The Toronto Sunday World.

SIXTEENTH YEAR | SUNDAY MARCH 31 1895—EIGHT PAGES. | PRICE FIVE CENTS

ANGLO-FRENCH CONTROVERSY

DISCUSSED AT A CABINET MEETING IN LONDON YESTERDAY.

Whereabouts of the French Expedition in the Upper Nile Region Unknown—British Protectorate Over Unyoro and Emin Pasha's Province—A Congress May Settle the Dispute—Tillett's Libel Suit.

London, March 30.—The Cabinet meeting which should have been held last Tuesday, but was at the last moment postponed until Thursday on account of Lord Rosebery's illness and was again deferred until Saturday, was held at noon and lasted until 1.40 p.m.

The details of the proceedings have not been given out very extensively, but it is understood that Lord Kimberley made a report upon a long conference which he held with Baron De Courcel, the French ambassador, on Thursday, just prior to the delivery of Sir Edward Grey's speech in the House of Commons. It is stated that the Foreign Secretary presented despatches from Lord Dufferin, British ambassador to France, treating of an interview he had had with M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, at which the latter expressed his most sincere desire to maintain the most friendly relations between France and Great Britain. M. Hanotaux made the contention that the French extensions of territory in the Hinterland in no way encroached upon the British sphere, but declined to recognize as British territory that included in the Upper Nile valley.

The whole position pivots upon the accuracy of the information received by the Foreign Office.

WHERE THE FRENCH EXPEDITION IS.

The French expedition which started from the Upper Mobaughi last October pushed forward 900 miles to the northeast, reaching a point near to its objective region, Bahr El Ghazal. This information, based upon a communication from Uganda, does not seem to have the entire confidence of the Foreign Office, and the same may be said of other communications from that quarter.

Nothing is definitely known of the exact whereabouts of the French expedition, but reports received at Uganda from the British agent at Wadelai have excited the fears of the Government and made the Upper Nile question acute and urgent.

Instructions which have been sent to Uganda point to the establishment of a British protectorate over Unyoro and the equatorial province formerly governed by Emin Pasha, with stations along the Nile to Lado. The success of the British negotiations with France depends upon the latter's repudiating encroachments upon the Upper Nile, and probably M. Hanotaux will propose a congress to settle the dispute.

From some unseen cause England shows an unwonted determination to enforce her claims against a great power, while the French seem reluctant. The British attitude of resolution, according to the talk in diplomatic circles, is due to the German and Italian entente in regard to the African Hinterland, their re-awakened hostility to France, and England's reliance upon her renewed friendship with Russia.

A FRENCH VIEW.

The Times has an interview with a leading French statesman, which summarizes the French view: "We are not in a position, so long as our present condition lasts," he said, "to quarrel with England, but she must not make it too unpleasant for us, nor must she wound our self-love or we shall cease to be prudent."

As an instance of the want of enterprise on the part of the leading Paris newspapers, it may be mentioned that those papers appeared Friday morning without a word of allusion to the African debate in the House of Commons, and only woke up to the decalaration of Sir Edward Grey twenty-four hours after they had been delivered.

SPAIN PRACTICALLY INSOLVENT.

The negotiations looking to the raising of a Spanish loan in Paris have collapsed in the same way that they fell through in London. The discrediting of Spanish finances is shown in Paris by the action of the Chamber syndicate in deciding on Thursday last that the bonds of the North Spain Railway were no longer a good delivery on the Bourse. This decision was chiefly due to the announcement that the railway would pay its coupons next coming due to paper instead of gold. The Statist asks how Spain is going to meet her expenditures in Cuba, being on the verge of insolvency at home and abroad.

TILLETT'S LIBEL SUIT.

The result of the libel suit of the labor agitator Ben Tillett against The Morning has added to the already large volume of discredit attaching to professional labor agitators. It was shown in evidence that out of £6606 a year received from subscribers by the Dockers' Union, of which Tillett is the editor, £4225 is swallowed up each year in salaries and expenses of management. In 1887 Tillett was earning five shillings a day, now he gets £200 a year. The Judge in charging the jury commented upon the fact that Tillett complained of The Morning's asserting that he was living in affluence, while the Union Dock laborers were starving, yet he, Tillett, did not seem to think it libellous to call his opponents liars, Judas and cut throats, Piggotts and the like.

