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The Toronto World.

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TWENTY-THIRD YEAR | EIGHT PAGES—FRIDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 26 1902—EIGHT PAGES | ONE CENT

Hungarians at Mines Thirsting for Blood Club Man to Death While on Way to Work

Presence of Troops in Coal Districts Awes Strikers and Decreases Acts of Violence—President Mitchell Declares Reports of Disord rs Are Greatly Exaggerated—Shipment of Coal in Small Quantities.

Philadelphia, Sept. 25.—While there was considerable disorder and many acts of violence in portions of the hard coal regions to-day, the lawlessness was not so general as it was earlier in the week. The presence of additional troops and a drenching rainstorm assisted greatly in the preservation of peace.

The most serious outbreak occurred near Olyphant, almost under the noses of the soldiers of the 13th Regiment. A non-union miner named Winston was clubbed to death by a band of Hungarians, and his son-in-law was badly beaten. Near Wilkes-Barre, a coal and iron policeman was almost clubbed to death.

Reports from other parts of the region show that petty cases of violence continue to occur. The lower anthracite region is comparatively quiet, most of the lawlessness occurring in the vicinity of Scranton and Wilkes-Barre. Brig.-Gen. Gobin is keeping many of his soldiers on the move, either shifting their camps or sending out companies to scatter crowds. President Mitchell says the troops will help to keep the men firmer in their determination to stand out against the operators. The coal companies claim they are daily placing more men at work, and the shipment of coal continues in small quantities.

HUNGARIANS TASTE BLOOD.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 25.—James Winston, aged 48 years, was killed, and his son-in-law, I. J. Lewis, was severely injured by a gang of Hungarian strikers, who waylaid them on their way to work at Grassy Island colliery of the Delaware & Hudson Co. to-day. The affair took place half a mile from and almost within sight of the camp of the 13th Regiment at Olyphant. Lewis got away, but Winston had his skull crushed with a club and fell unconscious. While he lay prostrate and dying, the crowd jumped on him, kicked him in the face and beat him with clubs. After dancing about their victim, clapping their hands and singing, the crowd left him. Winston was carried home by William Doyle, a non-union man, and Mrs. Doyle, who witnessed the murder. Harry Simrock, Thomas Priston and Harry Shubah, the three men who are alleged to have committed the actual crime, have fled.

Woman Used a Shot Gun.

Mrs. George Marshall, colored, wife of the proprietor of a hotel at Jessup, armed with a shot gun, safely escorted a hunted non-union man thru a crowd of 100 strikers, from the hotel to the Sterrick Creek colliery stockade, late last night. When the crowd began to avenge itself by bombarding the hotel, Mrs. Marshal fired on the nearest group and peppered a dozen men with bird shot. This scattered the mob.

A company from the 13th Regiment was called this morning to disperse a crowd which was tearing up tracks at the Pan-Coast colliery, in Throop. This evening a crowd of strikers threw stones at non-union men who were being escorted home from work in Forest City. The soldiers loaded their guns, and the commander said he would have given the word to fire if another stone was thrown. The crowd melted away.

2759 SOLDIERS OUT; MORE TO BE CALLED

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 25.—State troops now in the field are distributed as follows:

Location and Regiment.	Men.
Lackawanna County, 11th	580
Luzerne County, 9th	700
Schuylkill County, 8th	500
Schuylkill County, 4th	110
Schuylkill County, city troop	62
Carbon County, 12th	280
Carbon County, Governor's troop	57
Lebanon County, 12th	270
Total	2759

Eight companies of the Fourth Regiment, the only ones of the Third Brigade not yet in the field, will, according to General Gobin's plans, be called out to-morrow, together with Battery C, of Phoenix.

OPERATORS ANARCHISTS.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 25.—Speaking before the National Convention of Employers and Employes, Prof. Zenslin of Chicago said: "The impudence of the blasphemous and inefficient representative of the anthracite trust who proclaims himself the chosen of God, would receive effective rebuke if it were not that the natural resources of America prevent a proper appreciation of the attitude of the Anarchists who have been granted by society the privilege of owning the anthracite coal beds."

