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To Keep Bare of Troops

By Terms of the Protocol

A Neutral Zone of Peace

Agreement by Which Norway Secures Divorce—Minor Disputes Go to Arbitration—How the Nations View It.

Stockholm, Sept. 25.—The Associated Press has succeeded in securing the text of the protocol signed at Karlstad, Saturday by the delegates appointed to arrange the terms of the dissolution of Norway and Sweden. The document will become a treaty when ratified by the two parliaments. It consists of five main articles and thirty-five sub-clauses. The first article deals with arbitration; the second with the neutral zone, and the demolition of the fortifications; the third with reindeer pastures, and the fourth with inter-traffic, and the fifth with common waterways.

The agreement provides for the compulsory arbitration before The Hague court of all disputes except matters of vital interest for the period of a decade, with extensions for other periods of ten years, unless two years' previous notice is given of an intention to abrogate.

The treaty provides for a zone on either side of the frontier, which shall forever be neutral and for the demolition of the fortresses within that zone, with the exception of the old portions of the fortifications of Frederiksten, Gyldenloove and Overbjerget, which may remain, but which are not to be used as fortifications. A headquarters staff and garrison may be maintained at Frederiksten, to the same extent as prior to the erection of the new fortifications. No extension of the Kongsvinger group of fortifications will be permitted, nor of the new forts erected within ten kilometres of the old fortress of Kongsvinger.

The Neutral Zone.

In order to insure peace between the two countries, the neutral zone must not be used by either country for war operations, nor can there be stationed or gathered within the zone armed military forces, except such as are necessary to maintain order or cope with accidents. If either country constructs railroads thru the zone troops may be transported and people living within the zone may be collected there for military duty, but must be immediately transported away. Fortifications, war ports or depots for the army or navy must not be maintained, nor new ones established within the zone. This agreement is suspended in case the two countries assist each other in a war against a common enemy, and also if either goes to war with a third power.

This zone shall be 15 kilometres wide on both sides of the southern portion of the frontier of the two countries. Islands and sterries shall be included in this zone, but portions of the sea itself, with the bays within the neutral line, shall not be considered as within the zone.

The measures of disarmament shall be carried out under the supervision of a commission composed of three officers of foreign nationality, neither Swedish nor Norwegian, each country choosing one and the third to be selected by those two, or, in case of a disagreement, by the President of Switzerland.

Inter-Traffic Regulations.

For humanitarian reasons both countries agree to grant each country's nomadic Laplanders the privilege of pasturingreindeer in Norway contained in the amendment of 1893 to the treaty of 1751. In ample time before the end of 1917 negotiations are to be opened concerning the above matter.

Article 4 deals with inter-traffic. Each country agrees neither thru prohibitory import or export laws in any way to interfere with or make difficult the transport or transit of goods. In case of war complications with or between other powers or in other extraordinary cases arms and ammunition and other war material shall be deemed contraband. Exceptions may be made as demanded by international laws or the security of their own neutrality. Exceptions may also be made for sanitary reasons.

Transit goods must not be taxed with export duty or similar charges, nor must any distinction be made in charges of transit.

No higher charges shall be made than in the case of the country's own subjects. This agreement is for thirty years from Jan. 1, 1906, and may be prolonged for a similar period if notice of cancellation is not given at least five years prior to the end of that period.

Waterways.

Article 5, referring to common waterways, says if a proposition is made for damming waterways or similar work within one country that country's laws shall decide the matter, altho the action may interfere with the water of the other country, the inhabitants of which have the same rights. In accordance with international precedence it is stipulated that such works may not be carried out without the permission of the other country if a change of water course should substantially interfere with the use of such water for commercial purposes or cause great changes within an extended area.

This agreement is valid for 50 years from Jan. 1, 1906.

The delegates agreed on the following order of business: To each country's parliament the above treaty shall be submitted for ratification subject to the ratification of the other country to be mutually binding when, as stated hereinafter, Sweden recognizes Norway as an independent country dissolved from the union with Sweden.

