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The Toronto World.

IN THE DAYS OF THE MUTINY
—A—
MILITARY NOVEL.
By G. A. HENTY.
AT ALL BOOKSTORES.

THIRTEENTH YEAR | FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 7 1893 | ONE CENT

IRELAND'S HOME RULE BILL.

ITS SECOND READING MOVED BY GLADSTONE.

The Grand Old Man Makes a Vigorous Appeal to the Opposition to Allow Ireland to Have Self-Government—But the Opposition is Still Ready to Use Every Advantage.

LONDON, April 6.—The galleries of the House of Commons were full, but the House itself was not crowded, when Mr. Gladstone arose at 3.45 p.m. to move the second reading of the bill to establish Home Rule in Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone said that the Government had no intention of amending the bill as presented except in some minor particulars. He earnestly desired to bring home to the mind of the House the question when this great controversy was to end. [Cheers.]

He did not address the question to the Opposition in a spirit of assumed superiority, but he would rather press it earnestly upon their hearts and understandings as a matter in which both sides were equally interested.

For many years the question of Irish Home Rule had blocked the way of legislation. The Liberal party had offered a solution, but when they asked their opponents where all this was to end, they rarely obtained an answer. Certainly the Opposition had not yet ventured to point out a process whereby the greatest of Irish questions should be decided apart from the way in which the Home Rule bill proposed to decide it. [Cheers.]

Proved the Fallacy.

Mr. Gladstone proceeded with a historic development of the rise and the causes of the demand for Irish Home Rule. He said the progress of events in the past century had proved the fallacy of the arguments offered by the opponents of Home Rule that time and patience would see Ireland pacified without special legislation. Never was there a time when the Irish people were so near to acceptance of the union as during the first 29 years after the Act of Union had been passed, and the reason was not because they loved it, but because they were trodden under foot. They wished for peace, and they had no genuine representatives in the Imperial Parliament.

As soon as the voice of Ireland was heard in Parliament the constitutional movement for self-government commenced and it had never ceased and would continue until self-government should be granted.

Let the House, Mr. Gladstone continued, look at the spectacle the world offers in regard to its unions. In the civilized world no incorporated union effected and maintained by force has ever prospered. That is a challenge of some boldness. Is it too bold?

Here the Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach interrupted Mr. Gladstone with the remark: Take the case of the United States.

Incorporated Union.

Mr. Gladstone: I said incorporated union. [Liberal and Irish cheers.] You missed the essential word. [Hear, hear.] Holland and Belgium tried incorporated union and after a precarious existence of 15 years a divorce was effected. Austria and Hungary tried incorporation, and after years of sad experience they found the choice lay in giving up it or the empire. [Cheers.]

Russia incorporated Poland. Take your stand thereon if you think fit. Let the Opposition make it the model of their operations. [Hear, hear.] To all unions but one principle can be applied and that is whether they require permanent maintenance by force. If when the force disappears harmony remains the union is good. If the maintenance of the union by force, actual or in reserve, is necessary the value of the union is questionable.

Unions not incorporated but autonomous have been attended in all cases with success, sometimes complete and always considerable. Thus Austria and Hungary under their present union, Norway and Sweden, Denmark and Iceland, Russia and Finland, are illustrations. The most complete success was the German federation, where each state had its own powers, the union only affecting imperial interests.

Regarded as a Madman.

In the United States each state had its own rights, and anyone in America daring to interfere with these rights would be regarded as a madman.

The colonies had some points in common with Ireland. The disease of disaffection once permeated them, but a remedy was found in self-government. [Cheers.]

In conclusion Mr. Gladstone referred to the retention of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament. During the last 60 years, he said, 12 instances had occurred of cabinets being displaced by a vote of censure. Amongst these instances there was not a case where the question at issue was purely British, eight having been Imperial and four Irish questions. Therefore, he thought, less inconvenience ought to be expected from Irish members voting on British questions than had been anticipated.

Regarding the question of finance, Mr. Gladstone admitted that it was no easy matter to disentangle the finances of countries associated for the last 40 years. It could not be done in any way free from inconvenience, but the trouble was mere dust in the balance compared with the vital importance of the great purpose of aiming at the real union of the two countries and the consolidation of the Empire.

The bill carefully guarded the possibility of increasing imperial expenditure whereof Ireland ought to pay her share in the event of war and other causes. If the House was not satisfied with the security offered under the existing finance clauses of the bill, he was ready to deal freely with the question, and to recast the clauses objected to.

Now Between Nation and Nation.

Until a recent period the question between Great Britain and Ireland had been one between class and nation. Now it was between nation and nation. There was no more melancholy spectacle on earth than the spectacle of wrong inflicted by one nation on another. On the other hand there was nothing nobler than to see another nation deliberately set upon the removal of injustice and deliberately determined to break with whatsoever remained.

