VOL. XXIX., NO. 127.

Indications of a Prussian Cabinet Crisis

In Connection With the Primary Education Bill.

Four Million Marks Needed to Pay the Kaiser's Debts.

A Breezy Debate in the British Hous

To Pay the Kaiser's Debts. Berlin, March 17.—The Nede Preussiche Zeitung states that a loan of 40,000,

000 marks has been raised to clear off the debts of Kaiser William, who has shown great extravagance in the maintenance of the royal household. The Deming Slaughter. LIVERPOOL, March 18 .- The post-mortem

murdered by Deming took place to-day murdered by Deming took place to-day. After the relatives had identified the bodies the funerals took place. A vast crowd followed the hearses to the parish cemetery, where the interments took place. The boxes shipped by Deming have been found at Plymouth. They contain a quantity of women's and children's clothing covered with bloot.

A Maybrick Witness Dead. LONDON, March 18 .- Dr. Tidy, the eminent analyst for the Government, who testified for the prosecution in the case against Mrs. Maybrick in the trial for poisoning her husband, is dead. The testimony of Dr. Iidy as to the nature of the poison ad-ministered and the effects as shown in the ministered and the effects as shown in the analysis of the stomach and other organs had a great deal to do with securing the conviction, and his death removes an im-portant if not essential witness in case the Home Office should see fit to reopen the ease for investigation.

A Puzzler. St. Petersburg, March 18 .- One of the singular results of the Russian famine, and one which is puzzling the economists for an one which is puzzling the economists for an explanation, is the enormous increase in the number of marriages in the afflicted districts. The theory most commonly advanced to account for this matrimonial increase is that the fees charged by the priests for performing marriages have been greatly lessened. The priests find it more difficult to get a living than in bountiful seasons, and have accordingly reduced their rates, so as to bring marriage, so to speak, within the means of the humblest citizen. Formerly the regular charge was 5 roubles. It is the regular charge was 5 roubles. It is now 50 kopecks, and the various attendant xpense have also been curtailed. Persons who have been contemplating marriage at

novel mode in which the estimates had been presented to the committee, and said that the Government had resorted to subterfuges in making its financial statements so that the large measure of expenditure might be concealed.

This accusation was reiterated by other Gladstonians and brought Sir John Gorst, Financial Secretary to the Treasury to the Treasury.

lenied that the Government had tried to

hampton), moved that the committee rise and report progress. This motion was lost by a vote of 175 to 114. Sir William Harcourt gave notice of a

motion to refer the civil service estimate back to the Commons Public Account Committee.

Mr. Labouchere said that what he and

Mr. Labouchere said that what he and his friends wanted to know was the date of the coming dissolution. It was certain that the Government was on its last legs—(cheers and laughter from the Opposition)—and it would be a relief to the country to have it know exactly how much longer the agony was to last. He would move that the chairman leave the chair.

Mr. Balfour, before the motion was put, replied that he knew no more than did Mr. Labouchere of the date on which Parliament would be dissolved. The Government saw no reason why it should abandon a examinations of the women and children the

> London, March 18.-In the House of LONDON, March 18.—In the House of Commons to-day, replying to a question regarding the appointment of Michael Herbert to be first accretary of British Legation at Washington, which appointent is alleged to have caused considerable discontent in diplomatic circles, Mr. Lowther denied that Herbert had been appointed over the heads of ten second server. pointed over the heads of ten second secr taries; he had been appointed over the

TERSE TELEGRAMS.

The next Havana tobacco crop will be the largest ever harvested.

The Massachusetts House rejected the Anti-cigarette bill by a vote of 73 to 113.

Secretary Blaine is reported to be better He was able to leave his room Friday fo the first time since he was taken ill. President Harrison has nominated Chas. H. Aldrich, of Illinois, to be Solicitor-General vice Wm. H. Taft, resigned.

No reply to the President's note of the 6th inst. in regard to a modus vivendi has yet been received at Washington from Lord Salisbury.

Financial Secretary to the Treasury, to his feet in the Government's defense. He denied that the Government had tried to becloud the full significance of any of its methods, and said it was ready at all times to have its way scrutinized under the most searching light of Opposition criticism. The object of the honorable gentleman (Sir W. Harcourt) seemed to be to take the Government by surprise by laying unexpected traps for it. Sir John Gorst's speech was received with cries of "Oh, oh" and derisive cheers from the Opposion.

Sir Wm. Harcourt reiterated his accusations, and was answered by Mr. Goschen and Sir John Gorst.

Mr. Henry Hartley Fowler (Wolverhampton), moved that the committee riso

saw no reason why it should abandon single line of its programme.

Mr. Labouchere's motion was lost withou

Dominion Parliament

London's Election Case Before the House.

A NEW COLORED CICERO.