When the Riksdag and Storthing have passed identical ratification bills a proposition will be laid before the Riksdag asking the Riksdag: Firstly, on Sweden's part, to cancel the Riksakt (or charter of 1815 establishing new fundamental laws on the terms of the union of Norway and Sweden, and indissoluble and irrecovable).

Secondly to consent that the King may recognize Norway as a separate country from Sweden.

The Final Signing.

When such recognition is given treaties will in accordance with the Riksdag and Storthing's decision consenting to the above agreement be signed in accordance with the usual international procedure.

Each country shall then require the foreign powers with whom common treaties exist to so modify such treaties that one country in no manner is responsible for the acts of the other.

When Sweden recognizes Norway's independence and the above treaties are signed negotiations shall immediately be opened concerning the settlement of such matters, which must cease or be changed on account of the dissolution of the union between the two countries.

Norse Press Disappointed.

Christiania, Sept. 25.—The Intelligerssdlern says that the result is really disappointing and that the advantages which the arbitration treaty should yield cannot be equal to the concessions made by Norway.

The Social Demokraten expresses the

Continued on Page 2

30 IN FALLING BUILDING LIVES SAVED BY MIRACLE

Three Storey House Collapses in Buffalo, But Lack of Roof Prevents Serious List of Fatalities.

Buffalo, Sept. 25.—With a crash that could be heard for blocks, a three-storey brick building, under course of construction on West Ferry-street, collapsed this afternoon, carrying down with it thirty bricklayers and carpenters, who were at work in and on top of the structure.

A score of men were injured, eight of them seriously. Six of the injured men were taken to hospitals, and two were removed to their homes in ambulances. They were: Harry Craig, bricklayer, skull fractured, internally injured, will die; Robert Deitchman, internally injured; Joseph B. Sander, badly bruised, will recover; Benjamin Holbel, cut and bruised; Edward Flower, legs broken; Francis Cojaboni, cut and bruised; Frank Hamm, boss carpenter, ankles sprained, cut and bruised; Chas. Pohzeh, bruised about the head and body. The other workers sustained cuts and bruises, but were able to go to their homes.

The building was owned by J. J. Crowley of 310 West Ferry-street. Morris and Allen had the contract for the masonry, and their men were working on the third storey to-day when the west wall went down, carrying with it a portion of the front of the building, and a section of the rear wall. That there was no serious loss of life was due to the fact that there was no roof on the building, and that the mass of bricks fell outward toward the street, the men being buried in the timbers of the interior.

Boss Carpenter Hamm, who was working on top of the building, said that the west wall seemed to sway in toward a derrick in the centre that was being used for hoisting purposes, and then collapsed.

INDEPENDENTS SPREADING OUT.

U. S. Telephone Company is Enlarging Its Operations.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 25.—According to F. C. Dickson, president of the Federal Telephone Co., the most extensive anti-Bell telephone corporation in the country has merged with the United States Independent Telephone Co., which has just increased its capital stock from $100,000 to $50,000,000 in New Jersey.

Mr. Dickson added that while the Ohio Independent Companies would not be directly interested in the enlarged eastern corporation, they would doubtless be greatly benefited by those obtaining long distance service with its many eastern points hitherto not reached.

Mr. Dickson said that a number of local independent companies in the stock will be absorbed by the United States Independent Co., which would shortly gain an entrance into New York City.

DIES IN POLICE CELL.

Stratford, Sept. 25.—(Special.)—Con. Kehoe, a man well-known about town, was found dead this afternoon in a police cell, where he had been locked up on a charge of drunkenness.

An inquest will be held.

OUR POWERFUL CRITICS.

The Only Answer the Cox Organs Can Make to The World Charges.

WORLD WANTS TO SETTLE.

Toronto Globe, Sept. 23.