Li Hung Improving.

Shanghai, March 30.—Li Hung Chang is progressing favorably. The treatment of the wound has been antiseptic and has proved quite effectual. The Viceroy objects to having the wound opened for the purpose of extracting the bullet. The Empress' nurses are in attendance. The swelling caused by the injury has closed the eye. The bullet entered through the exterior wall of the left superior maxillary bone.

Armistice to Last During Li Hung's Disability.

London, March 30.—A Central News despatch from Tokyo says Japan voluntarily grants an armistice pending the disability of the Chinese envoy, Li Hung Chang, and during the conference of the peace commissioners.

Ex-Detective Flynn Gets One Year

Montreal, March 30.—Flynn, the ex-Grand Trunk detective, was Saturday morning sentenced to twelve months in jail on conviction for perjury.

Rosebery at a Cabinet Meeting

London, March 30.—The Cabinet met at 11 o'clock, and was presided over by Lord Rosebery, who is much more vigorous than he was upon the occasion of the last meeting. The Council ended its session at 1.40 o'clock.

Lord Salisbury started for Nice this morning, and Lord Dunraven took his departure for Monte Carlo.

Mrs. Coles, caretaker of the Bank of British North America, has presented the firemen at Lombard-street Station with a handsome easel to hold the portrait of the late fireman Bowery. The boys appreciate very much the lady's kind gift.

U.S. OPPOSITION TO BRITAIN.

Britain's Attempt to Compel Nicaragua to Pay Indemnity, to Force Guatemala to Pay English Bondholders.

Washington, March 30.—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, who is to be one of the new Republican members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, in an interview to-day said: The Monroe doctrine, which is so vitally important to us, is either directly involved or else apparently threatened in the difficulties now existing in three Central and South American States. Guatemala has stopped payment on her bonds, which are largely held in England, and there are indications that England is contemplating taking vigorous steps to enforce the payment of interest to her bondholders. There is to be no method by which this can be done except by seizure of territory or by taking possession of Guatemala revenue. Either of these sources of action would be a violation of the Monroe doctrine and could not possibly be permitted by the United States. We cannot permit the establishment of any British protectorate in Central America or the repetition there of England's action in Egypt. If England is permitted to use force in protecting her bondholders in a very short time she might get control of a number of South American States, the debts of which are chiefly held in London.

THE CASE OF NICARAGUA.

The Guatemalan affairs, however, have not yet reached an acute stage, as happened in Nicaragua. In the case of Nicaragua, Great Britain demands an indemnity for injuries to her consular representative and to British citizens and property. No one denies the right of England, or any other country, to exact an indemnity from a foreign nation for injuries inflicted upon her citizens, but the method of obtaining that indemnity is all-important. If it is to be secured by treaty, we, of course, have nothing to say; but, if, in order to get an indemnity from Nicaragua, England proceeds either to seize territory or to take in any way partial or complete control of the Nicaraguan Government, an infraction of the Monroe doctrine at once occurs, to which the United States cannot possibly submit.

IN VENEZUELA.

In Venezuela the case is far more serious than anywhere else. There the Monroe doctrine has been actually violated, and it is owing to our neglect that the situation has arisen. For a long period England has been pushing forward, under one pretext or another, the boundary of Guiana and absorbing Venezuelan territory, which the Venezuelan Government was too weak to prevent. This seizure of territory has been more aggression on the part of Great Britain, with the well-defined purpose of getting control of the mouth of the Orinoco—a matter of grave importance, like all great waterways, to the extension of British commerce of which England never loses sight.

AMERICAN OPPOSITION.

This continuous and increasing seizure of territory is an infringement on the Monroe doctrine of the worst kind, for it is establishing European authority over American territory not lawfully in the possession of England at the time of the declaration by Mr. Adams of the Monroe doctrine. Vigorous steps should be taken to stop this seizure of territory at once. The right and proper policy of the Administration in regard to all these matters is perfectly simple. Our Ambassador to England should be instructed to say in the plainest and firmest manner that the United States regards any infraction of the Monroe doctrine as an act of hostility, and will resist any such infraction to the utmost. If the Administration should take this ground, which is clearly right and in accordance with every tradition of American policy, these questions would soon be settled. There is no danger in the situation at all, except from weakness or hesitation on the part of our Government. If we are perfectly firm, the whole matter will be settled rightly and peaceably, but any paltering with the American policy and the Monroe doctrine may not only involve us in the most serious dangers, but may cause losses to our commercial prosperity and injuries to our rights and our honor and power as a nation which can never be repaired.

