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# The World.

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EIGHTEENTH YEAR

TWELVE PAGES-SATURDAY MORNING JUNE 5 1897-TWELVE PAGES

ONE CENT

## THE ALASKA BOUNDARY

### Was the First Topic Brought Up Yesterday.

### THEN THE TARIFF CAME ON

### And the Duty on Corn for Distillation Was Discussed.

### Mr. Foster Fought Again at the Controller of Customs Again East Mr. Peterson Reverted to Finally the Item Stood Wheat and Flour, Copyright and Coal Oil All Came in for Oratory, and the Back Benches as Well as Those in Front Were Heard From—Fairly Good Press Made.

Ottawa, June 4.—(Special.)—Sir Charles Tupper brought up the matter of the Alaska boundary at the opening of the House this afternoon. He said that the United States Senate had made important changes in the convention for the delimitation of the boundary, he had felt it necessary to get the very best opinion on the subject. Major-General Cameron, who was formerly deputy secretary of the Imperial authorities, reported on the question of the boundary, had communicated his opinions to Sir Charles Tupper, and he would hand these to the Minister of the Interior with the documents that he should have all the documents printed for the information of the House.

Mr. Sifton expressed his obligations to the Opposition leader for calling his attention to the bill. He admitted the information handed to him. He admitted the subject was one of great importance. There was a large number of opinion between the British and American contentions. The settlement of the large silver lodes in the Yukon valley gold mines in that locality. He promised to have the information printed for the use of the House.

### The House went into Committee of Ways and Means.

The item of Indian corn for distillation, 7 1/2 cents per bushel, was taken up. Mr. Foster suggested that the general discussion of the corn question should be deferred until the morning. The Opposition to move an amendment. Mr. Fielding assented to this suggestion.

Mr. Foster asked if the Controller had telegraphed any instructions to Collectors to govern the importation of corn for distillation. Mr. Peterson replied in the negative. Mr. Foster again strongly condemned the Government for their neglect. There might be great loss of revenue as a result of their carelessness.

Mr. Fielding said there was no danger of loss of revenue. The excise duties on large quantities would effectively prevent the loss of revenue. Mr. Foster contended that this would not be the case, unless the greater care were taken there would be serious loss of revenue. It seemed to him that the Controller, in this matter, had shown either incapacity or neglect.

Mr. Taylor mentioned the case of a Canadian merchant living along the frontier buying corn from American Canadian farmers, mixing together, and then selling to a distiller. In a case of this kind, the Canadian farmer would not get the full price for his corn. Mr. Peterson replied that he would count upon the merchant to assist the department. If he caught anyone dealing in the revenue in such a manner he would like to get his fingers upon him.

Mr. Peterson resumed. Mr. Foster's attack upon himself. When corn for distillation purposes was put on the list it took the Minister, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, two months and three days to get the list ready. He believed that the clause difficulties might arise, and thought it was possible that it might be made clearer.

Sir Charles Tupper said that in view of the last statement the item should be allowed to stand. He believed that the Government looked into the matter they would come to the conclusion that the difficulties in the way were great and it would be better to leave the duty on corn.

Mr. Davies suggested that the difficulty might be got over by requiring the distiller to pay the duty on all imported corn, as it would be readily distinguished by the excise officers from the Canadian-grown article.

Mr. Taylor challenged the latter's statement. He offered to bring down to the House three samples of corn and would guarantee that no member on either side would venture to stake his opinion as to which was Canadian and which American.

Mr. Wallace pointed out that at the standard rate of three gallons of spirits to a bushel of corn, it would not take more than a million and a half bushels to make all the whiskey turned out by the four million gallons distilled in Canada. The Counties of Essex and Kent would, therefore, produce four times the quantity required for distillation in Canada. The Controller read from a departmental report that since the quantity went into effect there had been imported for distillation 22 bushels of Canadian corn, 8487 in Belleville and 10,507 in Prescott.

After some further discussion it was decided to allow the item to stand.