Montreal, Sept. 22.—Representatives of The Toronto World, E. Nichols of the editorial department and Mr. Smallpeice of the business department, came down to this city a few days ago and, securing the services of a local law firm, endeavored to settle out of court the suit entered against The World Publishing Company by the city council of Montreal and several individual aldermen. The action was to recover damages for alleged slander contained in a series of articles published in The World and dated at Montreal, setting forth that the municipal affairs of this city were in the hands of a Tammany ring, who worked in the interests of large corporations, particularly the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company. The articles in question were of a somewhat sensational nature, and serious charges were freely made. Ald. Lapointe was singled out as the leader of the Tammany gang, and it was to him that the deputation representing The World made a direct appeal. Ald. Lapointe's case against The World is set down for hearing on the 27th of this month, and on that account, seemingly, The World was anxious not to be put to the task of proving its assertions. Ald. Lapointe said he did not seek damages, but that he wished to have his reputation vindicated, and that is about the stand taken by the others who are more or less directly interested in it. The representatives of The World made an offer, part of which was to at least pay all the costs that have been incurred as a result of the legal proceedings. The matter has been discussed privately by the mayor and other members of the city council, and it will probably come up at the meeting of the board to-morrow.

A "WORLD" EDITORIAL.

Toronto News, Sept. 25.

Beware of Cox, who has the rocks,
Beware of Nicholls, too;
Go hide your dough, for none can know
What Pellatt's going to do.

The Jaffray robe is on The Globe,
The Star is hypnotized;
And if you choose to read The News
You'll see it's terrorized.

Trust not The Mail, its honied tale
You should not even note;
The grafter bold has got his hold
Upon the Douglas throat.

There is no sheet so fine and neat
As The Toronto World,
Tho libel suits and cast-off boots
May at our head be hurled.

IS IT ANOTHER BACKDOWN?

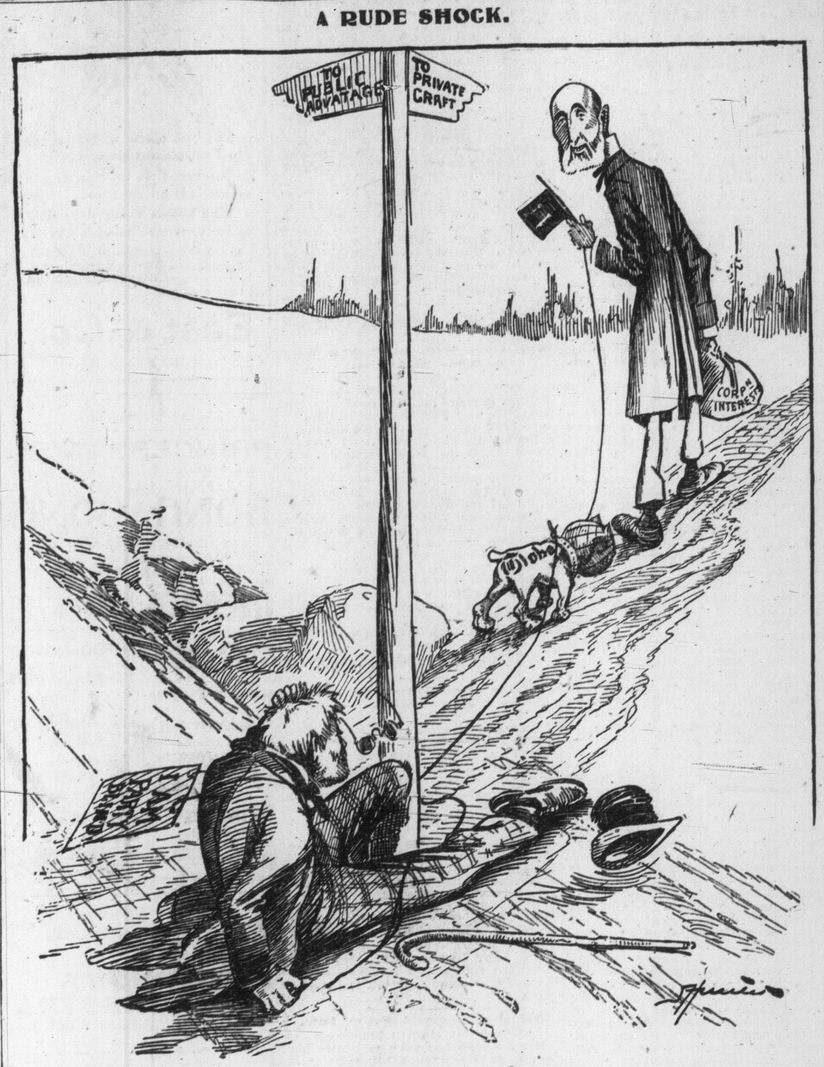
Toronto Star Editorial, Sept. 25.