PRACTICAL MARTIAL LAW.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 25.—Governor Stone was asked to-day if he would declare martial law in the coal region. He said:

"Without discussing the power of the government to declare martial law it will be wholly unnecessary to resort to that remedy. The fifty-first section of the Act of Assembly, approved April 28, 1899, provides that 'when a tumult, riot or mob shall exist the commander in chief shall call upon the National Guard, and he may at his discretion order any number of men enrolled in the militia to be drafted, and may detail or commission officers to organize the forces.'

"The National Guard have been sent into the coal regions to suppress tumults, riots and mobs where the civil authorities are unable to suppress them. They will not interfere with the civil authorities, but are there to aid and assist them in preserving order. There is now a surplus in the treasury, and the state is prepared to maintain a large army in the field for an indefinite time. I have no hesitation in expressing my disapproval of all acts of violence, and my determination to suppress them and preserve order regardless of consequences and regardless of cost."

ARMED WHILE WORKING.

Lebanon, Pa., Sept. 25.—There was some stray firing in the vicinity of the American Iron and Steel Company's plant to-night, but no one was injured. Pickets are stationed about the plant. The colored puddlers are still at work, but some are so badly scared that they declare they will leave town if the soldiers are withdrawn. They live in temporary buildings inside a stockade on the company's property, and nearly all are armed with revolvers and shot guns.

RIOT REPORTS LIE.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 25.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers' of America, in a long distance telephone message to The News, to-day, from Wilkes-Barre, said:

"The press reports of lawlessness in the strike region are greatly exaggerated. There has been no serious outbreak.

"There have been individual acts of lawlessness, but nothing that has approached concerted moves on the part of the strikers.

"There is no reign of terror, and the miners are conducting themselves as peaceably as when the strike started.

"It is not for me to criticize the state authorities in sending troops to the strike region, but I do not see any more need for troops now than there was the day the strike began.

"The miners are standing firm, and I can see no evidence of weakening on their part. Every day non-union miners are quitting the mines and joining forces with us."

COAL BEING MINED.

Reading, Pa., Sept. 25.—From yesterday morning until this evening the Philadelphia & Reading Co.'s reports show that it has brought down 160 carloads, or 4800 tons, of coal. About half of this, it is claimed, was mined anthracite, and the remainder washery coal. All of it was sent to tide-water points. The company is accumulating the coal now being produced in the Western Schuylkill region, and about 10,000 tons of washery and mined coal is promised by the end of the week.

DEFENCELESS WOMAN SLAIN BY A FIEND SKULL SPLIT, SHE LAY IN POOL OF BLOOD

Mrs. Jessie Frank, Who Lived Alone at Chippewa, Found Murdered in Her Apartments, Which Bore Traces of a Frightful Struggle for the Protection of Her Honor—Bloody Weapon Not Yet Found—No Definite Clue, But Murder for Lust Probable Theory.

Niagara Falls, Sept. 25.—The most brutal murder that has occurred on the Canadian Niagara frontier took place some time last evening in the heart of the quiet little village of Chippawa. The victim was a Mrs. Jessie Fleming Franks, a well-known resident of the village, who has resided in the village since girlhood. Her lifeless form was found lying in a pool of her own blood clotted on the floor of her bedroom this morning. Her brains were battered out.

Mrs. Franks, who was a widow about 50 ears of age, moved into J. F. Macklem's old homestead last spring. It was in this house she met her death.

Scene of the Murder.

The place is located on the southeast corner of the public square in the heart of the village. The house faces west, and is a two storey old frame house, with a large verandah on the front and north side of it. Large shade trees almost obscure the house in front. On the south side is the public road running east and west; on the north side is a small yard and with scrubby fruit trees. The next to the north with a dilapidated board fence as a dividing line is another two storey frame house owned also by J. F. Macklem.

The interior of the house where the murder occurred is divided on the lower floor by a large hall, running from the front door to the rear. On the right of the hall as one enters the front door are the apartments of Mrs. Franks, consisting of large front room, also used as a parlor and comfortably furnished. On the east side of this room is a door leading into another large room, used as a bedroom, and further in the rear is the diningroom and kitchen with door leading from the bedroom to the north of the kitchen. It led out at the rear end of the hall to the summer kitchen, which with the upstairs, made up Mrs. Frank's portion of the house.