### Wheat and Flour.

Then the wheat, 12 cents per bushel, and flour, 60 cents per barrel, were reached. Mr. Rutherford (Liberal, Macdonald) charged that the duty on wheat and flour was simply to the benefit of the Lake of the Woods Company, the Ogilvie Milling Company and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. These firms controlled the market, purchased a whole season's supply of wheat at low prices, and then put up the price, and the smaller millers, who could not afford to buy large stocks ahead. These firms had not even raised all over the country to get signatures to a petition. The House did not want the duty.

who had buyers all over Manitoba, from the very opening of the market; besides there was the fact that since the imposition of the duty, flour from Manitoba and Ontario wheat had gone into the Maritime Provinces to the extent of a couple million barrels yearly. Without the duty this would all come from the States.

Mr. Fielding thought the disposition of the farmers who met the Tariff Commission in Winnipeg—and he paid them a high compliment was that there should be tariff reductions, and they would not complain if to effect this it became necessary to make a reduction in the duty on wheat. But the tariff was a matter of compromise all round, and so the duty was not abolished.

### Faith, Hope and Charity.

Dr. Roche (Conservative, Marquette) thought the Manitoba farmers would feel gratified at the tariff the Finance Minister had lavished on them, for that was about all they got from him (Laughter). As to whether those delegates whose expenses were paid by the Government were independent agriculturists of the province, the House would gather from the observations of one of them that "for the first year the Manitoba farmer lived on faith, the second on hope, and the third on charity." It was not true that the Manitoba farmer wanted the duty taken off wheat and flour; he had too intelligent an appreciation of the value of the home market.

### Bank Note Contract.

During the hour after recess reserved for private bills, Mr. Bennett took up the debate on the bill to incorporate the American Bank Note Company and urged that it be withdrawn to have the name changed. He raised also the question as to the printing of the Jubilee stamps.

The Postmaster-General assured him they were being printed in Ottawa. The engraving, he intimated, had been done abroad, but it really only amounted to about three weeks' work for one man. The manager informed him that henceforth the engraving of notes for the large number of Canadian banks would be done in Canada.

Mr. Bennett suggested to Mr. Belcourt the propriety of subsequently changing the name of the company, and with that the bill received its third reading.

### Total Readings.

The following bills were then read a third time and passed: Respecting the Montreal Bridge Company—Mr. Prefontaine. Respecting the Central Safe Deposit Company—Mr. Gibson. To incorporate La Mutuelle Generale Canadienne—Mr. Madore. To incorporate the Manitoba and Pacific Railway Company—Mr. Douglas. Respecting the Grand Central Railway Company—Mr. McEwen. To receive the charter of the Saskatchewan Railway and Mining Company—Mr. Lount. Respecting the Quebec, Montmorency and St. Lawrence Railway Company—Mr. Langlois.

### Copyright Question.

The House resumed consideration of the tariff. On the book duty, Mr. J. Ross Robertson called attention to the present condition of the copyright question. He urged that the Liberal party, some of whose leaders when in Opposition had stood by the printers and publishers of Canada in this matter of copyright, would not desert them now in their hour of need. He spoke warmly of the support given by Sir John Thompson to the printing trades, Sir John Thompson to the printer, and the Canadian Parliament to the printer. He urged the Government to grapple with this question during recess and bring down a bill next session.

Mr. Fielding agreed that the question was a complicated one. He was inclined to think this was one of the subjects that would receive the attention of the Prime Minister in England, and he hoped before next session a clearer understanding on this question would have been reached.

Mr. Robertson then called attention to the lack of earnestness in Item 122, governing the importation of works of fiction in loose sheets, datable at 20 per cent. His objection was that the Finance Minister, who amended the section so as to include loose sheets.

Mr. Robertson asked if Canadian importers of foreign reprints of British copyright works were exempt from penalties by the Customs duties of 1842, not under any Canadian Act. Mr. Fielding replied that if the importers found themselves liable to penalties it would be under the Imperial Act. The Customs Department did not assume any responsibility in the matter and was not now collecting the royalty.