FIREMEN HAVE A BUSY DAY.

A Family's Narrow Escape With Their Lives—Other Alarms.

There were several fire alarms on Saturday, the most serious being at about 6 o'clock in the morning, when the one and a half story cottage at 13 Seaforth-avenue, owned and occupied by George Hurst, was damaged to the extent of $600. The loss is fully covered by insurance in the Queen City Insurance Company. Mr. Hurst and his family were in bed at the time of the conflagration, and they all narrowly escaped with their lives. The cause of the fire is not known.

The alarm at about 10.30 a.m. from box 76 was for a burning chimney at 165 Centre-avenue.

At half-past one an alarm from box 215 called the firemen to 14 Beach-all-street, owned and occupied by Thomas Enright. A spark from the chimney had set fire to the roof. Damage, about $25, covered by insurance in the Guardian Company.

A still alarm to Wilton-avenue shortly after noon was for a small blaze in the roof of 21 Parliament-street, owned and occupied by M. Melady. Sparks from the chimney were the cause. Damage small.

An alarm of fire at 4.15 yesterday afternoon brought several wagons and a number of firemen to the Headquarters' Restaurant. It was found that a burning cigar stub had lighted some straw beneath the grating in front of the saloon, which a pail of water extinguished.

The Late Mrs. Clancey.

By the death of Mrs. Martha Clancey, wife of Mr. E. B. Clancey of 30 King-street west, has been removed one of those women whose equals are unfortunately too rare. The deceased lady on Sunday week contracted the grip, which developed into inflammation and brought about her death on Friday afternoon in spite of lavish care and the employment of every means which medical skill could suggest. Mrs. Clancey was a woman whose great cheerfulness, good nature and inclination to oblige had caused her to be loved and respected by all who knew her, and these qualities, together with her recognized business ability, made her the soul of the establishment wherein was her sphere of life. She was, moreover, a model wife and mother whose vacant place with her husband and four children cannot be refilled. The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon to St. Michael's Cemetery.

Clarets! Only one profit from vineyard to consumer is the reason why William Mara, 79 Yonge-street, sells clarets for 25 per cent. lower than any house in the trade.

Vin Mariani

Of all the preparations of cocoa "Mariani Wine" has been found the most effective and agreeable, and is generally recommended by medical men. It is a sweetish wine, containing the percentage of alcohol of a good Burgundy. Michie & Co., 5 1-2 King-street west, sell it for $1.25 a bottle. sd

DARK BLUES VICTORS AGAIN

THE OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE YESTERDAY.

Rowed on Rough Water in Faster Time Than on the Glasslike Course of Last Year—Oxford Took the Lead at the Start, Winning Easily by Nearly Three Lengths.

London, March 30.—The usual immense crowds of people of all classes and conditions thronged the banks of the Thames this morning to witness the 52nd race between the crews of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford since the present series began in 1829. The race was rowed over the championship course from Putney to Mortlake, four and a half miles.

As in former years, the start was made from boats moored just above Putney Bridge, and the race was finished at the Ship Hotel at Mortlake. The boat club houses were gaily decorated with flags of all descriptions, though the club colors predominated. Cambridge launched their boat first, and were followed by Oxford. Both crews were heartily cheered by their respective partisans as they carried their boats down to the river, and the cheering was continued when the boats took the water. The launching of the boats was very prettily done, and the crowd showed their approval of the scene. Every bit of available space along the river was packed with people, who cheered their respective favorites in season and out. The river was alive with every conceivable kind of craft, but the arrangements for keeping the course clear were perfect, and no boat was permitted to obstruct the way to the goal at Mortlake.

THE CREWS.

