

PRESS CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS MR. BRYCE

Has a Chat With British Ambassador at Government House.

An Ottawa special despatch: Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador, was interviewed this forenoon by your correspondent at Government House. The distinguished visitor talked fluently with knowledge and experience of mountain climbing in the Selkicks, of purchasing horses in Iceland, using the Latin language to do so, and of a variety of other subjects, but preferred not to discuss politics...

FEAR OF FLOODS.

HIGH WATER LOOKED FOR AT MONTREAL.

Streets of Chateauguay Already Ten Feet Under Water in Places—Residents Along River Shore Driven Out—Hotels Isolated.

Montreal, April 1.—The water in the Montreal harbor is rising rapidly. Harbor officials believe that this year the ice will break up rapidly, and in consequence it is anticipated that the water will reach a very great height, though hopes are entertained that there will be no flood. The ice in the harbor is already beginning to disappear, and to-day notices have been posted in the proper places calling attention to the fact that the ice roadways across the river are now in a dangerous condition, and that people crossing over them do so at their own risk.

WANT TO VOTE.

TRAVELLERS AND RAILROADERS ASK LAW TO BE PASSED

To Enable Them to Deposit Their Ballot on a Saturday or Monday Before Election Day With a County Judge, Magistrate or Justice of the Peace.

A Toronto, Ont., special despatch: A petition signed by about two thousand railway men and commercial travellers has been presented to the Legislature by Hon. J. S. Hendrie, asking that a commercial law be passed. The petition sets out that those signing it are unable to be at home on election days, without loss of time or money. The provision which they suggest is as follows: A law to be known as the commercial travellers' voting law, to permit commercial travellers and railwaymen to vote before the county judge, magistrate or justice of the peace on a Saturday or Monday, preceding the day of an election. An elector being enabled to vote by being sworn by the said county judge that he is entitled to vote, and that he cannot go home without the loss of time or money. The scheme further provides that the voter, after being sworn, shall deposit his ballot in a ballot box, to be kept by the county judge or magistrate until after the election, when it shall be handed over to and opened by the returning officer. The judge shall cause the voters' list to be so marked as to show those who have voted and to prevent impersonation. An infringement against the same law should, it is suggested, be punished by imprisonment of from one to thirty-six months.

FOUR YOUNG CHILDREN TORN LIMB FROM LIMB.

Peasants Wring the Necks of Newly Born Twins and Murder Their Mother.

Terrible Atrocities Committed by Roumanian Peasants in Fight With Troops.

Bucharest, April 1.—Forty peasants were killed on March 25 in a hard fight with troops in the Mozaia district. The insurgents in that section cut to pieces and burned some of their victims. A stubborn encounter occurred yesterday at a point on the Guivevo road, about sixty miles from Bucharest, where 4,000 insurgents met a strong detachment of troops. The latter attacked the peasants with cavalry, as well as infantry, but the military commander ultimately was obliged to use artillery before he was able to force the peasants to retreat. One hundred peasants have been killed at Marguile, 100 at Petrescu and 70 at Bonaki. The troops also suffered severely, but the Government is suppressing the casualty list lest it encourage rebels. The victorious insurgents have established a republic at Ferestie, and are sharing land, cattle and other property. Jassy is besieged by 4,000 peasants. It is defended by 12,000 soldiers, with artillery. There is little doubt that some vile brutalities have been committed by the triumphant peasants, although they are possibly less numerous than the papers here represent. There is an apparently authentic story of marauders entering a house where a Jewess had just been confined of twins and of their wringing the infants' necks in the mother's presence. Then they killed her. A band of peasants set fire to 50 farm-houses in the Alexandria district. In one instance they wrapped a tenant in hay and threw him into the flames, where he perished. At another farm

THE SACRED COLLEGE.

ANGLO-SAXON CATHOLICS WANT BETTER REPRESENTATION.

Rome, April 1.—The prominent Anglo-Saxon prelates now here have presented to the Papal Secretary of State, Merry Del Val, a memorandum, setting forth the importance of the Anglo-Saxon world, compared with the remainder of the Catholic world. It was stated in the memorandum that the Catholics in the United States, Canada, Ireland, Great Britain and the British Colonies numbered in all about 45,000,000, and was pointed out that no Catholics so vigorously took up the cause of the church in its conflict with the French Government as the Americans, Irish and English, which were also classed as the wealthiest Catholics and as those from whom the Holy See can expect the greatest amount of support. The memorandum concluded with asking for better representation of the Anglo-Saxons in the sacred college.

A SEPARATE PARLIAMENT.

Beyond Gladstone's Dream for Ireland, Says Lord Rosebery.

London, April 1.—Presiding at a meeting of the Council of the Liberal League held here to-day, Lord Rosebery said Great Britain would never tolerate a separate Irish Parliament. Such a proposal went far beyond anything the late Mr. Gladstone intended. "A system suitable for Canada and Australia," Lord Rosebery added, "would be different in a contiguous island which in its public declarations prided itself on its disloyalty." Great Britain would never tolerate a tax on food by a separate Irish Parliament. Continuing, the speaker said that he doubted if the Government's promised measure for Ireland would go to extremes, but it was a pity the Government's principal men were making speeches leading the country to believe that something radical was intended. He (Lord Rosebery) expressed his allegiance to the present Government, nevertheless he congratulated it on its success thus far. He feared, however, it was promising too much. If it made any general attack on property, as was threatened, its existence would be speedily ended.