Mr. Martin pressed for an increase in duty on novels. The item as amended passed.

### Oil Paintings.

Item 123—advertising and printing matter, 15 cents per lb. Mr. Erb urged that oil paintings, which are free, should be made dutiable. His cheap reprints, under this particular item, were not dutiable.

Mr. Fielding said that oil paintings were of an educational value, and when brought into the country were only for a private individual alone. For that reason they were put on the free list. Mr. Oliver supported Mr. Erb's views. Mr. Rogers rose to do likewise, and was pulled down by a member.

The item then passed.

### Coal Oil.

Item 108—Oils, coal and kerosene, five cents per gallon; Mr. Richardson moved.

## OUR BILL AT A DISADVANTAGE.

### It Cost the Life of Two Men Besides the Victim.

### THE MILITARY CALLED OUT,

### But the Mob Got the Upper Hand and Broke the Jail.

### "Click" Mitchell, a Notorious Negro, Had Committed an Outrage, for Which He Was Brought into Court, Pleaded Guilty, and Was Sentenced to Twenty Years in Prison—The Mob Claimed for His Release, Broke the Jail and Handed the Culprit to a Three-Two Men Shot Dead by the Soldiers.

Urbana, Ohio, June 4.—Recently Mrs. Eliza Gahmer, the widow of the late publisher of The Urbana Democrat, was criminally assaulted by Charles Mitchell, alias "Click" Mitchell, a notorious negro. He was arraigned last Wednesday, but his victim was too ill to appear in court.

In default of \$1000 bail, Mitchell was locked up in the city prison, but, on account of the feeling, was removed to the County Jail the same night for safe keeping. That night the jail was held back by the sheriff's posse and the local company of the Ohio National Guard.

Last night the situation was more threatening than ever, and Governor Burdett was called on for assistance, but he at first refused to order the militia from any other place here, as he believed the negro could be taken to the jail in safety. Later, however, he consented to call on Springfield for help. The grand jury was impeached yesterday and Mitchell was indicted for criminal assault. Then the crowd threw out the trail by bringing Mitchell into court in a soldier's uniform. Mitchell was sentenced to the limit of 20 years.

### Mitchell Pleaded Guilty.

The trial lasted only few moments, and Mitchell wanted to get to the Penitentiary at Columbus quick, but when the carriage drove up to the jail, the crowd rushed in to get Mitchell and lynch him. The sheriff remained fortified in the jail with no attempt to disperse the militia patrolled about the grounds.

The crowd around the jail was howling and the sheriff, being determined to secure him, it had crowded in the jail yard, and was making for the jail.

### The Mob Kicked.

The noise had subsided, the demonstration was less pronounced, and fully half an hour had elapsed from the time the order was given, when the roaring of musketry was heard; volley after volley was fired, until as many as 20 shots were sent into the crowd. There was a general rush from the jail yard, but the crowd again returned.

The volleys resulted in Harry Bell of this city being shot through the head and killed instantly, a young man named Higgins was shot through the body and killed instantly, Dennis Quincey of Urbana was shot in the right foot, Dr. Charles Thompson of North Lewisburg received a slight wound on the forehead, Wesley Bowen of Cable shot in hip and wounded seriously, Ray Dickerson, hitting near the eye, was shot in the shoulder; May McClure of Urbana was shot through the muscle of the right arm; one He was injured standing on the street, received a slight wound in the face, and John Wank was shot in the foot.

After the firing, and owing to the absolute refusal of the people to disperse, the militia were ordered to Springfield, ordering Company H of the Third Infantry to come to Urbana at once.

### Springfield Troops Arrive.

The Springfield troops arrived at 7:30 a.m., and immediately marched to the court house. Angry citizens, who were incensed over the killing of their countrymen by the militia, were further irritated by the appearance of more troops.