Had Been Living Alone.

During the summer Mrs. Franks kept one or two boarders, but the past two or three weeks she has been living alone in her own apartments, her only income being some $15 sent by a brother, who is located in the States. On the left of the hall or north side of the house aretwo large rooms, one used as a bedroom and another as a sitting room by Miss Thomas, who is about 50 years of age. As Miss Thomas is a distant relative of Thomas Macklem she lived during the day and ate her meals at his residence. She would come to her apartments about 10 o'clock each evening accompanied by someone from the Macklem home a short distance away.

The entrance into Miss Thomas' apartments is from the north side of the house, and there is also a door leading from her rooms into the hall. It has been the habit of Mrs. Franks always before she retired about 9.30 o'clock to light Miss Thomas' lamp and leave it in her room. Yesterday afternoon Miss Thomas spent the afternoon in Buffalo, returning in the evening. She went direct to Thomas Macklem's home, and about 10.15, accompanied by Mr. Macklem, went to her apartments.

No Light in the House.

On arriving there they found no light burning. Mr. Macklem lighted several matches, but was unable to find the lamp in either room. They went out into the hall, lighted more matches, and then rapped on the door leading into Mrs. Franks' parlor. Hearing not a sound he partly opened the door and called Mrs. Franks. Still there was no reply. They then went to the rear of the hall, opening the door into the dining room and kitchen. Mr. Macklem held up a lighted match and seeing no trace of Mrs. Franks there they concluded she had gone out to spend the night at some of the villagers' houses. Coming back to Miss Thomas' apartment she felt timid to remain alone in the house and returned with Mr. Macklem to his house, where she remained all night.

Evidence of Robbery.

This morning, wishing the use of her spectacles, and remembering she had left them in her handbag, on the bed, she and Mrs. Thomas Macklem went over to the rooms about 9 o'clock this morning. Upon the two ladies entering they noticed that the top drawer of her dresser was partly open with the lock, which she had always kept locked, wrenched off and altho several pieces of jewelry were thrown upside down in the drawer, none of it was missing. A large trunk that stood in the sitting room had the lock pried off and the contents turned upside down. Several old spade guineas were not touched, but one American five dollar gold piece was missing, and under a table was an old axe, which evidently had been used to pry open the trunk.

A Gruesome Discovery.

The ladies, realizing that their apartments had been ransacked, went and informed Mr. Herber, a store keeper near by, who returned with them. After examining their apartments he went into Mrs. Franks' apartments, and there saw a most horrible sight. He discovered the body of Mrs. Franks lying just inside of her bedroom door leading from her parlor. One foot was caught on the south door jam. Her dress was almost around her waist and the left sleeve of her shirt waist was pulled completely off. Her naked arm bore bloody finger marks. In the middle of her forehead leading down from the roots of her hair to almost between her eyes was a deep gash, while the top of her head was completely battered in, and a portion of her brains were oozing out. A stream of clotted blood flowed inwards towards the parlor. In the northwest corner of the parlor a most ghastly sight was to be seen. This was the spot, no doubt, where the poor woman got her death blow.

Pools of Blood on the Floor.

There was another pool of blood on the floor, with a portion of the woman's brains and her broken spectacles and back haircomb. The wall in the north side of the room was spattered with blood near the bottom. Just east and under a writing stand in this corner of the room was another small pool of blood and everything indicated that the poor victim had made a most desperate struggle for life against big odds. Apparently the murderer dragged her bleeding form from the northwest corner across the parlor floor and partly into the bedroom, and there let it lie. Going out to the kitchen he took a table towel off a clothes rack, wiped blood on it either from his hands or clothing and left the house thru the window on the south side, or as he came into the house from the rear thru the storm house, kicked in the

Continued on Page 2.

NO DEFINITE CLUE

Chief Mains of the Ontario Police, discussing the murder, said late Thursday night to The World that he was proceeding with no definite clue. A most important feature is that no blood-stained weapons were found. An axe was probably used by the murderer, and there was only one wound, altho the victim might have been struck twice in the same place.

