

Our Ottawa Special

A Field Day in the House of Commons.

Clarke Wallace's Fire-Eating Utterances Create a Scene.

Supporters of the Government Repudiate Their Colleague's Statements.

And Disregard the Crack of the Party Whip.

Finance Minister Foster Vainly Attempts to Quell the Storm.

The "Faithful" Accuse Each Other of Falseness—Davis Compares Wallace to a "Dirty Little Worm"—Dawson's Amendment Concerning Wallace Decried—Twelve Conservatives Voted Against the Government.

[Special Correspondence of the ADVERTISER by Telegram.]

OTTAWA, March 21.—The liveliest sitting of this Parliament was held to-day, when a faction fight, commingled with a Government divided against itself, furnished the spiciest reading of the session. Mr. Clarke Wallace's speech at Kingston was the subject of the entire day's discussion.

On the motion to go into supply Mr. Casey rose and read from the report of the speech made by the Controller of Customs at Kingston a week ago Friday as follows: "We find to-day in the old country that brethren, the descendants of the heroes of 200 years ago, are perhaps facing difficulties of a similar character to those which their ancestors had to face in 1688—that the men of 1893 are threatened with a rule which is antagonistic to freedom there, to the liberty which they have always enjoyed as citizens of the British Empire. What is proposed is not only to shake off their allegiance to Great Britain—the bonds of love that bind them to the Empire—but to put them, far from the Empire, under an alien and hostile government. We have their (the Home Rulers) public declarations of what they would do if they obtained power—that they would never cease agitating until the last link that bound Ireland to the British Empire is severed. That is their object to-day. They are trying to take the loyal men with them, but our friends over there say they will never submit. Britain may cast them out, but if she does so she has no right to say what may be their future allegiance. Our friends in that land are preparing and have asserted their unalterable determination never to submit to that home rule which Mr. Gladstone and his Government have laid out for them. I am sure that in their efforts they will have the sympathy of the Orangemen of Canada—more than sympathy, they will have our active aid, if that active aid be necessary. We should not be worthy descendants of the heroes of 200 years ago, we would not be worthy of our ancestors of old, if we failed in our duty in that respect. I believe we are not unworthy descendants of the men who, driven from Dublin, stood at bay at Enniskillen and at Derry."

Mr. Casey said nothing more calculated to incite rebellion in Canada was ever uttered. Mr. Wallace, a member of that Administration, had incited people to armed physical resistance against the Government. He took it that physical resistance was treason, else why was the late lamented Sir Riel hanged. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wallace declared that the report quoted was correct. That was his opinion and is now, and he did not propose to take back a single word. The record of Orangemen was one of unimpeachable loyalty. In his speech he had only repeated what Lord Salisbury, when Prime Minister, said in his celebrated speech at London in May, 1892, when the Tory leader made his protest against the doctrine of passive obedience, and added that he did not believe the men of Ulster had lost their sturdy love of freedom. Mr. Wallace did not admit that he was accountable to the House for what he said on British politics. Mr. Costigan expressed opposite views in public, as he had the same right, and he reserved for himself the right to say that if the bill became law her Majesty would have no right to say what should be the future allegiance of the men of Ulster? He believed the principles of the Orange order had been betrayed by Mr. Wallace's speech. There was nothing in the Orange constitution which contemplated rebellion against her Majesty and her authority. Mr. Dawson concluded by moving an amendment as follows:

"Whereas N. Clarke Wallace, a member of this House and Controller of her Majesty's Customs, is reported by the Kingston News to have spoken as follows at a public meeting held in Kingston on March 10. (Here follows the extract given above.) And whereas the said House admitted the accuracy of said report, and, therefore, the said House declares it to be the duty of all her Majesty's subjects loyally to submit that the constitution contains within itself the means

whereby all grievances may be redressed by constitutional methods, that no changes in the law should be sought to be brought about by resort to armed resistance, civil war or other physical force, and that any attempt to depose her Majesty in any portion of her empire is unwarrantable and treasonable, and should receive the uncompromising resistance of all loyal citizens.

"That the actions of the said N. Clarke Wallace in expressing sympathy with and holding out the hope of active aid to those who threaten to levy war in Ireland against her Majesty is deserving of the severest censure at the hands of this House, and if allowed to pass unnoticed would expose Canada to the slanderous imputation of being disloyal to her Majesty, the very reverse of which is the case.