The crews in to-day's race were as follows: Oxford—H. B. Cotton (Magdalen), bow; M. C. Pilkington (Magdalen), No. 2; C. K. Phillips (New), No. 3; T. H. Stretch (New), No. 4; W. B. Stewart (Brasenose), No. 5; C. D. Burnell (Magdalen), No. 6; W. E. Crum (New), No. 7; C. B. Pitman (New), stroke; C S. Serocold (New), coxswain. Cambridge—T. B. Hope (Eton and Trinity Hall), bow; F. S. Stewart (Harrow and Trinity Hall), No. 2; H. A. Game (Harrow and First Trinity), No. 3; W. S. Adie (International College and First Trinity), No. 4; T. J. D. Duncanson (Harrow and Emmanuel), No. 5; R. T. Bonsey (Forest School and Lady Margaret), No. 6; A. S. Bell (Eton and Trinity Hall), No. 7; D. A. Wauchope (Repton and Trinity Hall), stroke; F. I. Begg (Trinity Hall), coxswain.

The weights were as follows: Oxford—Cotton 9 stone 13, Pilkington 12 stone 4, Phillips 12 stone 2, Stretch 12 stone 6, Stewart 13 stone 6, Burnell 13 stone 2, Crum 12 stone 3, Pitmen 12 stone 1, Serocold 8 stone 1; Cambridge—Hope 10 stone 11, Stewart 12 stone 1, Game 12 stone, Adie 13 stone 4, Duncanson 13 stone 3, Bonsey 12 stone 7, Bell 11 stone 7, Wauchope 11 stone 9, Begg 8 stone 4.

ROWED IN ROUGH WATER.

The weather was cold and raw, with squalls of drizzling rain, which, however, did not deter anybody from keeping his place in the crowd and patiently awaiting the start of the race. There was also a changeable west wind, which put the water in pretty bad condition. The Cambridge crew early this morning made a final test of their boat, rowing to Craven Point, where they debarked. The crew rowed well for the distance, starting with 18 strokes to the half minute for that length of time and dropping to 34 strokes per minute. All of the arrangements for the race are the same as were carried out in 1894.

As the pistol was fired by Mr. Willan both crews got well away. Opposite the boat house Oxford had already got the canvas bow of their boat in front of the Cambridge boat. For the first minute Oxford rowed 38 strokes and Cambridge 36. Oxford was drawing ahead rapidly and at Bishop's Creek the Oxonians were leading by half a length.

Favored by the shelter afforded by the Surrey shore, which the Oxfords selected after winning the toss, their boat was rapidly increasing its lead over the Cambridge shell, and they were rowing easily. At Craven Cottage, Oxford was a length ahead. Cambridge was spurting, but could not gain against Oxford's long sweeping stroke. Shooting Hammersmith Bridge Oxford was still a length ahead. Cambridge made another spurt with the same result as before. At Thornycrofts the rough water bothered both crews, and Cambridge had a shade the best of it, Oxford being barely a length ahead at this point.

This was more than two-thirds of the distance, but the Cambridge partisans had not given up hope.

WON BY THREE LENGTHS.

From this point, however, Cambridge fell behind, and at Barnes' Bridge Oxford was three lengths ahead. From there to the Ship, Oxford practically maintained the lead, and won by about three lengths.

The Oxford crew were out on a short course this afternoon some time before the race. They started from a skiff off the Thames Club House and rowed 38 strokes a minute, going very fast. Shortly before the race the southwest wind died away somewhat, but it was still a stiff breeze and the tide was strong. There were frequent showers, but there were also intervals of sunshine.

The umpires and press boats and the steamers conveying the Oxford and Cambridge students and guests took positions just above Putney Bridge, the arches of which were closed to traffic. The bridge and the banks of the river were packed with people, the crowd being greater than on any previous occasion for many years.

Lord McNaghten, who was a member of the Cambridge crew of 1852, will preside at the banquet which will be given to the crews at the Cafe Royal this evening.

WINNING THE TOSS MEANT WINNING THE RACE.

The race was rowed under conditions completely different from those which governed the race of 1894, when the water was perfectly smooth and there was scarcely a breath of wind. To-day there was a strong southwest wind, with rain and sleet, and the water was rough throughout the course. In these adverse circumstances, had the crews been equal, the result of the toss for position would virtually have settled the race, owing to the shelter from the wind which the selection of the Surrey side of the river afforded.

The Cambridge boat was put into the water at 3.50 p.m., and the Oxford boat at 4.02. Both crews were greeted with loud and prolonged cheers as their boats took the water.