There was a feeling that the deed was committed by a stranger, but where the bloody weapon was concealed before the flight is something that will have to be cleared up. A murderer would not care to be burdened with a blood-stained axe, and if the weapon is not found it will be hard to convince anyone that the deed was not committed by someone living in the neighborhood.

Chief Mains inclines to the opinion that the object was robbery, and that the murderer was a stranger.

Against this view is the more likely one, however, that the murderer knew that Mrs. Franks was alone in the house. Who would be likely to know this?

NEW ONTARIO.

The "Log Cabin" of the Show Heard From, as to Camp Cooking and Lighting—Pointers for Hunting Parties.

To the SICHE GAS CO., 83 York-street, Toronto:

Dear Sirs,—I desire to thank your company for the use of your camping outfit (for lighting and cooking) which you furnished for our "Log Cabin" at the Toronto Industrial Fair.

The Annex Building, in which our New Ontario exhibit was located, was the most brilliantly lighted building on the grounds, and was a credit to your company.

The combined "cooking and lighting" portable plant your furnished us gave good satisfaction to "New Ontario" and to "New Ontario's" guests.

Again thanking you for your ornamental help on our cabin decorations, and congratulating you on the success of your light, I remain, for "New Ontario," yours truly,

(Signed) D. F. Burke.

Toronto, Sept. 25, 1902.

We have not advanced the price of our tobaccos. Amber smoking tobacco, Bobs, Currency and Fair Play chewing tobaccos are the same size and price to the consumer as formerly. We have also extended the time for the redemption of Snowshoe tags to Jan. 1, 1904. The Empire Tobacco Company, Limited.

WINTER STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Montreal, Sept. 25.—The Parisian will inaugurate the passenger and fast freight winter service from St. John, N.B., on Nov. 6, when she sails from Liverpool. She sails from St. John on Nov. 22.

PATENTS—Fetherstonhaugh & Co., King-street West, Toronto; also Montreal, Ottawa and Washington. ed

The way of escape from Rheumatism is to drink freely of Nature's Remedy, "St. Leon." Four gallons, $1.

Try the Decanter at Thomas'.

TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

48th Highlanders' parade, Armouries, 8 p. m.

Grain Standard Board, Board of Trade, 10.30 a. m.

Toronto District W. C. T. U., Carlton-street Methodist Church, third day.

Princess, De Wolf Hopper in "Mr. Pickwick," 8 p. m.

Grand, "Rupert of Hentzau," 8 p.m.

Toronto, "A Desperate Chance," 2 and 8 p.m.

Shea's, vaudeville, 2 and 8 p.m.

Star, "Rose Hill English Folly Company," 2 and 8 p.m.

11 FARMERS, 1 CARPENTER MAKE UP "DIGGER" JURY

Case of Louis Bailey, Street Railway Conductor, Taken Up Before Judge McDougall.

PINKERTON TACTICS EXPLAINED

Detective Caulfield's Evidence Was the Feature of Day's Proceedings.

Eleven farmers and a carpenter compose the jury which will dispose of the famous "digger" cases before Judge McDougall. When court convened Thursday morning every seat was occupied. There were some ladies present, and the greatest curiosity was manifested in the details of the manner in which Pinkerton Detective Caulfield secured the evidence on which seventeen street railway employes were arrested June 5 for extracting fares from the company boxes.

During the entire day the jury was regaled with the technique of "diggers," big and little, ancient and modern, those that would scoop out a handful of tickets at a dig, and others of modest dimensions with which only enough for a day's use could be secured. Incidentally the evidence developed that the biggest digger in sight, with the greatest number of scratches upon it from being introduced into the fare boxes, was the property of "Jack" Caulfield, the Pinkerton. In fact Mr. Caulfield admitted the ownership, but blushingly asserted that the scratches had been made on the well-used instrument before it came into his possession. In fact, he carried two most of the time, a new digger and an old one, of different patterns.

The street car people have evidently profited to some extent by the revelations of recent months, and have narrowed the slits in the fare boxes, so that it will be difficult for the same methods to be used in robbing boxes in the future.

