

**HON. MR. HYMAN'S RESIGNATION
BEFORE ELECTION COMMITTEE****Londoners Testify to Witnessing the Signature and
to Seriousness of Minister's Illness.**

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—The privileges and elections committee was called at 10.30 today to further consider the resignation of Hon. Mr. Hyman as the validity of which was questioned by Mr. R. L. Borden in the House, but it was near 11 o'clock before a quorum arrived.

Mr. Logan, the chairman, produced a letter from Sir Wilfrid Laurier's secretary stating that he had received no correspondence from Mr. Hyman other than that laid before the House. The Premier only wrote one letter to Mr. Hyman, and the reply he received was the telegram laid before Parliament.

On Dec. 3 Sir Wilfrid received a letter from Mr. Hyman, which he inclosed, and which was at the disposal of the committee.

The chairman said that the letter was purely of a private character. He asked if he would read it to the committee. There was an almost unanimous "No."

Mr. Aylesworth said that he had received three letters and one telegram from Mr. Hyman written during the month of December last. One of the letters, contained a short note in the handwriting of Mr. Hyman, "In the language of the resolution," said the Minister of Justice, "I have got to hand in all the correspondence relating to the subject matter of the resignation. I must say that the letters written by Mr. Hyman were so written on her husband's behalf."

Mr. Barker—What is the date of Mr. Hyman's note?

Mr. Aylesworth—There is no date on Mr. Hyman's note, which is inclosed in Mrs. Hyman's letter dated Dec. 30.

Mr. Logan asked if Mrs. Hyman's letters were to be read, and there was again a pretty unanimous "No."

Mr. Aylesworth said that he produced the letters, and they were at the disposal of the committee.

Mr. Barker said that they could be kept in the possession of the committee, and it would be seen later on if they were required.

The Speaker Examined.

Mr. Speaker Sutherland was next examined. He narrated the circumstances in connection with the resignation already reported. After having received Mr. Hyman's resignation, in the first instance, which was not effective, the speaker waited a few days, thinking that Mr. Hyman would see in the press what had taken place. Not having heard from him, he wrote to Mr. Hyman addressing the letter to London and inclosing the resignation, asking it to be made effective by having it witnessed. This letter was returned from C. S. Hyman & Co., London, unopened, stating that they had not his address.

The speaker's initials on the envelope told where the letter came from. On Jan. 16 he received a letter from C. S. Hyman & Co., stating that if the resignation were returned to them they would have it made effective. On the 18th of January the speaker forwarded the resignation. He kept a copy of it.

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Guelph, Feb. 28.—There are about twenty of the victims of Tuesday's wreck still in the hospitals here. All with the exception of Mrs. Doran, are reported to be doing well, and they will soon be able to leave for their homes. Mrs. Doran's condition is very serious. Complications have set in as the result of the injuries she received, and grave fears for her recovery are entertained.

Three auxiliaries are still working on the wreck—one from London, one from Toronto, and one from Stratford. A false track has been laid diagonally down the embankment. The cars have all been placed, with the aid of a derrick, right side up, and an attempt will be made to haul them up the embankment on the false track this morning.

Strange to say, the coaches, with the exception of the day coach, the end of which was smashed in, are but very little damaged. Were it not for a multitude of scratches, it would be impossible to know that they had ever taken their terrible leap over the hill. It is still claimed that a broken rail was the cause of the accident.

Broken Rail the Cause.

Guelph, Feb. 27.—"The accident was caused by a broken rail. There is nothing peculiar about it. The same thing is apt to any time in this frosty weather," said Trainmaster Nixon of the G. T. R., Stratford, when speaking of the wreck of Tuesday afternoon.

"The train," said Mr. Nixon, "was going at its usual rate—not at undue speed. It was on time leaving Rockwood, seven miles out, and would have reached Guelph on-time. So that you will see that there was no cause for undue haste. She was not going more than 32 miles an hour."

[I have no doubt," said Mr. Speaker,

"that the resignation before the committee properly attested to is the one which I sent to have it made effective."

"I had no communication," said Mr. Speaker, "with the Government one way or another in regard to the matter. Mr. R. L. Borden was going to speak on the matter Friday, and he asked me some questions in regard to how the matter stood, and I told him."

In reply to Mr. Barker, the Speaker said that the resignation in the first instance was handed to him in the House the day of the opening by the Premier.

Mr. Charles John Beal, office manager for C. S. Hyman & Co., was examined. He was one of the witnesses to the resignation. He was asked by Mr. Jarvis to witness the signature and he did so. He knew Mr. Hyman's signature, being in the office since the death of Mr. Hyman's father.