Crowds gathered along the streets and greeted the soldiers with hootings and all sorts of insulting remarks. Next mud balls began to be thrown at the soldiers. The fever of excitement raged more and more fiercely. Women appeared on the streets in large numbers, and their presence seemed to be an incentive to the mob to avenge in some manner the outrage to Mrs. Gahmer. The excitement was growing so fast that another clash between the troops and citizens seemed inevitable.

In this emergency, Mayor Ganson took the responsibility of ordering the Springfield company to return to the depot. The order was obeyed. No sooner did the crowd perceive this apparent retreat by the soldiers than their fierce demand for the blood of Mitchell grew stronger, and a determined attack was made on the jail. A rush was made for the side door, and it was kicked down in short order. The angry crowd rushed into the jail. There were plenty of sledge hammers, chisels and other tools in the crowd, and they men speedily went to work.

Part of the crowd had previously forced themselves upstairs into the private apartments of the sheriff, and after looking about, found a bunch of keys, which had been hid away, and which proved to be the keys of the jail.

The negro escaped. The crowd got into the jail in short order. They did not wait to unlock the door to Mitchell's cell, but burst the lock with a sledge hammer and the named person flew open. Mitchell was standing in his cell and offered no resistance and did not utter a word. Someone in the crowd produced a rope and it was placed over the bars of the cell, and the crowd followed at the end. In going down the steps on the outside of the jail Mitchell slipped, and the rope slipped off his neck. The crowd surrounded and jumped on him



CANADIAN A. L. "BILL" (indignantly): That there Mister Davies oughter be ashamed 't look me in th' face after tyin' me up in this redic'us way an' making me a butt for a blame Yankee goat.

### TO BE AN ORNAMENT TO THE CITY

And a Monument of the Man's Faith in Toronto's Progress.

Dineen's new building, at Temperance and Yonge-streets, is now a solid fact—the contracts are let and the contractors are hard at work in the erection of what will be one of the handsomest blocks in the city—the time for the completion of it is somewhere between the 1st and 15th of September. In the meantime, at the temporary premises, 81 Yonge-street, prices have been reduced on the entire stock of this season's importations of high quality English and American hats for the two-fold reason—converting hats into cash to pay the contractors and clearing out everything as close as possible, so as to open up in the new house with nothing but the very newest of styles.

These three specials indicate how low high quality new styles hats are being sold—buy them to-day at these prices: Dineen's XXX quality and hats, made on Dunlap Knox and Yonnam's blocks, in black, brown and fawn—a regular three-dollar value—regular \$3 value. Christy's best imported derbys, summer weights, in brown, black and fawn—a regular \$3 value.

Soft Hats—in silver, pear, drub and light slate—Christy's quality and hats, made on Dunlap Knox and Yonnam's blocks, in black, brown and fawn—a regular three-dollar value—regular \$3 value. Christy's best imported derbys, summer weights, in brown, black and fawn—a regular \$3 value.

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## EXODUS OF COLONELS.

### Prior, Tucker, Domville and Tyrwhitt en Route

### FOR THE JUBILEE IN LONDON

### They Arranged Pairs for Any Votes That May Come Up.

Railway Bills of Messrs. Maclean and Casey Again before the Special Committee—Sir Richard Cartwright Proposes to Make the Members Work—Corn is Not Good Food for Hogs for Pork—Some Greeting Among Liberals Still Over the Crow's Nest Deal—General News From the Capital.

Ottawa, June 4.—(Special.)—Good progress was made in committee on the tariff to-day and both sides seem desirous now for adjournment at an early day.

Sir Richard Cartwright gives notice of motion to-night that after Tuesday next there shall be two distinct sittings of the House on Wednesday day until the end of the session, one from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., and the other from 3 p.m. until adjournment. Government business will have precedence.

### Dr. Duncan's Dismissal.

A bulky return was presented to Parliament to-day, relating to the dismissal of Dr. Duncan, quarantine officer at Williams Head, B.C. The dismissal was the outcome of Dr. Duncan's action in allowing a suspect out of the isolation hospital to vote on June 23 last. Strong influences were brought to bear to retain Dr. Duncan, but without avail. Minister Fisher said he had to go, and the Cabinet endorsed the recommendation.