"And further it is the duty of this House promptly to repudiate said utterances of said N. Clarke Wallace, lest his political connections with Parliament and the Government, might lead the public to the erroneous conclusion that his views so expressed were shared in by this body, a conclusion which would give additional influence to such utterances, and the more endanger peace and good government throughout her Majesty's dominions."

Mr. Devlin caused a laugh by rising after a pause and saying he had waited to hear what opinion Mr. Costigan and Mr. Curran had of Mr. Wallace's utterances. They did not complain of the action of the Controller of Customs, in saying what Canada would do in threatening that Canadians would cross the water and take up arms against her Majesty and against the constitution. If Mr. Wallace crossed over to fight the Queen in her old age he would go alone. (Cheers.)

"The honorable gentleman," exclaimed Mr. Devlin, "calls himself loyal." "A rebel," interjected Dr. Landerkin. "To be loyal," continued Mr. Devlin, "one must be loyal to the constitution" (Hear, hear.) The utterances of the Controller of Customs were calculated, in Mr. Devlin's opinion, to keep Irish Catholics from going with any confidence to the Department of Customs.

Mr. Kenny (Conservative member for Halifax) characterized Mr. Wallace's conduct as injudicious and unconstitutional. He entirely disapproved of it, but as the amendment was a motion of want of confidence in the Government he could not vote for it.

Mr. Mills pointed out that many motions in amendment to supply had been adopted by the House and not viewed as motions of want of confidence. He charged Mr. Wallace with violating his oath of commission by threatening to take up arms against the imperial authority.

Mr. Foster began by suspecting the motives of the gentlemen supporting the amendment. It was a mischievous party motion for the purpose of embarrassing the Government. He charged Mr. Mills with unfairly stating that the Controller of Customs was prepared to take up arms against her Majesty. He did not threaten against her Majesty. The Minister of Finance declared that Mr. Wallace in that speech did not bind the Government, nor were they responsible for it. One of the leaders of a great party in this country had threatened to shoulder his musket and fight against the volunteers of Canada, yet no one could see a subject for a resolution in the House. Mr. Wallace had on this occasion spoken in his private capacity, and probably meant by extending active aid simply taking up subscriptions to aid the Ulster party in its warfare on home rule. He hoped the resolution would be withdrawn.

Sir Richard Cartwright said the resolution could be withdrawn if the Government repudiated the sentiments contained in Mr. Wallace's speech. The plain intention of that speech was to advocate armed resistance. The Controller of Customs clearly contemplated a hostile force of Ireland. This was a demonstration of the kind stirring up mischief against the North of Ireland, and one of them, in Canada, was endeavoring to create similar discord here. Honorable gentlemen opposite were loyal just so long as they had their own way. Sir Richard expressed the view that the solidarity of the empire and the great English-speaking nation to the south of us depended largely on the satisfactory settlement of the Irish question, and they should all hope for it instead of stirring up race and religious strife.

legiance to constituted authority. It was their first duty to keep their allegiance. He would vote for the amendment.

When Mr. Costigan resumed his seat, and it was seen that so far from regarding the amendment as a vote of want of confidence he was going to vote for it, a genuine sensation ran through the House, and the hubbub was so great that Dr. Sproule, who followed could not be heard. He opposed the amendment.

Mr. Curran, Solicitor-General, appealed to Mr. Wallace to answer Mr. McInerney's question and say he did not mean rebellion against a home rule government, it was established in Ireland with her Majesty's assent.

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Dr. Bergin (Conservative member for Stormont) did not mind Mr. Wallace's Kingston speech, but when he repeated the sentiments of that speech on the floor of the House, and threw down the torch of discord, grave consequences might ensue. Unless these sentiments were repudiated, they would be taken up by men who would take up arms against constituted authority," he said. Mr. Wallace was on his trial. Dr. Bergin, who happened to be a Roman Catholic, caused surprise by stating that the great body of Orangemen in his county had supported him fully and loyally, and in their name he repudiated the grand master's sentiments, which he declared were not shared by them. If this amendment prevailed they would be forced to face with a grave issue—an issue of race and religion. He called on the Government to say whether they were treating this as a question of want of confidence.

Mr. Foster—If this motion, which has for its sole object to sow the seeds of disunion in our ranks, passes it will not be by the aid of friends of the Government. The crack of the party whip was heard in every corner of the chamber, and it brought out Dr. Bergin's Irish pluck, who, after saying that if the amendment passed the Government would be compelled to resign, declared he would vote for the amendment. Controller of Inland Revenue Mr. Wood, of Brockville, called on his friends to vote down the amendment.