ARE SURGEONS NOT HANGMEN.

STOLYPIN SPEAKS OF ATROCITIES IN RUSSIA.

Miasma of Terrorism—Still Making Oppressive Measures a Necessity—Duma Adopts Resolution Providing for Abolition of Drumhead Courts-Martial.

NEGOTIATING WITH GREAT COAL INTERESTS AND OPERATORS.

Has Been Offered Nearly a Million to Destroy His Secret or Sell It Outright—Keen Rivalry Between Coal Men and Capitalists.

Altona, Pa., April 1.—John Ellmore, the coal-broiler genius whose invention might change the entire coal industry, may never give his discovery to the world. To-day he was reticent regarding the process of which he was lately so communicative. The mysterious solution has been so successfully demonstrated that it has created a stir among large mine owners and operators, and rumor has it to-day that Ellmore has been offered an almost fabulous sum if he would destroy his secret or sell it outright. During the day there has been a sharp conflict between local capitalists who would finance a company to market the remarkable coal, and emissaries of the vast coal interests of this section of the State. Financiers here see themselves nestling in the lap of fortune if they can prevail upon the old coal-broiler to cooperate with them, but since he has guarded his secret for more than a quarter of a century he is reluctant to cast aside the great wealth that is actually within his grasp and that would accrue from his disposing of his secret to the coal-producing interests, for the burden of business which would devolve upon him were he to pursue such a course. As Ellmore sat at his bench to-night, pegging the heel on a school boy's shoe, he intimated that his dream of wealth was about to be realized. In a few days he will give his answer to the bidders for his secret, but it was evident from his manner and his enthusiasm on reaching a higher pitch in the discussion that the bait of the coal operators was the one that would tempt him. In his illiterate style he referred to the visit of the capitalists and the coal interests' representatives, and broadly hinted that he had been "offered closed on to a million dollars for his heat proposition," that he would accept it, and that with his fortune he would exploit an invention which, he claims, would revolutionize the automobile world.

REGIMENT OF GIANTS.

NEARLY EVERY MEMBER OF THE R. W. INDIANS IS SIX FEET.

Flower of the Population—Famous Corps Has a Long History Full of Daring Deeds in Colonial Wars.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 1.—Broad-land, policemen think they are some inches, but they ought to see the members of the Royal West India Regiment who were doing police duty here during the earthquake. Many of these men are three inches above six feet, and built like giants. All are negroes, the flower of the dusky population, being selected by the British Government for this famous corps of colonial troops. It is more than a fine looking body of men, it is imposing. Every member of it feels pride in every inch from heel to helmet. As they sweep down from their barracks beyond in the hills, twelve hundred strong, towering like Gullivers above the little brown men, the small whites and other blacks of the town, they seem like bronze warriors of another age—coossal, overpowering, devoid of fear. And they do more than look the part. Their officers tell great tales of their feats of strength, bravery and endurance in Africa and at other hard stations where they shared in deeds done for old England's glory, without thought of self. There is a more peaceful mission in Jamaica. Here they rest in the cool hills, to be called in great emergencies to police the town, at earthquake time. One of their duties was to stand at the depots where food was given out, to preserve order. The pressure of the poor through the fence in passages from street to street caused a traffic. One of

MRS. EVELYN THAW BREAKS DOWN; HER HUSBAND ALSO SHAKY.

Lunacy Commission Meets This Afternoon Thaw Will be There.

A New York despatch: Harry K. Thaw may never again face the jury empaneled more than nine weeks ago to try him on the charge of murder in the first degree. Justice Fitzgerald today unexpectedly handed down a decision ordering a commission on lunacy to inquire into the present state of mind of Stanford White's slayer. The decision of the three disinterested men named to conduct the inquiry will guide the future action of the court as to ordering Thaw to an asylum for the insane or directing that the indefinitely interrupted trial for his life shall proceed. Justice Fitzgerald announced the appointment of the commission privately in his chambers. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was there with the lawyers, and it became her task to break the news to her husband in the Tombs. Tearful when she left the judge's room in the criminal courts building, the young woman, who has been such a conspicuous figure in the trial from first to last, was smiling and cheerful when Thaw was brought from his cell to the hospital ward of the prison to meet her. Thaw accepted the court's decision philosophically and at once declared he had no doubt the commission would declare him a sane man to-day.

Justice Fitzgerald based his decision in favor of a commission on the conflict of affidavits as presented by the opposing counsel, saying they were too diametrically at odds to permit of a decision other than in favor of an impartial inquiry. The personnel of the commission named by Justice Fitzgerald lends a new distinction to this already notable case. The men who will determine Thaw's mental capacity are: Morgan J. O'Brien, former justice of the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court; Peter B. Olney, former District Attorney of New York County, and a lawyer of high legal attainments; Dr. Leopold Putzel, a practicing physician and authority on mental disorders, and a qualified examiner in lunacy. Thaw's lawyers were downcast when they were first made acquainted with Justice Fitzgerald's decision, but all were manifestly pleased when the latter announced as to the personnel of the commission of inquiry was made. Mr. DeLmas in particular declared that Justice Fitzgerald could hardly have selected a more generally satisfactory commission—one whose decision would command more confidence and respect. District Attorney Jerome, too, seemed pleased with the result of his dramatic appeal to the conscience of the court.

