



The People's Candidates.

FOR LONDON:

Thos. S. Hobbs, Wholesale Merchant and Manufacturer.

FOR EAST MIDDLESEX:

Robt. W. Jackson, Farmer.

FOR WEST MIDDLESEX:

Hon. Geo. W. Ross, Minister of Education.

FOR NORTH MIDDLESEX:

W. H. Taylor, Farmer.

NEARING THE END.

Last Act in the Tariff Revision Farce at Ottawa.

Still More Changes—100 Per Cent Tax on Rice—Going in the Dark.

OTTAWA, May 29.—In the House to-day Sir John Thompson introduced a bill to extend the time in certain constituencies between nomination day and election day. The bill was read the first time.

A Government bill respecting interest which applies only to British Columbia was read the first time.

Sir John Thompson promised to tell the House to-morrow how he proposed to amend the Franchise Act.

Mr. Foster moved the House into committee of ways and means, and announced that they would go over the tariff as amended in committee of ways and means and reported. Immediately there arose a cry from all parts of the House that the printed tariff had not been distributed.

Different members sent for copies, and the pages brought a pamphlet entitled "Corrected Tariff." This, Mr. Foster explained, was not the thing, and then commenced a fusillade of questions, comments and sarcastic remarks from the Opposition, who wanted to know why the various editions of the tariff were not stamped first, second, third and fourth edition. Was this the revised tariff or the re-revised tariff? Would the Minister know the re-revised tariff if he saw it? and so on. Finally, after the committee had waited a time, it was decided to go on with the "corrected copy" in the hands of the members, while the Minister of Finance held the "corrected copy revised."

A number of changes were made. The duty on cocoa was changed from 25 per cent to 20 per cent; straw board from 40 cents per 100 pounds to 30 cents. The word "mediated" was struck out of the word "mediated" in the tariff. A 27 1/2 per cent instead of 30 per cent. A change was announced in the resolutions respecting school slates and roofing slates, but no one was able to ascertain what it was—not even the chairman, who made a change as to slate pencils, only to be told by Mr. Foster that there was no change in slate pencils.

Finally Mr. McMillen protested indignantly against going on in the dark, and some wag said we have always gone blind on the tariff. Some copies of the last edition now arrived in the chamber and were distributed, but the press were without it until after recess.

A diversion was caused by Messrs. Taylor, Maclean and McKay—all Government supporters—protesting against the duty on iron nails, but the item passed as it was.

Mr. Foster was asked a question as to the tariff which he could not answer, and someone asked where was the Controller of Customs, and a brief discussion took place, in which Sir Richard Cartwright said that Mr. Clarke Wallace should be here to attend to his duties, for which he received \$5,000 a year. Mr. Wallace, it was well known, was at Lindsay attending the Orange Grand Lodge.

Sir Richard Cartwright asked Sir John Thompson if he had given the Controller permission to leave.

The Premier glowered at this quizzical question and remained silent, while the House laughed.

On the item of 5 cents a pound and 20 per cent on woolen yarns Sir Richard Cartwright protested against the excessive duty as burdensome to the makers of carpets. The item passed.

After a score or more of minor changes it seemed that the Minister was ready at last to say that the tariff revision was completed, and moved that the committee report the resolutions.

Before the motion carried Mr. Mulock moved the Ministry to reconsider the duty which amounted to almost 100 per cent. Mr. Foster declined and the committee reported. The House then went into committee of supply.

During most of the estimates for the current year the committee rose and the House adjourned.

At the request of Sir Richard Cartwright the item for Kingston Penitentiary were allowed to stand, as there will be considerable discussion over them and the hour was growing late.

Mr. Foster gives notice of the following proposed resolution: "That it is expedient to provide that the Governor in council may enter into a contract for a term not exceeding ten years with any individual or company for the performance of a fast weekly steamship service between Canada and the United Kingdom, making connection with a French port, on such conditions as to the carriage of mail and passengers as the Governor in council deems expedient, for a subsidy not exceeding \$750,000 per annum."

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Regardless of Sex.

Barbarous Treatment of a Female Nihilist in Russia.

Baroness Marikoff and Other Ladies Implicated in a Plot.

Mrs. Maybrick's Mother Invokes the Aid of the Press.

M. Dupuy Constructs a Cabinet for France—Bulgaria's Ministry Resigns—Emin Pasha's Reputation Sadly Besmirched.

Bulgaria's Ministry Resigns.