Mr. Davin began by referring to Mr. Wallace as a Minister of the Crown, and was interrupted by Mr. Jones saying that Mr. Wallace was not a Minister of the Crown. After a discussion as to what Mr. Wallace's official position was, Mr. Davin declared that his time in Ireland Mr. Wallace would have been sent to penal servitude for using such language. This matter was of special consequence to Conservatives, because Mr. Wallace was given to him as one of his leaders, and he had no confidence in a man who used such language. A representative of the Irish Protestants of Canada. He did not admire a man who acted as Mr. Wallace acted when the Jesuits' Estates Bill was before the House. At that time Mr. Wallace while urging his brother Orangemen to vote the other way.

A scene of great excitement followed this revelation. Mr. Wallace said "That assertion is absolutely false."

Mr. Speaker to Mr. Wallace—The honorable gentleman must withdraw the word "false."

Mr. Wallace—It is true.

Mr. Speaker—It is impertinent.

Mr. Davin—Does he deny it?

Mr. Wallace—I do.

Mr. Davin—I heard him address his fellow-Protestant members, and advise them to vote with the Government, saying that from his position he could not vote other than against the Government. Lord cries of "Name! name."

Mr. Davin—I heard the honorable gentleman, and some gentlemen who took his advice were left at home, and if Mr. Wallace had been a clivairone man he would have taken his political life in his hand and voted as he advised his friends to vote.

Mr. Wallace (hotly)—I say again it is absolutely untrue, and I challenge him to name one who was there. Mr. Davin—It occurred in room 46 at a meeting of Protestant Conservatives, when Sir John Macdonald instructed us how to vote on the Jesuit question. Mr. Wallace—I call on those who were there to verify the statement. Mr. Davin—How can you know how far party loyalty may carry men. This was greeted with a perfect storm of hisses and cries of "Shame!" from Mr. Davin's fellow-Ministerialists, and Mr. Davin warmly continued. "I have seen men vote to a great villainy in politics as saying what is untrue. Mr. Wallace—As you are now. Mr. Davin—I can prove what I say, but my statement is enough. (Loud cries of "No, no," from Ministerialists.) Mr. Davin grew angry at this, and exclaimed: "I am glad to hear the people know me as well and no favorably as any member of this Government."

"Crawl on their bellies" to a Cabinet Minister. He came of stock who had served and fought for the British crown, and he would not sit tamely by and approve of seditious sentiments.

Messrs. McKay, Sproule, Boyle, Cochrane and Guillet rose in succession and declared they had never heard Mr. Wallace advise any one to vote for the Government on the Jesuit estates matter in room 46 or elsewhere. Sir Adolphe Caron, Messrs. Tiedeman, Cleveland, Frechette, Denison, McMullen, Mulock, McNeill and Patterson spoke either for or against Sir Hector Langevin said he was a loyal Conservative, but he must vote against the Government on this motion. Mr. Hearn (Conservative member for Quebec West) supported the amendment and said he would not be considered unfriendly to the Government in so doing in the light of the fact that one member of the Government would also vote for it. Mr. Kenny (Conservative) announced that he had changed his mind and would vote for the amendment. The division bells for the amendment and the House divided on the amendment, which was defeated by 74 years to 105 nays—a Government majority of 31.

The following Conservatives voted for the amendment censuring Mr. Wallace: Hon. John Costigan, Solicitor-General Curran, Sir Hector Langevin, Messrs. Lepine, Bergin, Pelletier, Kenny, Adams, Davin, Hearn, McDonald (of Kings), McInerney—12. The Controller of Customs voted against the motion, also Mr. Dalton McCarthy and Col. O'Brien. The House adjourned.

The following is the division list on the motion to censure Minister Wallace for threatening to rebel if the Home Rule Bill passes the Imperial Parliament:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Allan, Bain (Wentworth), Beith, Bergin, Bernier, Borden, Bourassa, Bowers, Bowman, Brodeur, Brown, Brunau, Cartwright, Casey, Charlton, Chequette, Christie, Collier, Curran, Davidson, Davin, Dawson, Dole, Devlin, Edgar, Featherston, Flint, Forbes, Fraser, Fremont, Geoffroy, Gibson, Gilmor, Godbout, Grieve, Guay, Hearn, Innes, Kenny, Landerkin, Langer, Langevin, Laurier, Ledoux, Leprie, Lepine, Livingston, Macdonald (Kingston), McGregor, McInerney, McMillan, McMullen, Mignault, Mills (Bothwell), Monet, Mulock, Patterson (Brant), Pelletier, Perry, Proulx, Rider, Rinfret, Rowand, Sanborn, Schriver, Semple, Semerville, Sutherland, Tarte, Vaillancourt, Welsh—Total 74.