A despatch from Montreal a couple of days ago stated that a representative of The Toronto World was in that city endeavoring to settle the libel actions instituted against it by Ald. Lapointe because of the accusations made in The World's "exposure" article of recent date. This may or may not be true, but it is probably true that The World, having made its accusations, is now seeking to avoid being brought into court to substantiate its wide-flung charges.

The conduct of municipal affairs in Montreal is not so much above suspicion as the best citizens would like, and the conditions there are by no means as satisfactory as in the municipal government of Toronto, but it is quite possible to draw an altogther exaggerated picture even of the conditions in Montreal.

If it is true that The World, after its "exposure" of Montreal's municipal conditions and its bold defiance of everybody connected therewith, is now seeking to quietly settle the legal actions instituted against it, another proof is given of the recklessness that characterizes it. A newspaper that throws out charges in all directions should welcome a chance to go into court and make good its accusations. What is the object of making an "exposure" unless the opportunity to put the so-called offenders out of business is to be accepted when it presents itself? As a matter of fact The World always shouts and runs away. It does not care much what it shouts, for it relies with good reason on the speed of its legs.

A RUDE SHOCK.



OLD LIBERAL (suddenly recovering sight upon colliding with sign-post): Why, another party has a string on him—and they've been leading me in the wrong direction.

MAY PROVE A TORONTO GIRL WHOSE HEADLESS BODY FOUND IN RIVER SHOWS MURDER

Blanche Walker, Daughter of Sergt. Walker of R. C. R., Formerly of Stanley Barracks, is Missing—Boston Police Think It's Her.

St. John, N.B., Sept. 25.—(Special.)—A special despatch says the Boston police have good grounds to believe the body found near Winthrop, Mass., Yacht Club on Wednesday, was that of Blanche Walker, formerly of Fredericton, N.B., and of Toronto, Ont.

The Walker woman is missing and the police think they are on a certain clue.

Blanche Walker was a daughter of Sergt. Walker of the R.C.R. now doing garrison duty at Halifax.

The sergeant has been in the Canadian service for 25 years. Blanche was born in Fredericton, but had until last July resided in Toronto, Quebec, Fredericton and wherever her father was stationed.

In July she suddenly disappeared with Harry Lynn of Fredericton, and went to Rumford Falls, Maine.

It is reported they were married. This later was denied by friends, as they had separated. She has a sister Ethel at Fredericton, who refuses to talk on the subject.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 25.—The features of yesterday's investigation of the Winthrop dress suit case mystery were the finding of a bundle containing a woman's garment and blood-stained cloths and the apparent identification of the dress suit case, in which last Thursday was found the dismembered body of a woman near the float of the Winthrop Yacht Club. While the police appear to be more or less skeptical regarding the state of these developments, the officers are making a thoro investigation.

The body was found lying on the shore of the Winthrop peninsula, near that part known as Cottage Park, about a mile and a half from the point where the dress suit case was first seen. In the bundle, which was enclosed with strong manila wrapping paper, were a woman's undervest, a towel, the part of a shirt, some absorbent cotton and several pieces of cheese cloth, blood-stained.