The day that Mr. Hyman left he called him into the office and told him that he (Mr. Hyman) was a sick man, that he was going away, and that his resignation had been sent to the Speaker.

A Very Sick Man.

"I had my serious doubts," said the witness, "if I would sign for Mr. Hyman again, he looked so ill."

The witness said that he had only one letter from Mr. Hyman after he left. This was a few days after he had gone. He had heard from Mrs. Hyman, but the letters had nothing to do with the matter. When he signed the resignation he had seen a telegram from Mr. Hyman to Mr. James Duffield asking him to witness his resignation.

To Mr. Aylesworth the witness said that he had had now a foot high on his table for Mr. Hyman. No letters were being forwarded to him.

Mr. W. F. Jarvis, the other witness to the resignation, who is also in Mr. Hyman's office in London, was next examined. He saw a telegram from Mr. Hyman to Mr. James Duffield, asking him to attach a seal and witness the signature. This was after he had received the resignation from Mr. Speaker. When he got it he told Mr. Duffield and the latter said he expected to hear from Mr. Hyman. As soon as Mr. Duffield did so he telephoned him the message. He got the seal at Mr. Gibbons' office. Mr. Hyman told him he was going to resign when he left. He also said that he had been in New York to consult a specialist.

He knew of Mr. Hyman's intention to resign. He knew the signature and attested to it. He only wrote once to Mr. Hyman and he got a reply from Mrs. Hyman.

Mr. German (Welland) said that the proceedings of the committee should be closed, as it was perfectly clear that the resignation was regular. Mr. MacLean (Lambton) moved to clear Mr. James Duffield. This was done.

The committee then adjourned until next week.

**COCHRANE'S BILL
ANGERS COBALT****A Monster Meeting Protests
Against Mining Tax
Section.**

Cobalt, Feb. 27.—To say the least,

Cobalt is indignant at the proposed mining act of Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Mines, and the great event of the last few days has been the meeting of mine managers, mine owners and miners, held on Monday night, when the drastic resolution protesting against the measure was passed. In many respects the gathering was unique. Without the slightest hesitation, these men who are after the silver ore called a spade a spade. In a meeting which comprised over a hundred of the representative men of the camp some of the proposals of the Minister of Mines were denounced, and sometimes in the strongest of terms. The speeches that were made—and most of them were very brief—expressed an uncommonly great degree of loyalty to Canadian interests. By their plain, outspoken talk on Monday night, it was easily seen that they do not regard Cobalt as the sum and substance of the Ontario mining industry. Mining conditions throughout the entire Province were considered, and it was upon these that the resolution was based. The mining tax in particular was taken exception to.

Berlin, Feb. 28.—Chancellor Von Buelow presided today at a meeting of the federal council at which it was decided unanimously that under the present circumstances no member of the House of Commons would be allowed to succeed to the throne of the Duchy of Brunswick.

February's Returns Show a Very Large Increase Over Same Month of 1906.

A continued advance in the business of the London clearing house is shown by the report for the month ended today.

During February the clearing aggregated \$4,526,189, as against \$4,041,473 during the same month a year ago, or an increase of \$484,716, a weekly average of \$150,000.

During the week ended today the clearings totaled \$945,206, an advance of \$14,249 over the same week a year ago, when they amounted to \$930,956.

**ONTARIO WILL BECOME GREATEST
MINING PROVINCE IN DOMINION****HARRY THAW HAD
UNSTABLE MIND****Insanity Expert's Deduction From
Will and Letters of the
Defendant.**

New York, Feb. 28.—Dr. Evans, the insanity expert for the defense, was recalled when the Thaw trial was reopened this morning.

The fact that Evelyn Thaw has finished her testimony, and that there was no prospect of anything more exciting than this over medical expert testimony caused sensation seekers to look elsewhere.

Dr. Evans was recalled and his cross-examination resumed by Mr. Jerome. Last evening Dr. Evans was given copies of Thaw's letter, will and codicil, that he might be prepared for cross-examination on his theory that these documents contain evidences of an unsound mind. He read them again in court this morning.

"Do any of these letters show that the writer was insane?" asked the district attorney, finally.

"Some of them, in my opinion, show signs of mental instability."

"By mental instability, do you mean insanity?"

"Not insanity in the sense that he would remain permanently insane."

A letter written with a lead pencil by Thaw to Evelyn Nesbit, he said, showed lack of a sense of the proprieties, a loss of the aesthetic sense, and showed the writer was of unsound mind, in view of his usual environment of wealth and luxury.