Nays—Messrs. Amyot, Bain (Solange), Barnard, Bellamy, Benoit, Bergeron, Boyle, Boye, Burnham, Calvin, Cameron, Cargill, Carignan, Carling, Carpenter, Caron, Carleton, Chesley, Cleveland, Coatsworth, Cochrane, Cockburn, Corbould, Corby, Craig, Daly, Davis, Denison, Desaulniers, Dickey, Dupont, Earle, Fairbairn, Fortin, Freche, Girouard, (Two Mounties), Grandbois, Guillet, Haggart, Hazen, Henderson, Hodgins, Hughes, Hutchins, Ingram, Ives, Jeannotte, Jones, Kaulbach, Lachapelle, Leclair, Lippe, Macdonald (Winnipeg), Macdonnell (Algonia), Mackintosh, Maclean (York), McArthur, McCarthy, McDonald (Victoria), McDougald (Pictou), McDougald (Cape Breton), McKay, McLellan, McLeod, McNeill, Madill, Mara, Marshall, Masson, Metcalf, Miller, Mills (Annapolis), Montague, Northrup, O'Brien, Oulmet, Patterson (Colechester), Patterson (Horton), Pridmore, Putnam, Reid, Robillard, Roome, Rosamond, Ross (Dundas), Ross (Lisgar), Simard, Smith (Ontario), Sproule, Stairs, Stevenson, Taylor, Temple, Tisdale, Turcotte, Tyrwhitt, Wallace, Weldon, White (Cardwell), White (Shelburne), Wilmet, Wilson, Wood (Barkville), Wood (Westmoreland)—Total 105.

REDUCED TO RUINS.

A Very Disastrous Mill Fire in Litchfield.

Flames Supplemented by an Explosion, Causing Over \$1,000,000 Damage—Other Conflagrations.

LOSS OVER \$1,500,000. LITCHFIELD, Ill., March 21.—At 3:30 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the big Keeler flouring mill in this place, and in less than twenty minutes the flames were beyond control. A terrible explosion, caused by flour dust, also occurred, and the immense structure was blown to fragments. John Gorrie, head millwright, living at Waterloo, N. Y., was instantly killed and several others seriously injured. The explosion wrecked nearly every business place in the village. Many persons were badly hurt by falling bricks and timbers. Damage to mill \$1,000,000, and to other property over \$500,000. The shock was felt in the adjoining villages of Clyde, Butler, Gillespie and Hillsboro. The large elevator standing immediately across the Walabach track west of the mill, containing 250,000 bushels of wheat, was burned to the ground. Ten or twelve cars of wheat standing on the house track were reduced to ashes. A number of serious but not necessarily fatal accidents are reported. The mill was the property of Keeler Bros., of St. Louis. The capacity of the mill was 2,000 barrels of flour per day, and it employed 150 men. Insurance on the mill, elevator and contents about \$350,000.

The following is a corrected list of the injured: Mrs. H. V. Hodges, leg broken; Mrs. P. Lynch, face and head cut; Thos. Donohue, head cut and bruised; Mrs. Henry Steigle, arm crushed; Mrs. Levi Hussey, arm cut; D. P. Greenwald, face and head cut; Andrew Duncan, head cut; Joseph Neuberger, head cut and bruised; John Kaveney, head and face cut. Many others were slightly hurt.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The Hoag Manufacturing Block, occupied by a number of small concerns, was destroyed by fire to-night; loss \$80,000.

NORTH GALVESTON, TEX., March 21.—The wonderful yields of the soil of this region are almost incredible. Not unfrequently two crops of pears and from two to five of vegetables are raised in one year. These fruit-growing and farming lands, together with the magnificent manufacturing resources near at hand, are fast making North Galveston the industrial city of the Gulf.

J. E. Adkins, the enterprising jeweler of the East End, has leased that attractive store at the corner of Dundas and Elizabeth streets, and will soon have it nicely stocked.

"Oh, to Think of It!"

Sir Charles Tupper May Surrender His Sinecure.

Queen Victoria Starts on Her Journey to Italy.

British Jingoos Show to Disadvantage in the House.