A MAN WITH A MISSION.

Vancouver Province.

Mr. W. F. Maclean, member of the Dominion parliament for South York, is causing a great deal of uneasiness to the government papers of Ontario in his trip thru Western Canada. Mr. Maclean is indulging himself in his penchant for making speeches, and some of these papers are scolding him, while others of them are trying to poke fun at him. Neither censure nor ridicule, however, from this or, indeed, from any quarter is likely to have the effect desired upon the member for South York, and his critics will accomplish nothing more than to advertise him and induce those who have not previously given him any attention to listen to what he has to say. The mere fact that there is an attempt on the part of some to silence him gives him a clear claim to be heard. And why should he not speak to the people of the west? He is a member of parliament and the editor of a newspaper which is not without influence and which certainly circulates widely. He has the merit which the majority of his fellow-members on the opposition side of the house lack of speaking plainly and courageously, and we will hardly be told that there are not many truths which the people of the west ought to know, regarding their federal legislators, of which they are apt to remain in ignorance unless a comparative stranger, like Mr. Maclean, comes among them. Mr. Maclean is, fortunately, equipped with as profound a disbelief in the rectitude of his fellow-members in opposition as in that of the members of the government, and he is likely to show no favor when he begins slugging the politicians. As he can peak trom inside information, those whom he addresses are likely to learn something to their advantage regarding the situation at Ottawa. That Mr. Maclean is haunted with the conviction that he has a mission does not make him less worth listening to. His mission is in many respects eminently practical, and the spectacle of a man in public life in Canada who believes that he has something to do is not too common to destroy interest in him. We will hardly be told that parliament and the country are better without such men. If Mr. Maclean had done nothing besides protesting vehemently against the increase of the sessional indemnities; he would deserve greater credit than most of our parliamentary representatives, but he has done something else. He displayed a courage and tenacity in fighting for the rights of the new provinces which give him a strong claim on their gratitude, and the records of parliament will convince any unbiased mind that he is the most active and perhaps the most useful member on the opposition side of the house.

A Thought to Ponder Over.

The day of that opinion, to the effect that the old hat will do, has declined.

Appearance counts with the business man of to-day and if a hat doesn't provide appearance, what does?

Look at the man in the aged or shabby hat. Has he got business appearance? That's it!

Dineen's special is a hat that can be bought in any of the leading styles, made by arrangement with all the makers of the most stylish hats in the old country or of the United States. It has quality, durability and fashion and there is sufficient variety to give the proper business appearance to any man.

Think it over and call at Dineen's big store at Yonge and Temperance-streets. This is the time.

TWO NEW ARCHDEACONS NAMED SIMCOE COUNTY IS ALLOTTED ONE

Rev. Dr. Langtry to Succeed the Late Archdeacon Boddy and Rev. Canon Sweeney Becomes Archdeacon of Simcoe.

Rev. Dr. John Langtry, rector of St. Luke's, has been appointed Archdeacon of York in the stead of the late Archdeacon Boddy. In addition to this a new archdeaconry—of Simcoe—has been created and Canon Sweeny of St. Philip's appointed thereto.

The Bishop of Toronto, who signed the commissions of the new archdeacons yesterday, has found in the past year or so that the work of the diocese has become too much for two archdeacons. Upon the death of Archdeacon Boddy he determined to supplement the existing archdeaconries of York and Peterboro with that of Simcoe. Rev. John Langtry, B.D., D.C.L., entered Trinity College, Toronto, on the day it was opened. He gained his B.A. degree in 1854, his M.A. in 1857, and his D.C.L. in 1892, the last an honorary degree from Lennoxville. He was the first graduate of Trinity to take Holy Orders. He was ordained deacon in 1855 and priest in 1856. After three years traveling in the mission of West Simcoe and East Grey he was named incumbent of Collingwood, where he stayed for ten years. Later becoming curate of Yorkville, he was chiefly instrumental in founding iBshop Strachan School for Young Ladies. He was an active agitator for the Toronto Church School. He founded St. Luke's parish and did much toward the founding of All Saints' Church. He has made many contributions to church history and controversial literature. He has been also chief editor of The Church Evangelist. Dr.