"Would the fact," asked Mr. Jerome, "that the writer had been traveling through Europe with the young woman as man and wife, though not married, have any effect upon your opinion?"

"No," replied Dr. Evans, "for a man under those circumstances may love the woman just as much as though she were bound to him by holier ties." Dr. Evans finally admitted that the letter taken alone would not show a pathological condition.

**WILL BUILD FACTORY
IN THE EAST END**London Brass Works Company Secures
9 Acres in Manufacturing District.

The London Brass Works Company, Limited, of which Mr. George W. Armstrong is president, has purchased nine acres of land in the east end of the city, on which it will erect a factory at an early date.

The site is located next to that of the Sherlock-Manning Organ Company, between Trafalgar and Pine streets, and it is very suitable for factory purposes.

The London brass works is located on Carding street, but it has outgrown its present quarters, to such an extent that the company found it absolutely necessary to build in order to retain its trade. Forty-five hands are now employed, but Mr. Armstrong states that once in its new place the staff will probably be doubled.

SAN DOMINGO ROUSED

New York, Feb. 28.—A dispatch from St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, says: Intense feeling prevails in San Domingo regarding the Domingian treaty. The ministers demand the withdrawal of "Senor Velazquez" portfolio, or that the President accept their resignation. Gov. Tejera is with the opposition. Revolution is threatened, and Ciba is now in open rebellion.

MUNICIPAL FIGURES—No. 29**INSPECTOR McALLUM
CUMBERLANDS BARRED**

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February Claimed Twenty-Two Residents Who Had Passed Fifty-Five-Year Mark.

Vital statistics for the month of February, as compiled by City Clerk Baker, show a very large mortality among old people in London.

Of the 56 deaths recorded, no less than 22 were of people between the ages of 55 and 89, the greatest age which appears in the February records.

Of these 22, more than half were over 75 years of age.

Pneumonia was responsible for the death of six persons during the month, and tuberculosis is credited with five. Deaths credited to other diseases are as follows: Cancer 2, Bright's disease 1, heart failure 3, paralysis 2, typhoid fever 1, gangrene 2, appendicitis 1, meningitis 3, measles 1.

During the month two people were killed in railway accidents, and there was one case of suicide while temporarily deranged. In February, a year ago, there were 39 deaths. In January, 1907, there were 61 deaths.

The number of marriages in February was very small, only sixteen, and "happy events" having been recorded. This is 23 less than in January of this year, and 11 less than in February, 1906.

The natural increase in population of the city during February was 10, there being 16, however, 16 less births than having been 66 births against 56 deaths.

During the same month a year ago, and 26 less than during the month of January of this year.

**MANY WATERSPOUTS
MENACE BRITISH SHIP**

Whirling Liquid Pillars Charge Lines From All Sides.

New York, Feb. 28.—Hundreds of waterspouts were counted in the vicinity of Nantucket shoals yesterday by the officers of the steamer Maine which arrived today from the north, and but far up in the sky the clouds were spreading in all directions. Suddenly water spouts began to form and soon scores of the towering pillars of water were to be seen on all sides of the steamer. In many cases, the spouts collapsed before the formation was complete and the sea at their bases was churned to foam as they fell. The spouts continued to form and spread until late in the evening.

**A STIFF PUNISHMENT
FOR JOINT-KEEPERS**

Hamilton Gambling House Men Fined and Given a Term.

Hamilton, Feb. 28.—At the police court this morning the cases of the men roped-in in the Sunday morning raids on three gambling joints were disposed of. The three keepers, Wm. Buckingham, Harry Daniels and Edward Hickey, pleaded guilty to keeping common gaming houses, and were fined \$100 each and sent to jail for two months, three months extra to be added to their sentences if the fines are not paid. The punishment was more severe than was expected, and at noon a large deputation of lawyers, including Crown Attorney Washington, left for Toronto to see the Attorney-General and try to get the sentence reduced to a few days. When the cases of the 51 frequenters were called, Crown Attorney Washington announced he had been instructed by the Attorney-General's department not to prosecute, and the young men were therefore allowed to go.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

From	Arrived
New York	Reported at
Louisiana	New York
Michigan	Portland
Maltese	Queensdown
L. Manitoba	Liverpool
Bristol	St. John
Mount Temple	Bristol
Oscar II.	Copenhagen
Germania	Gibraltar
Carolla	Gibraltar
Arabia	Athens
L. Champlain	St. John
Liverpool	Liverpool

FIRE BY INCENDIARY.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 28.—In a fire believed to have been of incendiary origin, the Waldheim Company's furniture house, a five-story brick structure, on Ontario street, was destroyed last night, and John Shafer, aspen in a rooming house adjoining, was enfeebled. The property loss is \$150,000. The police are searching for a man said to have been seen in the Waldheim building before the fire.