Douglass Names as His

Successor.

ee people for more than a century. He a graduate of Harvard University, and 1888 was one of the spell-binders of the epublican National Committee and

Republican National Committee and stumped the doubtful States in company with Frederick Douglass. He has contributed a large number of political articles for the newspapers, and is looked upon as a powerful speaker and forcible writer. His colored friends expect much from him in the near future, especially in the approaching Presidential campaign.

But the Tory Bosses Decide to Delay Inquiry,

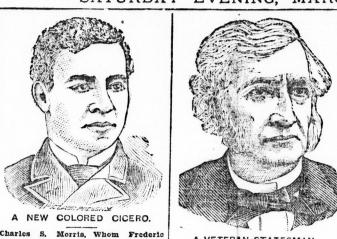
In Spite of Precedents for Making it a Question of Privilege.

[Special to the ADVERTISER.] OTTAWA, Ont., March 18.—It the House to-day Mr. Lister brought up the London election case. He moved, seconded by Mr.

yet been received at Washington from Lord Salisbury.

The March report of the United States Department of Agriculture, just issued, hows that the production of cotton of the world exceeded the consumption more than 1,500,000 bales in 1890. The Liverpool price is reduced from 6 1-16d. in January, 1890, to 4\frac{1}{2}d. in 1891.

Michael Schwiesthal, private banker.



A VETERAN STATESMAN.

Frederick Douglass, the colored leader and orator, declares that he has found a young man upon whom the mantle of his influence is destined to fall. This coming Cicero of the Afro-Americans is Charles S. Morris, formerly of Louisville, Ky., now of New York city, who, in the opinion of Mr. Douglass, is one of the most brilliant orators of the country. The young Kentuckian was born just after the war, and was recently appointed an inspector of immigration at the port of New York. He is a descendant of Robert Morris, of revolutionary fame, and his family have been free people for more than a century. He

A VETERAN STATESMAN.

Justin S. Morrill. Vormont's Octogenarian Scantor, Passing Away in Washington.

Senator Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, United States, contracted a slight cold in Washington about ten days ago. Despite this, however, he went to the Senate Chamber every day, and the 10th inst., the day of the bizzard. This exposure changed his case into an attack of acute pulmonary congestion from which he cannot recover. He is now the oldest member of the Senate in continuous service, and with the exception of John Sherman no Senator dates his first entry into that body to so early a year. Justin S. Morill, who took his seat as United States Senator March 4, 1867, and has four times been re-elected to the same position, was born at Strafford, Vermont, has four times been re-elected to the same position, was born at Straford, Vernout, April 14, 1810. His present residence is at the same place. He received an academic education, but preferring business to professional life followed the occupation of merchant for a time. Subsequently he gave his attention to agriculture. In 1855 he was elected to the House of Representatives at Washington, of which he continued a member till 1867. During a great part of that long period he was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He took a leading part in the financial and economical legislation of the period, and was the cal legislation of the period, and was the father of the Tarill Bill in 1861. Senator Morrill is in a position to write a 49 years view of the American Congress, but he will pass away without neglected, and the will pass away without producing such a work as a first hand portrait of a great era in

WHERE WAS DOUGLAS?

Progress of the Heslop Murder Trial.

on the Night of the Tragedy.

HAMILTON, March 18 .- The Heslop trial

Alicinal Schwiesthal, private banker, Chicego, has failed with liabilities \$380.

Cont Zedliz Von Trutschler resigned is efficient the commission of the comments of the comme How River the North Treatment of the Control of the

Douglas accompanied him as far as the Suspension bridge and returned to Lewiston the same day; also rememier to have seen George Douglas and Nedls Douglas at funerals in Lewiston on Tuesday and Thursday in the week following that in which Nellis Douglas went to Canada.

that in which Nellis Douglas went to Canada.

Claus' evidence was largely identical with that of Nellis Douglas', and in cross-examination witness changed his evidence in two or three slight particulars only.

Lydia Cusick, of Tonawanda, gave evidence, principally corroborative of that given by the two previous witnesses, Nellis Douglas and Cleus.

A large number of witnesses were examined to show that Douglas was in Lewiston, New York, at the time he was reported to be taking part in the Heslop tragedy.

uggestions Made by the Ontario Com-missioners to Remedy the Evil.