THE CANTABS POOR WORK.

When the starting signal was given at 4.08 p.m. Oxford started at a 39 stroke and Cambridge at 38 strokes a minute, both boats getting away almost at the same moment. When the boats arrived at Craven Cottage rougher water than had been theretofore experienced was encountered, and Cambridge splashed somewhat, a performance which she repeated in a still greater degree at the Soup Works. Oxford in the meantime was rowing wonderfully steady. At Hammersmith bridge the unevenness of Cambridge's work increased, but at the Dover Midway the Cantabs pulled together and shortened Oxford's lead. It was at this point an exciting race, but at the Chiswick Reach the Cambridge boat shipped some water and the Cantabs lost their place.

The Oxford coxswain was steering well and nearing Barnes' Bridge kept in mid-stream two lengths ahead. The umpire's boat, which was following the racers closely, had to slow up in order to avoid a collision with the Cambridge boat. Some of the Cambridge crew were now visibly distressed, and the Oxford men had the race in their hands. They were pulling strongly at 34 strokes a minute, while Cambridge was pulling at 32. When passing Barnes' Bridge Oxford was a long way ahead, and crossed the finish line at Mortlake two and a quarter lengths ahead. The time was 20.50, which, despite the adverse conditions, is 49 seconds faster than the time in which the Oxonians won last year's race, when they finished three and a half lengths ahead.

Oxford has now won 28 and Cambridge 22 races since the series began, the contest in 1877 resulting in a dead heat. The first contest between the two universities was at Henley in 1829; the next in 1836. Since 1845 the race has been rowed on the course from Putney to Mortlake, except on three occasions, in 1846, 1856 and 1863, when the order was reversed, and the crews pulled from Mortlake to Putney.

WINNERS SINCE 1841.

Year.	Date.	Winner.	Time M.S.	Won by
1841	June 11	Oxford	33.45	13 secs
1845	March 15	Cambridge	23.00	20 secs
1846	April 3	Cambridge	21.05	2 lengths
1849	March 29	Cambridge	22.00	Easily
1849	Dec. 15	Oxford	.....	Foul
1852	April 3	Oxford	21.36	27 secs
1854	April 8	Oxford	23.43	11 stks
1856	March 15	Cambridge	25.50	½ length
1857	April 4	Oxford	22.35	35 secs
1858	March 27	Cambridge	21.23	22 secs
1859	April 15	Oxford	.....	Cam sank
1860	March 31	Cambridge	26.05	1 length
1861	March 23	Oxford	23.29	48 secs
1862	April 12	Oxford	24.41	30 secs
1863	March 28	Oxford	23.19	43 secs
1864	March 19	Oxford	22.15	26 secs
1865	April 8	Oxford	21.50	4 lengths
1866	March 24	Oxford	25.50	2 lengths
1867	April 13	Oxford	22.39	½ length
1868	April 4	Oxford	20.37	3 lengths
1869	March 17	Oxford	20.56	3 lengths
1870	April 6	Cambridge	24.05	1 length
1871	April 1	Cambridge	23.09½	¾ length
1872	March 23	Cambridge	21.14	2 lengths
1873	March 29	Cambridge	19.36	3 lengths
1874	March 28	Cambridge	24.35	3 lengths
1875	March 20	Oxford	22.02½	30 secs
1876	April 8	Cambridge	20.19	5 lengths
1877	March 24	Dead heat	24.06½	
1878	April 13	Oxford	23.12	37 secs
1879	April 5	Cambridge	21.18	3½ lgths
1880	March 22	Oxford	21.21½	3¼ lgths
1881	April 8	Oxford	21.52	2 lengths
1882	April 1	Oxford	20.12	20 secs
1883	March 15	Oxford	21.18	3½ lgths
1884	April 7	Cambridge	21.39	2¼ lgths
1885	March 28	Oxford	21.37½	3 lengths
1886	April 3	Cambridge	22.29	2-3½ lgth
1887	March 26	Cambridge	20.59	3½ lgths
1888	March 24	Cambridge	20.48	6 lengths
1889	March 30	Cambridge	20.14	2 lengths
1890	March 26	Oxford	20.03	1 length
1891	March 21	Oxford	21.48	½ length
1892	April 9	Oxford	19.31	2¼ lgths
1893	March 22	Oxford	18.47	1 length
1894	March 17	Oxford	21.39	3½ lgths

U S. Athletes for Athens.