The Thaw jury was ordered on last Friday to report before Justice Fitzgerald to-morrow morning at 10.30 o'clock. At that hour there will be a brief court procedure, the jury being excused indefinitely. No date has been fixed to-night for the first meeting of the commission. They will probably be some definite announcement on this matter to-morrow, as the law under which the commissioners are appointed directs that

RECIPROCITY QUESTION.

British Government Knows Nothing of New Negotiations.

London, April 1.—Replying in the House of Commons to-day to a question of Sir Arnold Forster, former War Secretary, said that the general negotiating respecting commercial reciprocity between the United States and Canada which had been left unsettled in 1898 had not been reopened in the recent negotiations. He said that the British Government would form no part of them. Secretary Grey had not heard that Secretary Root proposed the adoption by Canada of the United States tariff against Great Britain and all other countries, and then the establishment of free trade between Canada and the United States. Mr. Bryce had been empowered to do his best to settle the outstanding questions between the United States and Canada. Negotiations respecting commercial reciprocity would technically form part of such outstanding questions, but, as a matter of fact, in the negotiations which have taken place, neither the United States nor Canada, so far as Great Britain was aware, had shown any desire to reopen the matter.

BOTH LEGS BROKEN.

Terrible Injuries Sustained by William Young, of Oakville, in a Fall.

A Parry Sound despatch: William Young, of Oakville, a workman on the bridge gang of the Canadian Pacific Railway, met with a very serious accident to-day by being thrown off a high trestle crossing the Boyne River, about four miles south of this place. The workmen are building the temporary wooden trestle for placing the steel bridge in position, and Young was on a high concrete abutment, directing the lowering of a timber, when a spike in the timber caught in his clothing, and he was hurled off the abutment, falling a considerable distance and alighting on a pile of broken rock. When picked up it was found that both his legs were broken near the ankle, and the broken bones protruding through his stockings. He was placed on the pilot of a C. N. R. locomotive and was brought to the general hospital here, where his injuries are being attended to.

THE JAP SCHOLARS.

FOREIGN MINISTER PLEASED WITH U. S. ATTITUDE.

San Francisco, April 1.—Mail advices from Tokyo state that Viscount Hayashi, Foreign Minister of Japan, in a speech before the Japanese diet, in answer to the questions of members regarding the government's attitude concerning the refusal of the San Francisco authorities to admit Japanese to the public schools, said: "The American Government, which, throughout had shown profound sympathy with the Japanese nation, sent us a telegraphic expression of its regret at the occurrence before our protest had reached Washington. We considered that our proper course was to stand on one side and patiently await developments."

NOT SAFE AT LARGE.

Six-Year-Old Toronto Infanticide to be Confined.

Toronto despatch: A coroner's jury under Chief coroner A. J. Johnson, considering the death of the six-month-old child of Nathaniel Wineberg on Monday night at 325 Chestnut street, concluded last night that death resulted from blows on the face and head administered by Hyman Wineberg, the six-year-old brother of the baby, while the latter in the absence of the parents was left in the boy's care. It was further thought wise that the boy Hyman should be placed in a charitable institution until he had reached the age of proper reasoning powers. He (Lord Rosebery) expressed his allegiance to the present Government, nevertheless he congratulated it on its success thus far. He feared, however, it was promising too much. If it made any general attack on property, as was threatened, its existence would be speedily ended.

CUPID'S WORK.

Young Aberdeen Engaged to Miss Drummond.

Of great interest to society north of the Tweed is the engagement of Mr. Dudley (Dudley) Gordon, son of the late Lady Aberdeen's son, to Miss Cecile Drummond, Mr. Gordon is very popular, says The Graphic. His remarkable education—he has "raveled" in Canada and has done real hard work in a Scotch boarding school—has made him a most interesting and manly person, and when to this we add that he is a keen dancer, it is not surprising that the hostesses of the great world should regard him with affection. His bride belongs to the famous banking family of Drummond; her father, who is a partner in the bank, has a lovely place called Swaylands, in the Perthshire country.

ROCKEFELLER GIFTS MADE.

Five Colleges and Colored Schools Get Share of \$32,000,000.

SOCIETY ON CONJURERS.

Members Mystify One Another With Latest Tricks.

NOT SO BAD.

Genoa, March.—Prince Von Buelow, the Imperial German Chancellor, who is at Rapallo, spoke reassuringly to the friends yesterday concerning the Moroccan situation, saying it was not so bad as reported by some people. Germany, the Chancellor continued, did not look with disfavor upon the occupation of Omdia, if this occupation were temporary.

T H I S O R I G I N A L D O C U M E N T I S I N V E R Y P O O R C O N D I T I O N