SOFIA, May 29.—The Ministry has resigned. M. Grescoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is endeavoring to reconstruct the Cabinet.

France Rolled.

PARIS, May 29.—The Paris press are generally agreed in urging France to checkmate the Anglo-Belgian agreement in regard to the Congo frontier.

Gladstone Still Improving.

LONDON, May 29.—Gladstone's physicians issued a bulletin this morning stating that the condition of the ex-Premier is steadily improving, though continued quiet is still regarded as necessary.

Serious Effect of Tariff Tinkering.

BELFAST, May 29.—The stagnation in the demand for Irish linens owing to the delay in the disposition of the tariff bill in the United States is about to compel the failure of one of the oldest and best-known firms in Belfast. The creditors will be paid in full.

Earthquake in Italy.

ROME, May 29.—The town of Vignanello, in Basilicata, was shaken by an earthquake to-day. A number of houses were destroyed, but so far as learned no persons were killed. The terrified inhabitants, fearing other shocks, have fled from their homes and are encamped in the fields near the town.

King Humbert and the Students.

ROME, May 29.—To-day being the anniversary of the victory of the Tuscan students over the Austrians at Curtatone in 1848, the students of the University of Rome held a celebration in commemoration of the event. King Humbert, accompanied by Signor Baccelli, Minister of Public Instruction, paid a visit to the university and freely mingled with the students, with whom his Majesty conversed familiarly. Signor Baccelli addressed the students, pressing the King's pleasure on the occasion, and his conviction that in the event of any similar arising the students would follow the example of the Tuscan.

The New French Cabinet.

PARIS, May 29.—The new Cabinet formed to-day by M. Dupuy is as follows: M. Dupuy, Premier, Minister of Interior, and also Minister of Worship; M. Poincaré, Minister of Finance; M. Guérin, Minister of Justice; M. Felix Faure, Minister of Marine; M. Decasse, Minister of Colonies; M. Georges Leygues, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Viger, Minister of Agriculture; M. Loucheur, Minister of Commerce; M. Barthélemy, Minister of Public Works; Gen. Mercier, Minister of War. The foreign portfolio has been offered to M. Cambon, French ambassador to Constantinople. If M. Cambon refuses, the position will be given to M. Hamotiaux, an ex-deputy, now chief of the commercial department of the Foreign Office.

M. Hamotiaux was named Minister of Foreign Affairs this evening. M. Cambon having declined the office.

Horrid Superstition.

BERLIN, May 29.—A trial at the Weiden assizes, Bavaria, on Wednesday last revealed the existence of a horrible superstition among the ignorant classes of the district. Joseph Still had been told by a woman who had the reputation of a witch that the eye torn from the dead body of a child on Good Friday at midnight would enable him to make himself invisible at will. Sir went to the Heumaden Cemetery at midnight and worked like mad opening graves until he found the body of a little girl which had been buried only two days. He carried it in the coffin to a meadow, took out the left eye, and then threw body and coffin into a brook. The discovery of the infant caused intense excitement throughout the district. Sir was not suspected of the crime until a woman, in overhauling his house, found a child's shroud and pillow. Sir was sentenced to fourteen months' imprisonment with hard labor.

Mrs. Maybrick's Mother Appeals to the Press.

LONDON, May 29.—An appeal has been made by the Baroness Rogues, the mother of Mrs. Maybrick, to the press of England and America asking their aid in behalf of her daughter, now serving a life sentence in Woking prison for the murder of her husband. The appeal is accompanied by a pamphlet containing the latest evidence gathered in favor of the prisoner. Included in this evidence is an affidavit

ALL MEN

Young, old or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headaches, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes, surrounded with LEADEN CIRCLES, sinking feeling, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring of vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. The who through abuse committed in the past, may be permanently cured. Send your address and 10c stamps for book on diseases peculiar to man, sent sealed. Address M. V. LUBON, 24 Macdougall avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

dated Feb. 19, 1894, in which it is declared that the prescription found by the baroness in the Bible formerly owned by the late James Maybrick is identical with the prescription which includes arsenic compounded by an apothecary in Paris for Maybrick in 1878. The baroness attributes the refusal of the Home Office to reopen the case of her daughter to the fact that the Home Office authorities are in possession of adverse evidence, which they have circulated secretly. She appeals for the assistance of the press as an American and as a mother.