New York, March 30.—The New York A. C. talk of playing a return match in 1896 with the London A. C. on English soil. Once on British territory the enterprising New Yorkers propose making a southeastern tack as far as Greece, where the historic Olympic games are to be revived next year. The New York A. C. team destined to go to England next year will include sprinters, middle distance runners, long distance runners, high and broad jumpers, steeplechasers, shot putters and hammer throwers. All would have even a better chance in Greece than in athletic England and the events at Athens are approximately close to the modern program in which New York's A. C. men excel.

Beef Will Go Up Two Cents a Pound.

New York, March 30.—After April 1 there will be a rise in the price of beef, amounting to about 2 cents per pound. During the past two weeks the price of live beef has increased nearly 25 per cent., and all the dealers say that that means a corresponding jump in the price of dressed beef sold at retail. The jump in price is the greatest in years, and it is caused by the scarcity of first-class live cattle in the west.

Fight Between Sailors and Colliers.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 30.—A number of sailors belonging to the United States cruiser New York made an attack to-day upon a squad of native colliers, when a fight ensued, in which lumps of coal were the weapons. Three of the colliers were so badly hurt they were taken to the hospital.

Half Mile Indoor Record.

Bridgeport, Conn., March 30.—At the athletic meeting at the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium last night, S. Liebgold of the Pastime Club, New York, walked half a mile in 3 minutes and 5 4-5 seconds, breaking his own indoor record, which is that of America, by 3 4-5 seconds. The mile record was lowered to 6.36 and the record for three miles was cut to 24.18 1-5.

Suicide of a Cigaret Girl.

New York, March 30.—Mary Hensell, a beautiful girl, who worked in a cigar factory, took poison last night, and died in the hospital. She was engaged to be married at Easter. Two months ago, Barabara Scheeser, another cigaret girl, who had been the girl's inseparable companion, committed suicide. It was to Josh Scheerer, brother of Barbara, that Mary was engaged to be married. Friends of the family believe that grief over the death of her companion drove the girl to commit suicide.

Colombia Insurgents Quelled.

Colon, Colombia, March 30.—The Government announces that the rebel armies were cut to pieces at Boyaca. The under Generals Martinez and Rodriguez surgents have thrown down their arms, it is declared, and the revolution is at an end. In the decisive engagement the Government lost 200 men and the rebels 300. Gen. Martinez was captured.

An Opera Singer Cuts Her Throat.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 30.—Fanny Wade, an opera singer, who had been taking treatment at a sanitarium, in this city, cut her throat last evening while despondent, and is not expected to live.

$10,000 Blaze in Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., March 30.—The house of Thomas W. Palmer, formerly United States Senator from Michigan and formerly Minister of Spain, was damaged to the amount of $10,000 by fire last night. Many of his pictures, rare books and souvenirs were destroyed or damaged.

Old whiskies matured in sherry casks for medicinal purposes; six years, $3 per gallon; 10 years, $3.50 per gallon. William Mara, 79 Yonge-street, Toronto.

Admiral Seymour Dead.

London, March 30.—Frederick Beauchamp Paget Seymour, first Baron Alcester, died here to-day. He was born in 1821. He was admiral and commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean Station from 1880 to 1883, and commanded the fleet at the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, for which he received a peerage and a grant of £25,000.

A POLITICAL MARCH.

WIND-BLOWN PEDESTRIAN: There's been mighty little lamb about this month, but I hope this is the last of it.

THE VALLEYFIELD BUTCHERY

SHORTIS HAD PREMEDITATED THE MURDER.

Divulged His Plan of Operation to a Fellow Workman and Asked His Assistance in the Scheme to Kill Cashier Lowe to Secure the Wage Roll of the Mill.

Montreal, March 30.—A remarkable story comes from Cornwall in regard to Shortis, the Valleyfield murderer, which will come before the judge and jury that will try Shortis, and will tend to show that he premeditated the horrible butchery. Michael J. Gleason, who plays inside home for the junior Cornwalls, and during the summer was employed in the Valleyfield Cotton Company, was brought into constant contact with Shortis and became quite intimate with him.