The Squire Said to Have Left the Jersey Lily \$200,000 a Year—Charles De Lesseps and Ex-Minister Balthus Accused of Corruption and Sentenced—Military Activity on China's Western Frontier—Bomb-Throwing in Rome.

Bomb-Throwing in Rome.

ROME, March 21.—Six bombs were thrown in this city to-day. General alarm is felt.

Shot the Mayor of Moscow.

MOSCOW, March 21.—The mayor of Moscow was shot to-day by a man named Adrianoff and died shortly afterwards. Adrianoff was arrested. A political motive is supposed to have prompted the deed.

Trouble Anticipated.

BANGKOK, March 21.—The Siamese Government has rejected the proposals of the French Government for the settlement of the Mekong frontier question. Serious trouble is apprehended.

Military Activity on the Chinese Frontier.

SHANGHAI, March 21.—The Chinese Government has dispatched 15,000 repeating rifles to the troops on the western frontier in the vicinity of the Pamirs. Numerous drill instructors accompany the transports.

Mrs. Langtry and the Squire.

NEW YORK, March 21.—A special from Nice affirms that Mrs. Langtry heard the news of the death of Abingdon Baird during a Mediterranean cruise in the yacht White Lady. She immediately hastened to Nice, and thence started for England. It is said Baird has left her \$200,000 a year with the whole of his racing stud and his magnificent establishment at Newmarket.

Serious Charge Against an M. P.

BELFAST, March 21.—The trial of Samuel Wesley De Cobain, formerly Conservative member of Parliament for the east division of Belfast, began to-day here. De Cobain is charged with unnatural crimes. The two accusations against him involve five persons besides himself. De Cobain pleads innocence, and appears to be non-chalant, if not indifferent, in regard to the proceedings.

The trial resulted in the conviction of De Cobain, who was sentenced to one year at hard labor. The sentence was received with general approval.

The Queen Starts for Italy.

LONDON, March 21.—Queen Victoria started from Portsmouth this morning on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert on her way to Italy, where she will spend the spring season at the Villa Palmieri, near Florence. Large crowds assembled to witness the departure of her Majesty, who was heartily cheered as the vessel departed. The shipping in the harbor displayed flags, and the sailors cheered the Victoria and Albert as the royal yacht passed out to sea escorted by the British cruiser Indefatigable and gunboat Sengul.

Convicted of Corruption.

PARIS, March 21.—Charles de Lesseps, accused of corrupting ex-Minister of Public Works Balthus to support the Panama Lottery Bonds Bill, has been found guilty by the jury. Balthus, who confessed his guilt, has also been found guilty, and Blondin, who acted as go-between in the bribery of Balthus, has also been found guilty. All the other defendants are acquitted.

The court sentenced M. Balthus to imprisonment for five years, to pay a fine of 750,000 francs and to the loss of civil rights; M. Blondin two years' imprisonment; Charles De Lesseps, imprisonment for one year. All the convicted prisoners to pay costs of the proceedings. The sentences of Charles De Lesseps and Blondin were made comparatively light on the ground of extenuating circumstances. De Lesseps' one year is to run concurrently with the five years' sentence already imposed on him.

Sir Charles Tupper May Resign.

LONDON, March 21.—Sir Charles Tupper, it is stated, has no intention of going to Canada at present. However, there is a possibility the High Commissioner may be sent to the office. In certain circles here it is generally understood that Sir Charles Tupper will step down and out, if under the existing circumstances the draft of the French treaty is rejected by the Canadian Parliament. Though from reports received here Mr. Foster declared in the House that he objected to certain clauses of the treaty, yet no official news of this declaration has reached the British plenipotentiaries or the British Government from Canada since, as Sir Charles Tupper declares, on approval from Ottawa, the treaty was signed.

Jingoism at a Discount.

LONDON, March 21.—In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Wm. Johnston, Conservative M. P. for South Belfast, asked Chief Secretary Morley whether it was true that the Government was hiring m'ls in Ulster to accommodate troops, 2,000 of whom are going to the province, and what was the reason for these precautions. Irish National members derisively cheered the speaker, who, according to rule, is pledged, in the event of home rule, to take the field with a Bible in one hand and a rifle in the other, but is looked upon as more amusing than dangerous. Chief Secretary Morley replied that he would give the reasons asked for by the honorable member when he knew the statements made by the member to be true, but the fact was they were entirely untrue. (Laughter.)