**MANAGER M'GUIGAN IS STILL
FIRM ON TRACK ELEVATION****HALF-MILLION ADVANCE
AT CLEARING HOUSE**

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Germania	Gibraltar
Carolla	Gibraltar
Arabia	Athens
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**NOT INTERFERING
WITH MANINOBIA****Conservative Bribe Yarn Exploded by Premier.**

TRUCES IN LABOR DISPUTES

Consideration of Hon. Mr. Lemieux's Measure Resumed by the Commons.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—The Government's decision to appropriate Wednesday afternoon, hitherto reserved for private members, came into effect today, when Hon. Mr. Lemieux's labor disputes bill was further considered in committee of the whole. Some of the clauses, dealing with procedure connected with the proposed board of investigation, gave rise to a good deal of discussion on both sides of the House, and progress consequently was slow. A number of causes being allowed to stand over for readjustment. Replying to a question, the Prime Minister had an opportunity to deny categorically statements presumably circulated for election purposes that the Government had entered into any agreement with Mr. Edward Brown, leader of the Liberal party in Manitoba, or others, to grant a fraction of the area claimed by that Province.

Mr. Sir Wilfrid further denied that the Government had agreed to give to the Province of Saskatchewan territory north of the Albany River.

Replying to Mr. Lapointe, the Minister of Railways said that motor cars were under construction for the Intercolonial Railway, and were expected to be ready for use in the coming summer season.

The Minister of Justice asked that the motion to the effect that it was expedient to provide for salaries of \$2,000 per annum for eleven judges and junior judges for the county courts of British Columbia should be dropped, as it had been placed prematurely on the order paper.

The Labor Measure.

The House went into committee to further consider Mr. Lemieux's labor bill. The minister of labor read a letter from the deputy minister of justice continuing the orally given opinion that the proposed legislation was within the jurisdiction of Parliament. This opinion had been further confirmed by the Minister of Justice.

Some discussion took place on the clause providing that communications from the department with regard to the appointment of a board of investigation as employees were concerned, be sent to not less than ten of their number. It was pointed out that ten men might be selected who were not representative of all employees, and who might not have authority to act for their men.

Mr. Broussard thought that labor organizations should be favored in the bill.

Mr. Smith (Nanaimo), protested against any suggestion that trades unions should be specially recognized in the bill, pointing out that there were industries in which the majority of men were not organized.

Mr. Verville suggested that there was a possibility that employers would in some way try to use non-union men to the disadvantage of union men.

Mr. R. Smith pointed out that under the bill non-union men could not be employed to do the work of union men pending an investigation.

The Minister of Labor agreed that the settlement of trades union should be developed, but he was willing to employ together, to send notices to the representatives of both. The clause was allowed to stand.

Mr. B. L. Borden asked if any period would be put to the time in which a strike or lockout might take place after the investigation had been concluded. A report might be submitted against which one of the parties might protest very much, but no action for six, nine or twelve months, and then some trifling additional circumstances might arise which would bring on a crisis. Under such circumstances, he asked, would a new investigation be necessary?

The Minister of Labor in reply said that if new conditions were introduced, then naturally a new investigation would be necessary. The aim of trades unions was to get the backing of public opinion, and knowing that they would lose that backing if an investigation was involved in respect of trifles, they were not likely to adopt such a course of action.

Mr. Borden asked whether, in the event of a breach of settlement of a dispute, employees would be at liberty to strike, or whether they would be made another application to the board.

The Minister of Labor said that if one of the parties did not carry out the terms of the settlement, the other party would be at liberty to strike or lock-out.

Mr. Peley moved an amendment to clause 24, to the effect that any settlement arrived at by the parties during the course of its reference to the board should be binding for a year.

Mr. R. Smith (Nanaimo), objected to the amendment, on the ground that it would involve a departure from the principle of the bill. The legislation was intended to provide machinery to bring the parties together to discuss their differences. He thought they should leave the parties free to carry out the agreement.

Mr. Broussard contended that instead of forcing an agreement of the parties, the amendment would encourage them to arrive at a settlement. There was no compulsion in it.

Mr. Taylor suggested that the bill should be sent to the senate. (Laughter.)

The clause was allowed to stand, and the committee reported progress.

The House adjourned at 6 p.m.

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Still in Guelph Hospital****All Reported To Be Doing Well
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