He often lunched with Shortis, but he became so quarrelsome that Gleason made up his mind to drop him. One day Shortis accompanied Gleason to a deserted part of the mill.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO MAKE $1000?

"While I was busying myself getting what I required," said Gleason, "he suddenly remarked: 'Say, Mike, how would you like to make $1000?' I replied laughingly that I should like it first rate, at the same time asking him what on earth he meant. He then entered into an elaborate explanation, telling me how he was perfectly conversant with the method of paying the men's wages which was in vogue at the mill, and explaining how the money was distributed and how easy it would be to secure the whole amount."

"I should want someone to help me," he said.

I DON'T WANT TO DO IT ALONE.

"I don't want to do it alone, but with the assistance of a friend who would act with me the matter could be very easily arranged."

"We could disguise ourselves by putting a mask or something over our faces, and then by taking the back way, and avoiding the bridge, we could creep quietly along, and with something on our feet to avoid making a noise we could make our way to the office and take them by surprise. Jack Lowe would be the only one we would have to deal with, and we could manage to fix him so that we could lock him in the vault. The other two are only inoffensive young fellows, anyway, and we should have no trouble with them. I guess they wouldn't do anything to us. We could then get the money and make away with it without anyone interfering with us. We would secrete it on the island down the river, and no one would be any wiser as to who had stolen it or where it was. We would remain around town and act just the same as usual, and no one would suspect us."

I NEVER THOUGHT YOU SUCH A FOOL.

"I waited until he had outlined the whole plan, and then I said: 'Well, Shortis, I always thought you were a fool, but I never thought you were quite such a fool as all that.' He tried to persuade that he was not joking, but I refused to listen to him; and we started to return to the mill. Before leaving the 'scrap room' he said to me, 'You will not tell anyone what I said to you?' and I replied that it was so nonsensical that I certainly would not, but even then he made me promise over again.

IN CORROBORATION.

"That evening I paid a visit to a young lady who was employed in the mill, and who is still working for the Montreal Cotton Company, and as we were talking Shortis passed by on the other side of the street. The young lady remarked that she thought Shortis was half crazy, to which I replied, 'If you only knew what he proposed to me to-day you would think him more than half crazy,' and thereupon I told her what had passed between the young Irishman and myself that afternoon. This young lady, who, as I say, is still in the employ of the Montreal Cotton Co., will bear me out in what I say at the present time."

FRANCE IS DEFIANT.

Sir Edward Grey's Statement Described As Impudent and His Menace as Mere Tomfoolery.

Paris, March 30.—Concerning the Anglo-French controversy The Matin says: "It is needless to notice the eccentricities of the British. The only sensible speech in the House of Commons on the subject of the differences between France and England was that of Mr. Labouchere, and the situation shows France the necessity of defending her territory."

The Figaro says: "Sir Edward Grey's statement was impudent. It was simply raving on his part to accuse France of bad faith, while his menace is merely tomfoolery."

The Figaro further says that it looks to M. Hanotaux to keep the British Foreign Office in its place.

The Gaulois says France will respect only the rights of the Porte in Egypt and not notice those which England arrogates to herself.

Gil Blas says England has not forgiven France for her expedition to Madagascar.

The Rappel says England is playing a dangerous role and making many enemies.

Train Robber Wore a Bicycle Suit.

Marysville, Cal., March 30.—The north bound Oregon express train was held up several miles south of this city, about 1.45 this morning. James J. Bogard, the sheriff of Tehama County, a passenger on the train, was killed, together with one of the robbers, a man six feet in height, weighing 200 lbs., and attired in a complete bicycle suit, over which he had a pair of overalls.

A Nine Million Dollar Stone Contract.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 30.—The committee on selecting stone for the abutments of the bridge across the Hudson River between New York and New Jersey has given the contract for furnishing the stone for the New Jersey side to Joseph Rendler of this city. The cost of the stone will be between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000. The quarrying will give employment to 500 stone cutters and as many laborers.

Legislators Wild, Senators Liars.

Nashua, N.H., March 30.—The adjournment of the Legislature yesterday was accompanied by exciting incidents. The Governor drove the legislators wild by vetoing all extraordinary measures carrying heavy appropriations. The Republican leader of the House entered the Senate chamber and declared that two-thirds of the senators were liars. The House passed a resolution calling the Senate the "House of Lords."