REV. DR. LANGTRY.

Langtry has occupied many important positions in the provincial and general synods.

Rev. James Fielding Sweeny was born in London, Eng., in 1857. He was educated in Montreal at the high school, and at McGill Normal School and McGill University, securing his B.A. in 1878, and his M.A. in 1881. He was ordained deacon at Montreal Diocesan Theological College in 1880 as deacon and as priest in 1881. On ordination he was made rector of St. Luke's and chaplain of Montreal Hospital in 1880. In 1882 he came to Toronto as rector of St. Philip's. In 1889 he was appointed honorary canon of St. Alban's Cathedral and was elected rural dean of Toronto in 1895.

HIGHER DUTY, LESS EXCISE CIGAR MEN HAVE DESIRES

Government is to Be Memorialized—Protective Tariff Has Boomed Canadian Tobacco.

At the Canadian Cigar Manufacturers' Association convention yesterday, Harold Gagnier said that if the barriers were thrown down half the leaf required for Canadian cigar manufacture would be grown in Canada. Tribute was paid to the Laurier government regarding the tariff. "Since 1896," said Mr. Gagnier, "when the protection of 10 cents per pound was instituted, the consumption of Canadian leaf, smoking and chewing, has increased by 3,000,000 pounds, one-half the consumption in Canada. Canadian tobacco has demonstrated its quality enough to have the rest of the barriers removed and give the product a clear field."

The barriers referred to are the government excise requirements. The manufacturers desire to have removed the stamp regulations which require different stamps for domestic and imported tobaccos. A separate factory for each is required, and users of imported tobaccos cannot use Canadian tobacco. If the regulations were abandoned the Canadian manufacturer could use any kind of stock and Canadian tobacco growing would be stimulated. Those present yesterday were: John Michaels of the Stonewall Jackson Cigar Co.; Leo Grothe of Leo Grothe & Co.; Michael Hirsch, of J. Hirsch, Sons & Co.; J. M. Fortier of J. M. Fortier Tobacco Co., Limited, of Montreal, and Mr. J. Bruce Payne of Granby.

A proposition was discussed to ask for an increase from 10 to 20 cents per pound in the duty on raw leaf, and to abolish the stamp regulations.

The agitation resulted from a movement among the growers. With these reforms they believe they can control the home market.

The manufacturers will press for a material reduction in the total taxation of cigars made in Canada. The present excise duties are $8 per thousand on domestic cigars, whereas prior to the budget of 1896 it was only $6 per thousand. The manufacturers want it reduced to the old figure. The government will be memorialized.

The tariff commission will be asked to grant additional protection, and the removal of the objectionable stamps. If they carry out their proposal to increase the duty on imported tobacco from 10 cents to 20 cents per pound on imported leaf, the manufacturers will ask for a further reduction in the excise duties. Resolutions to this effect were passed at the afternoon meeting.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—At his mother's residence, 54 Medland-street, Toronto Junction, on Sept. 25th, 1905, Murray Wilkie, dearly beloved and only son of the late W. W. Atkinson, in his 23rd year (late 33 Northcote avenue, city).

FAYLE—At 273 Lansdowne-avenue, city, on Monday, 25th inst., Mary Agnes, eldest daughter of V. P. Fayle.

Funeral on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock at St. Helen's Church, thence to St. Michael's Cemetery for interment.

GLYNN—Suddenly, at his late residence, 36 Ossington-avenue, on Monday, Sept. 25, 1905, Daniel Glynn, aged 76 years.