The Lords—Salisbury's Idea.

LONDON, May 29.—Lord Salisbury, in a speech in London this evening, referred to the agitation against the House of Lords. He said he believed that it was perfectly hopeless to try to sweep away the House of Lords, and equally hopeless to try to reform the House of Lords according to Lord Rosebery's plan.

Barbarous Treatment of a Woman.

LONDON, May 29.—The correspondent of the Daily News at Berlin sends to his paper some further details of the revolutionary plot discovered at St. Petersburg. He says that 50 boxes of dynamite and numerous bombs were discovered in the cell bunkers of a steamer. The residence of the Baroness Marikoff was searched and a list of aristocratic lady nihilists was found. A female medical student, who was one of the suspects, was dragged half naked from her bed by the police and taken towards the police station. She escaped from her captors and jumped into the Neva and was drowned. All the chefs at the imperial court have been dismissed, owing to a fear that they would attempt to poison the food prepared for the imperial family. A man named Krapotkin, a relative of Prince Krapotkin, the notorious nihilist writer, has been arrested.

Bad for Emin's Reputation.

LONDON, May 29.—The developments in the Emin Pasha will cause threaten to blacken the great explorer's reputation. The Constantinople correspondence of several newspapers has told this story in the last week.

Emilie Leidschaff, the widow whom Emin made his first wife, was deserted by him in Constantinople in 1876. He took with him at that time all her money and jewelry, which represented a considerable fortune inherited from her first husband. He had previously sold the house and land in Constantinople which her first husband left her, and had appropriated the proceeds to his own use. He went to Africa and became famous as Emin Pasha, but years passed before his first wife discovered that Emin was identical with the Edward Smith whom she had married. By obtaining official aid from Germany she was enabled to force from Emin a lump sum of 10,000 marks. Further efforts to make him restore her property were vain. He even refused to answer her letters begging him to maintain her and her daughter Paulina.

Watching for Pleuro-Pneumonia.

LONDON, May 29.—A committee of veterinary experts are carefully inspecting the lungs of the animals landed at Liverpool by the Dominion Line steamship Toronto. A beast was suspected by British veterinarians of being affected with the disease that caused the obnoxious embargo against Canadian cattle—pleuro-pneumonia. The fact that the Board of Agriculture called in outside experts, some of whom were nominated by the Canadian Government, is looked upon as a distinct gain for Canada. The animal now being examined, it is believed, came from Whitchy, Ont. In the case of the animal by the steamship Perona, which was detained at Apford, the Board of Agriculture declared that the lungs were not affected with pleuro-pneumonia.

In the House of Commons to-day Dr. Farquharson asked Mr. Herbert Gardner, president of the Board of Agriculture, if the Government would adopt the suggestion of Prof. Adams, of Montreal, to cause careful bacteriological observations to be made in suspicious cases of lung trouble, which might be detected in cattle imported from Canada. Mr. Gardner said that so far observations of these cases had not yielded any valuable results, as no specific germ had been identified with pleuro-pneumonia.

FLOODS ALONG THE FRASER.

Great Loss of Property in British Columbia.

Fifty Miles of Territory Under Water—The Crops Ruined.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 29.—There has been great destruction of property in British Columbia along the Fraser River and its numerous tributaries. On the flood, which covers many thousands of acres of rich land, float the debris of homes, costly dikes and bridges. Loss of life is reported. The flooded region embraces 50 miles along the banks of the Fraser from New Westminster.

All the crops are in ruins, and it is reported that the great Canadian Pacific railroad bridge at Revelstoke and another at Mission City are gone.

BALLOT BOX STUFFING.

Ex-Justice Sutherland Will Serve Nearly Three Years in Prison for It—His Confession.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 29.—Ex-Justice Sutherland, convicted of election frauds in Gravesend, who returned from Canada to take his punishment, was to-day sentenced by Justice Bartlett to two years and eight months in Sing Sing, and pay a fine of \$500.

Before sentence was passed E. M. Shepard read a written confession by Sutherland telling what part he played in the Gravesend election crime. He says:

"On election day several hundred ballots were delivered to me by the inspectors. I went into a booth and personally prepared them for voting. I then delivered them to the inspectors, and they were put into the boxes as voted ballots. They were all fictitious. Of my own knowledge, both direct and indirect, I am able to say that on election day between 800 and 900 fictitious votes were cast out of a total of 1,512 in the second district of Gravesend alone."