Is the Income Tax Bill Unconstitutional?

New York, March 30.—A Washington despatch to The Herald says treasury officials were excited yesterday by a rumor that the first informal ballot of the justices of the Supreme Court had shown a majority against the constitutionality of the income tax law.

Pure Olive Oil.

There is a class of doubters who say there is no pure olive oil imported, that it is all cotton-seed oil, sent from America and brought back again as olive oil; but this sweeping statement is not supported by facts. Why cannot a house like Michie & Co. secure and import a pure olive oil? They certainly do, and they keep only the pure article. ed

DEATHS.

CLANCEY—On Friday, March 29, at 3 p. m., at her late residence, 30 King-street west, "Martha," beloved wife of E. B. Clancey.

Funeral at 2 p. m. Sunday, 31st inst., to St. Michael's Cemetery. Friends will please accept this intimation.

MORTALITY DURING MARCH

SIX FATAL CASES OF INFLUENZA AND LA GRIPPE.

Death Rate Higher Than in Recent Months—Scarlet Fever Absent From the Returns—Diphtheria Claimed a Dozen Victims, Typhoid Fever But Two—Analysis From Each Cemetery.

The mortality returns for March are 17 in excess of the same month last year. There is a decrease in the deaths from contagious diseases. In January diphtheria, typhoid and scarlet fever caused 18 deaths, in February 16, and for the month closing to-day 14.

Among the certified causes of death were: Pneumonia, 22; bronchitis, 13; heart disease, 13; diphtheria, 12; phthisis, 12; consumption, 8; apoplexy, 4; influenza, 4; la grippe, 2; typhoid fever, 2; suicide, 2; paralysis, 2; shock, murder, accident and burning, 1 each.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

	Mar. '95.	Feb. '95.	Mar. '94
Mount Pleasant	66	64	65
Necropolis	47	35	26
St. James'	74	72	92
St. Michael's	41	50	40
Prospect	17	5	5
	245	223	228

These figures show an increase of 22 compared with the total of the preceding month, and an increase of 17 compared with March, 1894.

ANALYSIS OF THE RETURNS.

Of the 66 interred in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, 10 were above 70 years of age. The number of children interred was 22. Among the certified causes of death were: Pneumonia, 10; phthisis, 5; heart disease, 5; consumption, 3; diphtheria, 3; bronchitis, 3; la grippe, 3, and typhoid, apoplexy, suicide by hanging and fall from a freight car, 1 each.

At the Necropolis there were seven more interments than in February. Compared with March last year there is an increase of 21. Of the 47 interred only 7 were over 70 years of age; 19 were children. There were 6 deaths from pneumonia, 5 from diphtheria, 4 each from phthisis and heart disease, 2 each from apoplexy, influenza and bronchitis, 1 each from la grippe, shock and paralysis.

At St. James' Cemetery the interments were 20 fewer than a year ago and two more than in February last. There were 32 deaths of children and 11 of persons over 70 years of age. There were 3 deaths each from diphtheria, pneumonia, phthisis and consumption, 2 from heart disease and 1 each from typhoid, bronchitis, influenza and wound in neck.

At St. Michael's there was one more interment than a year ago, and nine fewer than in February. Among the causes of death were: Bronchitis, 6; phthisis, 3; consumption and heart disease, 2 each; diphtheria and heart disease, 1 each. There is the entry, "burned in house" against the name of Mary Ann Dicks, aged 30, of Newfoundland, laborer's wife. Eighteen of those interred were under 14 years of age; only one was over 70.

At Prospect Cemetery there was an increase of 12 interments over the corresponding month last year, and also over the interments in February. Eleven of the 17 interred were infants. There were two deaths from phthisis and pneumonia and one from bronchitis.

Physicians recommend California Tokay, because it is not only delicious, but absolutely pure. Price $2.50 per gallon, $6 per dozen, 60 cents per bottle. William Mara, 79 Yonge-street, Toronto.

Increase in Building Permits.

City Commissioner Coatsworth issued during March building permits aggregating $93,475, as against $65,295 for the corresponding month of last year. For the three months of 1895 the permits aggregated $179,975, as against $138,895 for the first quarter of 1894.