### Jubilee Colonels Gone.

The Jubilee M.P.s, Lieut-Col. Prior, Tucker, Domville and Tyrwhitt, left this afternoon for Montreal, where they will board the Vancouver for England. Senator Boston, who is the only military gentleman in the Upper Chamber, is to start with Col. Prior, and Col. Tucker with Col. Tyrwhitt. The two divisions will meet in the Commons during their absence. Quite a number of friends saw the colonels at the station.

### Railway Bills Again.

The Special Committee on the bills of Messrs. Casey and Maclean for the better regulation of railway employes, met again this morning. Judge Clark, the Canadian Pacific Railway, stated that the provision which would make the companies liable for damages in all cases of accident, whether the employees were to blame or not, could not be looked upon as fair to the companies. This is the new England practice, which would give to the railway companies the same liability as the common law. Judge Clark observed that it would hurt Canadian roads in more ways than one, as keep old country capitalists from investing.

Mr. Walworth and other leading officials of the Grand Trunk and of the company's Provident and Savings Society, appeared to contrast statements that had been made against the management of that company. Mr. Moore, secretary, stated that the men who were to be employed in the new system could employ none but men who were certified by the board of directors. Mr. Peppi, Toronto; Donald Robertson, Montreal; and T. Leslie, Toronto, gave evidence in support of the society. The committee will report its position on Monday to the House.

### Mr. Grant Going to His Rest.

Mr. Grant, who is to succeed to his Excellency, leaves for Scotland in a few days. An announcement of his departure was made by Mr. Moore, secretary, of the Dominion Appointed Dominion Immigration Agent in Scotland, at a salary of \$3000 a year.

### The Pilots' Bill.

The bill to incorporate the pilots of the Private Bill Committee received this morning, was amended, however, "as to be a more adequate bill for former section. Concerning the bill was given to the harbor commissioners and the pilots, a bill which would have the exclusive monopoly in governing pilotage matters on the St. Lawrence.

### Some Growing Mill.

There is still some growing on the Liberal side against the Crow's Nest bargain. Mr. McLean of Vancouver is firm in the conviction that the bill is a bad one. He says it costs too much. This is one estimate of what the C.P.R. gets for the privilege of carrying the building of the line. The director of the Geological Survey, after careful study to be made of the bill, has concluded that which after the one-half selection has been made by the government, the bill is worth \$2,000,000, and this at the mere nominal \$200,000 cost.

### Continued on page 3.

Party Duty Goes Up.

Ottawa, June 4.—(Special.)—The duty on putty was to-day raised from 15 to 20 per cent.

### Grand & Toy's Shops

Parties wishing a real good article in the way of blotting paper should try our World Brand. It is without exception the finest paper in the market. If it is a good thing we have it. Grand & Toy, Stationers and Printers, Wellington and Jordan-streets, Toronto.

### J. D. King & Co.'s Annual Picnic Saturday, June 12.

Easy to order—Halinda Cryon Tea.

### Cool With Some Shewers.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Esquimaut, 48-64; Kamloops, 50-76; Edmonton, 34-74; Prince Albert, 44-68; Winnipeg, 28-52; Fort Arthur, 28-46; Parry Sound, 48-56; Toronto, 56-65; Ottawa, 50-66; Montreal, 46-70; Quebec, 40-52; Halifax, 48-60.

### Steamship Movements.

June 4. At From  
Edinburgh..... Glasgow..... New York  
Y. Bismarck..... Charlton..... New York  
Britannia..... Liverpool..... New York  
Columbia..... New York..... Hamburg  
Barrenness..... Liverpool..... Montreal  
City of Gloucester..... St. John, N.B.  
Crescent..... St. John, N.B.  
Werra..... Genua..... New York  
Indiana..... Queenstown..... Philadelphia  
Indiana..... Queenstown..... Philadelphia

### The Sunday World.

Personal and society notes intended for the Sunday World ought to reach this office by noon on Saturday at latest.