Pinkerton Caulfield's Testimony.

The case against Louis Bailey was selected to initiate the investigation. The accused is a boyish looking chap of good appearance. He is 20 years old, and resides at 68 Fuller-street. He had been with the company one year when arrested. In the course of his testimony the Pinkerton mentioned dates and places where he had seen the prisoner, who was then a conductor, with his digger in the fare boxes. Moreover, he said Bailey had admitted to him several times that he had robbed the boxes, and he had given him some of the tickets. At that time the sleuth was masquerading as a conductor, was living at the home of Conductor Whittington, and was a real "good fellow" with the employes, spending money for drinks with them, which he testified had been furnished by the Pinkerton National Detective agency. The defence has a number of witnesses who will contradict the Pinkerton's statements in important details, and who are prepared to charge that Caulfield really sought to tempt the street car employes to use diggers, offered to supply the instruments, and, in fact, was an agent for the distribution of diggers. Unfortunately for the defence, the Crown does not rely to any considerable extent on Caulfield's evidence to prove theft of tickets and money. Friday and Saturday will probably be consumed in the trial of the case, and James Whittington will immediately be placed on trial.

Minister Objected to.

Crown Attorney Dewart is the prosecutor, and T. C. Robinette, K.C., appears for the defence. The selection

Continued on Page 5.

SHE'S ALL MY FANCY PAINTED HER

Good Though Cheap.

The public does well to beware of most cheap things. The man who professes to give you a 25 per cent. discount is a fraud. No one is going to give you goods at less than cost. It is against common sense to think so.

The Siche Gas Company does not cut rates; it charges full catalogue prices for all it sells. It is not begging for orders, and taking any old price, as some concerns in the gas business are doing. When you buy a Siche you can rely on the machine being exactly what is claimed for it. The testimonial of the Rev. Dr. Elmore Harris in yesterday's World proves that, and here is another of the same stamp:

To the SICHE GAS CO., 83 York-street, Toronto:

Gentlemen,—The Siche lighting plant purchased through your inspector last March has given me great satisfaction. I have found it all that your firm represented it to be—cheaper than oil—as the light is so much brighter that one jet gives as much light as four good oil lamps. I find the machine perfectly safe, and very simple to operate. I only need to clean it and fill it about every ten days. I would not be without it, and I take pleasure in recommending your satisfactory system to everyone. Yours truly,

(Signed) Robert Hambleton.

Hagersville, Sept. 23, 1902.

At our office we have scores of similar letters. If you need a light for a church, hotel, factory, store, dwelling, tent, rink or any building or place needing light, drop us a card and get our catalogue and estimate. We can more than satisfy you, as we have all our other patrons. Siche Gas Company, 83 York-street, Toronto. 'Phone Main 1971.

Edwards & Company, Chartered Accountants, 26 Wellington St. East.—Geo. Edwards, F. C. A., A. E. Edwards.

CAMPING OUTFITS.

Just the Thing for Hunters.

Take along a Siche Gas portable generator, hot plate and tent lamp, and enjoy comfort of an evening after a hard day's sport. Particulars at 83 York-street, Toronto, 'phone 1971 Main.

MARRIAGES.

PLATTS—JENNY—On Wednesday, Sept. 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, 511 Sherbourne-street, by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Miss Minnie Adeline Platts, to Mr. Charles Edward Jenny.

DEATHS.

BONNER—On Wednesday, Sept. 24, at St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, of pneumonia, John, the eldest son of the late Thomas Bonner.

Funeral services at St. Michael's Cathedral, at 9.30 Saturday.

TIMMS—On Thursday, Sept. 25, 1902, at his late residence, 126 Parliament-street, Thomas W. Timms, aged 27 years.