[Special to the ADVERTISER.]
TORONTO, March 18.—In the Legislative
Assembly to-day Mr. Gibson (Hamilton)
presented the first portion of the report of
the commissioners appointed in November,
1890, to collect information upon the game
and fish of the Province of Ontario. The 1890, to collect information upon the game and fish of the Province of Ontario. The evidence has not yet been printed, but will be distributed as soon as it is. The report when completed will be a large and handsome volume, copiously illustrated. The objects in presenting the first portion containing the recommendations of the commissioners was in view of legislation which the Government intends to introduce this session, based on those tion which the Government intends to introduce this session, based on those receimendations. The answers received by the convulsioners to questions sent out. y the commissioners to questions sent out work. by the commissioners to questions sent out by them, and the evidence heard from witnesses who appeared before them to give evidence, point to a state of affairs which, as far as the game and fish of the Province is concerned, is most alarming. In some counties in the Province the deer are almost extinct, and the commissioners recommend that deer killing be entirely prohibited for a period of five years in the counties south and west of the northern counties south and west of the northern coundaries of the counties of Bruce, Grey and Simcoc, as far routh as the Severn and the eastern boundary of Ontario. They recommend: 1. That the present open season from Oct. 15 to Nov. 25 be short-

season from Oct. 15 to Nov. 25 be shortened five days so as to be from Oct. 15 to Nov. 20; 2. That hunting of deer with hounds shall only be lawful from Nov. 1 to 15 inclusive in each year. With regard to the shooting of deer in Ontario by foreign sportsmen, they recommend that a permit should be obtained and a fee paid for the privilege; also that all dogs found running deer out of season should be allowed to be killed at sight. An efficient force of game wardens would curtail wanton slaughter. The commissioners are unanimously of the opinion

The Grievances of Canadian

No Settlement Reached in the Case of the G. T. R.

the Strike from Extending East-

[Press Dispatch.]
TORONTO, Ont., March 18.—The delegates from the Grand Trunk trainmen who have been in Montreal holding a conference with the officials of the G. T. R., have resultant reaching a solution of the reported to be taking part in the Army reported to be taking a session Samuel Gooseyand Geo. Douglas, who turned Queen's evidence, sat just behind the chairs of Mr. Crera and Mr. Caresallen, counsel for the Crown, and gave the lawyers pointers for cross-examination of witnesses called for defense, all of whom were Indians. The majority of the witnesses for defense have majority of the witnesses.

A Montreal telegram says: "The demand on the Grand Trunk is that eight hours shall constitute a day's work, for which every conductor shall be paid \$3 per day, and every trainman \$1.75 per day. The company offered an increase, but not on the lines proposed, and the trainmen summoned the heads of their respective orders to come here.

on the lines proposed, and the trainmen summoned the heads of their respective orders to come here.

THE C. P. R. STRIKE.

MONTREAL, Que., March 18.—Mr. T. Shaughnessy, vice-president of the Canadan Pacific Railway, says: "The company's efficers have the greatest possible faith in the men on the eastern lines with whom a satisfactory adjustment was made a short time ago, and who have given no indication whatever of any dissatishection."

THE G. T. R. TRAIMEN SIDE.

MONTREAL, March 18.—Speaking of the situation on the G. T. R., Mr. Wainwright, general superintendent, said the situation remained unchanged. The men had the company's ultimatum and were evidently considering it. The men on their side deny the company's ragument that the line has not been paying as large dividends as former years. They assert the increase in the carnings of the read for the last month amount to from \$30,000 to \$50,000 to \$ remained unchanged. The men had the company's ultimatum and were evidently considering it. The men on their side deny the company's argument that the fine has not been paying as large dividends as former years. They assert the increase in the earnings of the read for the last month amount to from \$30,000 to \$50,000 per week, and they invist on this as one reason for their demand for higher pay. Local passenger conductors on the read only receive \$65.82 per month, and between Toronto and Hamilton passenger conductors get as low as \$60 for working heavier ors get as low as \$60 for working heavier trains than those of the Michigan Central,

LARGE NOTES.

The molders employed in Chown & Cunningham's stove roundry, Kingston, Ont., have refused to return to work under certain new regulations.

About 40 train hands left Toronto for the scene of trouble on the Canadian Pacific at Winnipeg Friday night.

THE SALARY OUESTION. Application from the Fire Brigade Call Men-The London Scuth School Fund.

Ald. Yates (chairman), Mayor Spencer, Ald. Jeffery, Leonard, Judd and Dreaney and City Treasurer Pope attended yesterday afternoon's meeting of No. 1 Committee. R. J. Kearney applied to have his lease of

PERFUMES TOOTH BRUSHES.

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE

Chemists and Druggists, 256 DUNDAS STREET.

MAN AND HORSE.

Professor Gleason Masters the Biting Pacer "Tommy O."

A Gallant Struggle-The Professor De-nounces Tail "Docking"-To-day's Performances.

A large crowd, including many ladies, saw Protessor Gleason's performance last night at the Queen's Avenue Rink. The exhibition was during and skillful, sometimes amusing and always entertaining. In addition the spectators received a good deal of the form of the spectators received a good deal of the form of the spectators received.

ud the reserved seats portion will be kept

for ladies and their escorts.

New York, March 18.—Dun, Wiman & o.'s weekly review of trade says: Storms, ad weather and bad roads have much re-