"Between 1,400 and 1,500 fictitious votes were cast out of a total of 3,600. I know of between 2,100 and 2,200 fictitious votes cast at the last election at Gravesend."

"In 1892, out of a total of 2,600 votes, 1,200 fictitious ones were cast. Those votes were called the straight Democratic ticket, but as a matter of fact there has been no difference in the parties in Gravesend for years."

In Labor's Field.

Decisions Reached by the Railway Men's Convention.

A Reign of Terror Prevailing at Cripple Creek, Col.

Liverpool Coal Heavers on Strike—Trouble Among Detroit German Printers.

THE RAILWAY MEN'S CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The railway men's convention to-day practically completed their platform. The convention voted in favor of a compulsory advisory law and in favor of electing railway commissioners by a direct vote of the people in the various States. The recent decisions of several federal judges on questions of rights and liberties of wage earners and the railroads are denounced as unjust, unconstitutional and un-American. The different railway associations are asked to unite on legislative lines to ask for National and State laws for redress of grievances. The adoption of laws guaranteeing to employees injured in their duties redress through the courts is asked for on the grounds that the men are merely performing public functions, and that the public should look after its servants. The convention also extends encouragement and endorsement to the United Mine Workers in their struggle for fair wages and decent conditions of life.

TYPOS STRIKE.

DETROIT, May 29.—The Michigan Volksblatt, a local German daily, went to press three hours late last night, and had but one column of local news and no telegraph, the rest of the paper being photo matter. The trouble was caused by the strike of the ten compositors. A difficulty arose on the adjustment of the machine scale, machines having been set up in the office. At a meeting held by the men last night a resolution was passed to have all union members work on behalf of the strikers among the patrons of the paper. There is some talk among them of running a paper of their own. The German Typographers met at Columbia Hall the same evening and endorsed the action of the men who struck.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

DENVER, Col., May 29.—All is ominously quiet at Cripple Creek to-day. The night was one of intense excitement. Bands of mounted miners rode through the town, breaking into butcher shops and groceries to get provisions and searching for arms. The bankers and merchants are secreting their valuables, expecting that pillage and carnage may occur at any moment. It is a complete reign of terror. Five hundred citizens have secretly organized to prevent destruction of property in town.

A LONG STRIKE EXPECTED.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 29.—The 400 miners employed at the Homans, Kansas and Texas shafts quit work to-day, and a long strike seems inevitable.

LIVERPOOL COAL HEAVERS STRIKE.

LIVERPOOL, May 29.—The Liverpool coal heavers have struck against the Cunard lines employing non-union men. The strike will in all probability extend to other steamship companies. The employers' association having threatened to import laborers, the dockers' union responds with the threat of a general strike.

TROUBLE AT WAITING.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 29.—The coal operators of the Pittsburgh district will not wait longer than the end of this week for a settlement of some kind with the miners. If there is no agreement by that time a start to work will be made at some of the mines, probably in the Pankhandle district.

THE COAL CONFERENCE.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 29.—The first decision was taken at a general meeting of the operators. The action of the meeting on May 29 was rescinded, and a committee of ten was appointed for the entire district. There was a withdrawal of the agreement not to pay more than 65 cents per ton in order to allow the new committee the fullest liberty. The operators are anxious to resume work at an early day. There will be a meeting until the result of the conference in Illinois is known. If that is satisfactory to the miners' officials or to another national convention the settlement will be simply a matter of form.

A CONCESSION.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 29.—To-night J. L. Mitchell, of Tyrone, Edward J. Berwanger, of New York, and J. Scott, of Philadelphia, all large coal operators, called on Governor Pattison and had a consultation that lasted almost until midnight. At the close the Governor made public to newspaper men a telegram that he had written to Jas. White, one of the strike leaders in Clearfield region, and which he said embodied the result of the conference. It was as follows:

"After a conference with the operators of Central Pennsylvania, I find they are willing and offer to pay the highest wages paid in competitive districts in the United States, and to conduct their business with the miners of Pennsylvania on that basis."

"ROBT. E. PATTISON."

The Governor considers this a concession, because it really is all the operators can pay and compete with those in the same business who ship to the same points. He said the operators were in a friendly mood and very anxious to have a settlement. Should the miners agree to the proposition the strike will be broken.

PROHIBITION CONVENTION.