter Cunningham and others, claimed the will was not executed in accordance with the provisions of the act, and that its execution was obtained by undue influence on the part of the plaintiff. It was also held that at the time of the execution of the will Cunningham was mentally incapable of making his last testament, and that it was not the last will of the deceased. Judgment for the plaintiff, James Edward Cunningham, one of the defendants, was ordered to pay all the costs incurred after the order was made making him a party. Alex. Stuart for plaintiff; Robinson for defendant; Duncanson for the official guardian of the three infant defendants.

Adair vs. Hammond was an action to obtain a share of certain valuable property in the township of Sandwich, which was claimed by the plaintiff's deceased wife to him by deeds which were alleged to have been mutilated and destroyed by the defendant. Hammond afterwards got a conveyance from his mother, and the plaintiff asked to have it set aside on the ground that it was obtained by fraud. Joseph S. Adair, of Glenora, was the plaintiff; Chas. M. Hammond, a practicing solicitor, of Detroit, was the defendant. Judgment reserved. Magee and Stuart for plaintiff; Meredith & Cameron for defendant.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

At this morning's session of the Chancery Court the case of Dunn vs. Dunn was partly heard. John P. Dunn, of the township of Doncaster, was the plaintiff, and his two sisters, Jennie Dunn and Nettie Reave, were the defendants. The suit arose over the estate of James A. Dunn, a lunatic. Jas. A. Dunn was a bachelor farmer, and up to the time of his becoming insane resided in the township of South Dorchester, in Elgin county, where he owned 200 acres of valuable land. After Dunn's reason was unbalanced his brother John obtained the appointment of himself as a committee to look after James' estate. On commencing his duties he made such inquiries as would enable him to make a report to the master in chancery on the condition of the estate. He further alleges that his brother, besides the 200 acres, valued at \$12,000, had money and securities to the extent of \$6,000. Prior to his removal to the asylum James Dunn lived with his sisters in Aylmer, and the plaintiff claims that during that time they induced James to hand over to them all his money and property. The defendants deny the charge of their brother, and claim that James Dunn gave them the money as a gift, and of sound mind and without any influence. Wright & Hegler for plaintiffs; McDougall and Robinson for defense.

George K. Morton, Matthew H. Taylor and Alma Agnes Duffield, executors of the will of the late Colin Munro, of St. Thomas, brought action against Mrs. Symons, wife of Mr. Charles A. Symons, of this city, to recover certain lands of which Mrs. Symons is in possession. Judge Street gave judgment for specific performance with reference to the master in St. Thomas as to title, purchase money and the usual matters with liberty to report special circumstances.

When so many people are taking and deriving benefit from Kingsmill's, why don't you try it yourself? It is highly recommended.

A committee of the Berlin Trades Union Committee has presented a resolution to the unions in connection with May Day, demanding a legal working day of eight hours, the abolition of child labor, and the protection of female labor, and protesting against the Anti-Revolution Bill.

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Servants Are Easily Secured

By a want ad. in THE ADVERTISER.

15 words three times 30c

Cheap and sure results. See next page.

30c

See next page.

See next page.

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KINGSMILL'S

If you would be comfortable in your person, your home, your finances, give careful thought and attention to our store news. All the power of this business finally reaches one definite point—The reduction of prices. Middlemen's profits and various intermediate costs make a big difference in prices. We save you them all. Our prices are always the very lowest.

CARPETS.

The store and the stock invite careful consideration to-day. There's a buzz of busy activity here suitable to the season. Never before were we in better shape to cater to your wants. The buyer's safe guide these days, when so much is happening with stocks of merchandise, is in the revelation of prices, styles and qualities in our carpet warehouse, 130 and 132 Carling St.

MILLINERY.

The best of Paris fashions are to be seen here. This is the millinery room that sets the pace. It has been stated and we believe truthfully, that more French trimmed hats and bonnets were collected here this season for your inspection than in all other millinery departments combined in the city.

If you have not yet bought your summer hat, see what we can do for you.

PARASOLS.

Out of many a hundred—and hardly any two alike for style and color and kind of stick—who shall tell what the fashion is? There's hardly a fashion in parasols we have not got. We've tried to meet every possible want and keep prices down. Large assortment in plain blacks at 75c, \$1, \$1 25, \$1 50, \$2 to \$4. Beautiful shot silk Parasols, fancy handles, at \$1 00, \$1 50 and \$2 00.

DRESS GOODS.

It takes a keen-witted dress goods man to fathom the mysteries of color and texture, and keep track of all the "going" styles in dress stuffs. One name may stand for 50 different varieties, and the stock is attractive as never before. We devote more thought, time, space and capital to dress materials than any store outside the greater cities. Trade apparently comprehends the fact.

KINGSMILL'S

Dundas and Carling Streets.