Funeral notice later.

WILLIAMS—At Detroit, Mich., Saturday, Sept. 23rd, Samuel, son of ex-Esplanade Constable George Williams.

Funeral Tuesday, 3 p.m., from D. Stone's undertaking rooms, 385 Yonge-street, to Necropolis.

MARRIAGES.

HORSMAN—CAMPION—At All Saints' Church, on Saturday, Sept. 23rd, by the Rev. Arthur Baldwin, Ernest John Horsman to Amelia Margaret Campion, both of Toronto.

Make North Pole Search An International Sport

Noted Explorers at Congress Favor the Plan Which Belgium Will Be Asked to Act as Sponsor for.

Mons, Belgium, Sept. 25.—The international congress on economic expansion at its session to-day discussed a plan for placing Polar exploration under international direction. A motion to this effect was signed by the Duke of Abruzzi, the Duke of Orleans, Dr. Charcot (the French Antarctic explorer) Lieut. Gerlache (the Belgian Antarctic explorer), Dr. Nordenskjold (the Swedish Arctic explorer), and many explorers.

The signers are said to be certain to have the adhesion of Commander Peary and Dr. Nansen, and practically all the Arctic explorers. Dr. Nordenskjold, Lieut. Shackleton of the British navy (the Antarctic explorer), and W. S. Bruce were stated by the explorers present to be ready to take part in an international expedition.

A motion was adopted approving of the plan, and asking Belgium to take the initiative in inviting the other nations.

The congress also considered a proposition for the creation of any international ethnographic bureau to assemble the information gathered by all scientific missions. Frederick J. Skiff of Chicago was among the supporters of the proposal to establish the bureau, which was adopted. A committee was appointed to organize it.

Minister of State Bernart addressed the marine section upon the necessity for an international agreement upon maritime legislation.

CHOLERA BULLETIN.

Berlin, Sept. 25.—The official bulletin issued to-day announces two new cases of cholera, and two deaths had occurred from noon Sunday to noon to-day, making the total 246 cases and 85 deaths.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 25.—Since Sept. 14 there have been only 27 cases of Asiatic cholera in the entire empire, 17 of which proved fatal.

Hoskins & Westervelt, Chartered Accountants, 27 East Wellington St. Toronto. David Hoskins, F. C. A., J. W. Westervelt, C. A.

KANEKO RECALLED.

New York, Sept. 25.—Baron Kaneko, who has been in the United States as the confidential agent of the Emperor of Japan, has been recalled. He will return to Japan with Baron Komura.

Battery Zincs, all kinds. The Canada Metal Co. 46

SHAM FIGHT IN EAST END.

Three Outside Regiments Will Be in it if All Goes Well.

General Otter yesterday said he would make no definite statement regarding the sham battle on Thanksgiving Day, save that it would be enacted in the eastern part of the city.

He contemplates inviting the 13th Regiment, and the 91st Highlanders of Hamilton, also the 38th Dufferin Rifles of Brantford, but plans depend entirely upon how much civic assistance he receives for the demonstration.

He will have his plans of formation drafted in a few days, and if everything goes as he desires he hopes to make this year's sham fight a feature of surpassing interest.

PROMOTING IMPERIAL COUNCIL

Visit of Sir Frederick Pollock Has End in View.

Montreal, Sept. 25.—(Special.)—Sir Frederick Pollock, the British jurist, and Pitt Kennedy of London, who are visiting Canada, have arranged to visit the leading Canadian cities in the interest of the promotion of an imperial council.

The plan has suggested itself as a result of the colonial conferences in London, but the imperial council would be a permanent affair, always available for consultation and advice.

Smoke Taylor's "Maple Leaf" Cigars

Extra Protection.