Mr. T. Gibson Bowles, Conservative, called attention to the subject of the Bering Sea arbitration. He urged that it involved the question of the freedom of the high seas, and such a question ought not, he contended, to be submitted to arbitration.

COUGHS and COLDS.

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, etc., try Tolu, Tar and Tamarack. One bottle will usually cure the most distressing cough. Sold in 25c. bottles by all druggists.

tion. England, Mr. Bowles continued, never succeeded under arbitration, because England had not a single friend among European powers. In view of the decision in the Alabama controversy and the San Juan and Delagoa Bay disputes, no satisfactory result could be expected from the Bering Sea arbitration. There were advantages in war, as leading usually to a lasting settlement, and war usually left sentiments of mutual respect between the combatants. If the country was unable to protect the high seas, and had to coerce a great colony on such a matter, all the dispatches the foreign office could issue would not hide the fact that the greatness of England had gone. Sir Edward Gray replied that the remarks of the honorable member were singularly inopportune, seeing that the arbitration relating to Bering Sea was now proceeding. Sir Edward deprecated further discussion. (Hear, hear.) Mr. W. A. Hunter, Liberal, said that the remarks of the honorable member from King's Lynn contained a reflection upon Lord Salisbury for having agreed to arbitrate the Bering Sea issue. Lord Salisbury was always strong, power and scandalously strong in dealing with a weak one. These remarks of Mr. Hunter were evidently not relished by the Conservatives and the subject was dropped.

THE TELEAUTOGRAPH.

Success of the Machine That Transmits Handwriting by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 21.—A number of newspaper men and invited guests witnessed an exhibition of Prof. Elias Gray's teleautograph this afternoon. The teleautograph enables one to transmit instantaneously by wire a fac-simile of his handwriting to a distance. An ordinary pen or pencil is employed. As it moves, a pen at the other end of the line moves simultaneously and forms the words and letters in precisely the same way. Whatever is written by one end of this line is reproduced in fac-simile at the other end. The tests this afternoon were entirely satisfactory. Musical notation and stenographic characters were transmitted with equal fidelity. The tests were made through artificial resistances, representing many hundred miles of wire. It is expected that the teleautograph will be generally used as an adjunct to the telephone and for business purposes generally where private wires are employed.

For Woman Suffrage.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 21.—By a vote of 31 to 19 the Senate to-day passed the Senate bill extending full suffrage at all elections in Minnesota to women.

Frightful Effects of a Boiler Explosion.

ROME, Ia., March 21.—At a sawmill seven miles north of here, by the explosion of a boiler which was allowed to run out of water, four men were killed and two fatally injured. Several others were severely wounded and the mill wrecked.

Sudden Death in Guelph.

GUELPH, March 21.—Elder James Kilgour, aged 81, died suddenly to-night of heart disease while sitting on a chair. Mr. Kilgour was a member of the Disciples of Christ, and was favorably known in the city and surrounding country.

Their Last Game.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 21.—Last evening, in an alley known as "Eagle Nest," Scott Jones, a white roustabout, and his colored mistress were shot and instantly killed by Louis Kennade, a white bartender. The trouble originated over a game of cards. The murderer was arrested.

A Negro Sold by Auction.

MEXICO, March 21.—George Harding (colored), 35 years of age, able-bodied and a convicted vagrant, was sold to the highest bidder to-day. He had failed to earn \$5 in the past eight months. The services of the prisoner for six months were knocked down for \$19. If there is anything left of the money after paying the legal costs it goes to the negro.

Barkeepers Behind the Bars.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., March 21.—During last night Governor Lowell ordered the arrest of all violators of the prohibition laws. By 6 o'clock this morning 30 saloon keepers were behind the bars of the county jail, arrested on counts ranging in number from 10 to 35, and if the minimum penalty is applied for each count, it will require a small fortune for each man to obtain his liberty. It is a move initiated by the temperance people of Fort Scott to suppress the sale of liquor which has been legalized by the municipal authorities for the past month.



Cannot always rely upon help, that is the trouble. C. W. C. is always reliable, storm or sun shine. To induce every housekeeper to test the BART. COTTAM Compound we sell twenty-one cent packages of BART. COTTAM's Compound and one pound tin of BART. COTTAM's Baking Powder and one pound tin of BART. COTTAM's Mustard for \$2. These articles we guarantee good, and at regular price or no sale. To every purchaser we GIVE A WASHING MACHINE. well-made and durable, worth \$3. The best in the market, having many advantages over others. Send for circular. BART. COTTAM, 464 Talbot Street, City.