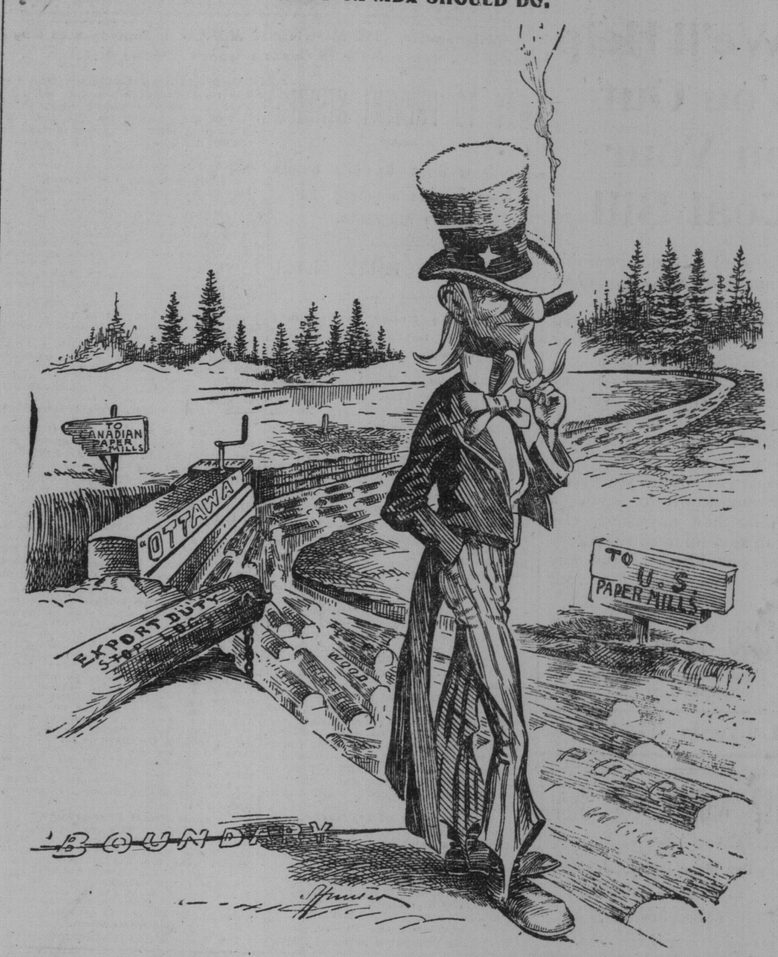
Funeral on Saturday, Sept. 27, at 2 o'clock p.m., to Mt. Pleasant Cemetery.

All brothers of Local 280, B. I. U., please accept this intimation.

WOODLEY—At 68 Power-street, on Thursday, Sept. 25, Wilfred Paul Hand Woodley, twin son of John and Kate Woodley, aged 6 months.

Funeral on Saturday, 27th inst., at 3 p.m., to St. Michael's Cemetery.

WHAT CANADA SHOULD DO.



UNCLE SAM: All I'm scared of is that Johnny Canuck may put the export duty stop-log in, cut off my supply of logs and then turn the water into the natural channel leading to his own mills.

Mr. Tarte and Premier Ross Hand in Hand Both Urge a Tariff Wholly for Canadians

Strathroy Gives a Warm Welcome to "the Little Minister" and His Views.

Strathroy, Sept. 25.—(Special.)—Hon. J. Israel Tarte, "the little minister," with all the fire and fervor of his race, preached the gospel of Canada for the Canadians here this afternoon, and was cheered to the echo. The occasion was the opening of the Strathroy Fair, and that formality was gracefully gone thru by him. His speech was not as sensational as usual.

Premier Ross also was present. He, too, denounced the doctrine of free trade in no uncertain voice, and declared himself to be a subscriber to a tariff that would be wholly in Canada's interest, irrespective of the United States.

President Grigg of the Fair Association introduced Mr. Tarte. He spoke of his achievements in the realm of politics, and had scarcely commenced when the rain came down in torrents. The crowd, however, wanted to hear Mr. Tarte, and there they remained, despite the downpour.

W. S. Calvert, M. P. for West Middlesex, read an address of welcome to Mr. Tarte, whom he credited with being a whole-souled Canadian and a man who had done a great deal to banish the racial and creed cry in Canada.

Makes Himself at Home.

"I have been invited to make myself at home," said the Minister of Public Works in commencing, "and altho of French extraction I believe it is the duty of every Canadian, no matter what race he may have sprung from, to make himself at home, no matter what part of the country he chances to come from."