The Holmes Electric Protection Company differs from any other method of guarding by electricity; individual wires to every bank, store and warehouse. In fact, they cover the business district, and are constantly adding to their already large number of subscribers. The system has been so thoroughly tested and improved during recent years as to merit the hearty endorsation of the bankers and merchants of this city. ed

Meat is but a partial food with a large percentage of waste. Norka is all food

St. Leon Mineral Water is on draught at Snider's Pharmacy, Yonge-street Arcade. It is a health-giving beverage and its liberal use will be found most beneficial.

New Billiard Room now open. 62 King St. East. Handsomely decorated. "Saratoga Tables." Latest improvements. Players invited.

Tuckett's "T.& B." 10 cent plug 246.

GIVE A LICENSE TO GAMBLE BUT PROSECUTE UNDER IT

Manitoba Government Officials Are in Queer Position as Regards Winnipeg Negro Club.

Winnipeg, Sept. 25.—(Special.)—The government of Manitoba on Sept. 6 last was in particularly generous and gracious mood. On that date a charter signed by Attorney-General Campbell and Provincial Secretary MacFaddyn was granted to a Winnipeg club affording to its members all uses, privileges, advantages and accommodation of every nature and kind of club, amongst others being the right to "hold or possess all kinds of games of skill and chance."

This blanket charter is one under which 19 colored men, arrested yesterday afternoon, will strive to cover themselves from the cold blasts of prosecuting preliminary breezes of which were directed at this morning's police court by Deputy Attorney-General Patterson.

They were committed for trial by jury, according to their choice, and while awaiting their trial will have time to wonder how the attorney-general will be able to convict them of doing something that, to their untrained minds, the attorney-general, backed up by the signature of the provincial secretary, gave them full permission to do.

It was a modified form of crap and card game and the colored men apparently thought it was covered by the charter.

OFFICE FILLED WITH GAS MATCH CAUSES EXPLOSION

As Result, P. A. Macdonald of Winnipeg is in Hospital With Serious Injuries.

Winnipeg, Sept. 25.—As the result of an explosion of illuminating gas in the court house this morning, P. A. Macdonald, master and referee, was badly burned and injured.

Mr. Macdonald is at present in the General Hospital, and it is not thought that his injuries will prove fatal.

The explosion was caused by one chain of accidents. On Saturday night the gas in the master's office was not shut off and Geoffrey H. Walker, prothonotary, coming down this morning, made the discovery.

He hastened to warn Mr. Macdonald, but missed him, and the latter lit a match to investigate in the vault.

A terrific explosion ensued and Mr. Macdonald was found unconscious on the floor. The windows were shattered.

It was thought at first that Macdonald had lost his eyesight, but he assured those caring for him that it was not affected.

Macdonald is well known in the east.

MacLeod, men's tailor, Yonge and College Sts. "See my $20.00 suits." 246

V.C. Cigarettes for sale everywhere. 24

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Sept. 25.—(8 p.m.)—The weather has been showery to-day in Eastern Quebec, the maritime provinces and over Manitoba and the greater part of British Columbia. Elsewhere the weather has been generally fine and in Ontario and Quebec much cooler.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 52—54; Edmonton, 42—64; Calgary, 42—66; Winnipg, 42—64; Port Arthur, 32—52; Parry Sound, 36—54; Toronto, 44—58; Ottawa, 40—52; Montreal, 42—52; Quebec, 42—52; Halifax, 44—64.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Winds shifting to easterly; fine and cool to-day. Wednesday a little higher temperature.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Sept. 25	At	From
Ryndam	New York	Rotterdam
Finland	New York	Antwerp
Minneapolis	New York	London
Lake Manitoba	Liverpool	Montreal
Astoria	New York	Glasgow
Kaiser W. der G.	New York	Bremen
Lake Manitoba	Liverpool	Montreal
Southwark	Liverpool	Montreal
Romaric	Gibraltar	Boston
Buenos Ayrean	London	Montreal
Minnetonka	London	New York
Kroonland	Dover	New York
Numidian	Glasgow	New York
Koenigen Luise	Genoa	New York