Continuing, Mr. Tarte, speaking of the agricultural industry, said that it was closely bound with the transportation problem, and he inquired how it could be possibly improved unless cheap transportation were first secured.

"I am now convinced," he went on, "that I do not know much about this great country, and regret it, altho I have traveled a great deal, and some say I see too much and speak too much. But I am built that way. I like to see things with my own eyes and to say what I think. [Applause.]

"I have said before, that I would do what I could to help the Exhibition at Toronto, because that is a good thing for the country, and we do not know our resources and we should know them. Ontario does not know Quebec and Quebec does not know Ontario, but I tell you, if you come to Quebec you will find us good fellows and good, loyal British subjects. [Applause.] Many think that the habitant is the most simple-minded person in the world, but that is not so. He knows good things and he knows a fair lady."

First, Last and Ever.

Further on in his speech Mr. Tarte struck a patriotic strain, and urged them all to be Canadians first, last and always. Canada was a country to be proud of, and her resources should be developed to the fullest extent, and they shall not be given away but kept for posterity. "If Canadians are only true to their country for ten years we will see marvelous things," was one of his predictions.

Puffed-Up Nation.

It was true that the United States was big and powerful, but they had the swelled head. He did not, however, on his word of honor think that if they turned on Canada that they could choke her. [Applause.]

Much had been said about him lately, the speaker smilingly observed, and he was accused of being a bad boy, but he was sure of one thing, and that was that he was a good Canadian and loyal to Britain and to Britain's King. The idea of the French-Canadians ever wanting to break loose from the British was scorned by Mr. Tarte, and he knew that there was but one feeling among them, and that was of loyalty to the Crown.

Premier's Praise.

Premier Ross, unlike Mr. Tarte, was no stranger to the crowd. He came, he said, to welcome to his constituency the Minister of Public Works: to see the Fair and to meet old friends. As for Mr. Tarte, the Premier said, he was right when he said the people should know their country. He was a man of enormous energy, and had filled his position with marked ability. We are slow to believe we are Canadians, but I have unbounded confidence in the country, if you can only make them understand what they can do if they will only apply themselves. But, altho Canada was a young country, it had been able to accomplish that which the British government could not do, namely, reconcile an antagonistic race and settle religious differences.

Revise the Tariff.

Then Mr. Ross himself took a shy at the tariff question. He declared for a readjustment of the tariff from time to time. There should be no finality to it. There was a time when they, in Middlesex were all staunch free traders.

"But you know," said Mr. Ross sagely, "now it is all right to be near free trade in the sense that the nearer you are to Heaven all the better." [Laughter.] Free trade at the present day, Mr. Ross declared, was impracticable. It was all right in theory, but it was impracticable. [Applause.] What was wanted was a tariff that would give Canadians the highest degree of prosperity, and to his mind free-trade would not do that. The tariff, he added, should be adjusted so as to suit the needs of Canadians, and them alone.

Ex-President Niles of the Montreal Board of Trade also spoke, and on motion of Henry Gough a vote of thanks was passed to the speakers.

LIBERAL ORGAN TO MR. TARTE.

Montreal, Sept. 25.—"Without knowing so well the sentiments of the other districts of the country, we believe, however, that we express the opinion of all in saying that the people are satisfied and do not wish to hear of a change while the present universal prosperity of the country continues."

Thus Le Soleil of Quebec, the accredited organ of the Laurier government in the ancient capital, places itself on record against the attitude taken by Hon. Mr. Tarte. In commenting upon Hon. Mr. Tarte's leader of Tuesday last, Le Soleil says:

"We contest the advisability of all this discussion during the absence of the leader of the Liberal party. It seems to us that the friends of the Liberal party should delay or retard any such a conflict as the one now going on until the Prime Minister's return. Our political opponents have not raised any new question of a character to provoke a decided expression of opinion on the part of the government in the absence of its leaders.

Why Not Wait?

If a revision of the tariff is necessary, why not await the return of the Minister of Finance in order that these changes may be announced by Hon. Mr. Fielding himself, as they are certainly the particular attributes of his department in the Laurier government. Courtesy not only demands that such a course should be pursued, but the public interest as well. Everyone is impressed with the importance of the stability of the tariff. Why, therefore, create all this uncertainty and misunderstanding four or five months before the meeting of parliament, especially, when nothing of a precise nature is known, and when conjectures only are the order of the day.

Hon. Mr. Tarte manifested great displeasure when there was a question of amalgamating the government telegraph system with the postal service of the country, without contesting the advantage of such an amalgamation. Mr. Tarte protested simply because he saw in such a move a trespass upon the prerogatives of his department. Is not the question which is being raised at the present time of much graver import, especially when the Minister of Finance is absent from the country, and is not in a position even to corroborate or rectify what has been said?

Praise for Mr. Fisher.

La Patrie attacks Mon. Mr. Fisher and represents the Minister of Agriculture as a sectarian. Mr. Fisher is the leader of the Liberals in the eastern townships, and is it proper to use such language with respect to that hon. gentleman just at the moment when the party is entering upon a serious conflict in the County of Stanstead. If, even, the reproach was founded, we might also be blamed for raising the question of advisability. But the truth is, that not only the Hon. Mr. Fisher is not a sectarian, but he is one of those men possessing the broadest views and conciliating spirits that are amongst the whole English population of this country. After the coup d'etat of 1891, when so many of our friends turned their backs upon poor Mr. Mercier in order to escape themselves, disaster by repudiation, the Hon. Mr. Fisher, as well as Mr. Parmalee, the present member of Shefford in the House of Commons, remained faithful to that eminent statesman in all those persecutions of which he was the victim.

La Patrie says that Mr. Fisher is a prohibitionist. This is true, but has he not the same right to hold those views as we have to hold others of a contrary sense. Mr. Fisher is an absolute temperance man, and has he not the right to the same respect as those who believe that the moderate use of spirituous liquors is inoffensive?

We have in fact as leader of the government of Quebec a gentleman who only drinks water, but does that prevent him from being an absolutely remarkable administrator of our public affairs, and can it be said that he is a sectarian?

Everyone Satisfied.

La Patrie says that there is going to be an election in St. James' division in the near future and that the government cannot carry that seat without the promise of an increase of the tariff. We do not sufficiently know what is going on in the commercial metropolis to permit us engaging in a discussion on this question with our confreres.

We can say, however, with assurance that if there was an election today in any of the counties of the district of Quebec no such condition would have to be imposed to elect a partisan

Continued on Page 2.

The Fall Alpine.

DINEEN'S

The Alpine Hat promises to be the favorite, principally because of its attractiveness. In pearl grey there are many splendid designs just introduced on Broadway. Dineen has them all. Dineen is Dunlap's and Heath's special Canadian agents. Store open Saturday night.

A FEW SHOWERS.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., Sept. 25.—(8 p.m.)—In the Lower St. Lawrence, the winds have been strong easterly, attended by a few showers, while, from the Upper St. Lawrence Valley to the Maritime Provinces, the weather has been fine. In Manitoba it has also been fine, but, in the Territories, very strong, with rain.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 28—38; Victoria, 48—58; Calgary, 34—46; Qu'Appelle, 50—70; Winnipeg, 48—68; Port Arthur, 36—54; Parry Sound, 42—68; Toronto, 47—57; Ottawa, 38—54; Montreal, 40—56; Quebec, 32—54; Halifax, 36—60.

Probabilities.

Lakes and Georgian Bay—East, shifting to south, winds and cloudy, with a few showers; not much change in temperature.

Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Fair to cloudy and cool; a few scattered showers.

Lower St. Lawrence, Gulf and Maritime—Fair and cool.

Superior—Fresh to strong southeasterly, shifting to southwesterly winds; fair to cloudy; showers at night; stationary or a little higher temperature.

Manitoba—Strong west to northwest winds; much cooler, with showers during the day.

Better than a "pick-me-up." Dunlop Creeper Rubber Heels are a "keep-me-up."

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Sept. 25.	At.	From.
La Lorraine	Havre	New York
Teutonic	Liverpool	New York
Belgenland	Liverpool	Philadelphia
Allier	Naples	New York
F'st Bismarck	Plymouth	New York
Vancouver	Genoa	Boston