The rejection of the Home Rule bill was moved by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, President of the Board of Trade in the last Salisbury Cabinet. He taunted Mr. Gladstone with having made a long excursus into Irish history when he was expected to answer the multitudinous criticisms of the bill. Since the character of the measure had become known the most intense antagonism had developed against it. In a large part of Ireland the people were irreconcilably opposed to all the details as well as to the principle of the bill.

Rang With Protests.

The north of Ireland rang with protests against the Prime Minister's proposals. Yet the Prime Minister ignored this remarkable agitation and would not even pause in his retrospect to answer the arguments of the men behind it. The Prime Minister had said that the Home Rule bill had been before the country 7 years. This was not true. Before the bill was introduced last February only the vaguest statements as to its proposals had been made. The assertion was made frequently that Ireland demanded Home Rule, that her electors had accepted Home Rule. This was only partly true. The majority of Irish electors had demanded and accepted it, but a large and determined minority had decided to have none of it.

Nevertheless, admitting a unanimous sentiment in Ireland for Home Rule, the proposal for the dissolution of the union was rejected by the other party to the bargain.

The majority of the electors of Great Britain were convinced that Parliament, once persuaded to take the fateful step now proposed, could never retrace it without plunging the country into the horrors of a civil war. [Cheers.]

ANTI-UNCLE SAMISM IN PERU.

A United States Consulate Has Been Sacked by a Mob—An Agent Shot in the Foot.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Minister John Hicks cables the State Department from Lima, Peru, as follows:

LIMA, April 5.

Gresham, Washington:

At (place omitted) mob attacked Masonic lodge, sacked building and burned fixtures in the street. Incidentally United States consulate was invaded, furnishings destroyed and acting consular agent shot in foot. Archive is saved intact. Squad of Peruvian police looked on while the mob performed work without interference. The mail brings the particulars. (Sgd.) HICKS.

After consultation with President Cleveland, Secretary Gresham this afternoon sent the following telegram to the Minister:

Hicks, Minister, Lima:

Protest against failure of authorities to afford protection to consulate, and if facts are well established ask expression of regret, prompt prosecution of the guilty parties and reparation for injury to American property or person. GRESHAM.

It is believed at the Department that a satisfactory explanation of the affair will shortly be made.

A MEXICAN AMUCK.

The Old Story of Love and Jealousy and the Too Ready Use of the Knife.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., April 6.—One of the bloodiest and most revolting tragedies that ever occurred in this city took place at 11 o'clock this morning, in which William Goldkoffer, a German, and Francisca Flores, a Mexican woman, were stabbed to death by Jesus Fuen.

Fuen and the Flores woman had been living together, but had separated. This morning Fuen went to the house of the woman and after a few words drew a knife and attempted to kill her. She eluded him and ran across the street to the residence of Goldkoffer and appealed for protection. Goldkoffer, who was a cripple, attempted to shield the woman, and was stabbed in a dozen places by the infuriated Mexican.

Meantime the woman had again fled, but was pursued and overtaken. Her head was nearly severed from her body by Fuen. After killing the woman, Fuen attacked another Mexican who had come to the assistance of the woman. The attacked man struck Fuen with a stone rendering him insensible.

He was secured and placed in jail, where he is closely guarded to prevent his falling into the hands of the infuriated citizens, who want to lynch him.

THE MORMON TEMPLE.

Great Dedication Ceremonies at Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 6.—The Mormon temple was dedicated to-day in the presence of a throng of believers.

The cap-stone was laid April 6, 1892, at which time the date for dedication was fixed for April 6, 1893, the 63rd anniversary of the organization of the Mormon Church and 40 years from the day the temple corner stones were laid. It cost $5,000,000.

The building is 186½ feet long and 99 feet wide. With the towers, it covers an area of 21,850 square feet. The foundation wall is 16 feet thick and 16 deep. On this the granite walls are 9 feet thick on the bottom and narrow to 6 feet at the square. The east part of the temple is for the Melchisedec Priests' Order, representing the higher or spiritual affairs. The west is for the Aaronic priesthood, representatives of temporal existence. The figure on the east central tower symbolizes the angel named in the 14th chapter and 6th verse of St. John's Revelation. There are in the building many stones symbolical of different conditions of mankind. Around the base are hearthstones. Above these are moonstones, showing the moon in its various phases, and emblematic of terrestrial glory. Still higher than these are sun stones, typical of the celestial or the higher glory of the heavens. There are also star stones, representing the glory of the stars. On the west tower is the Ursa Major, pointing to the Polar Star, and indicating that there is a fixed guide for fallen mankind to return to God. Then there are cloud stones and others of like symbolical nature. The architecture of the building is without a known parallel in ancient or modern times. The cost of the building, as near as can be ascertained, will be slightly in excess of $5,000,000. The building is provided with all the modern appliances for lighting, heating, ventilating and sanitary arrangements. It is anticipated that the ceremonies will extend over a period of fourteen days, but the chief interest centered in to-day's proceedings.

The assembly room, on the fourth story, is the largest in the building, and it was in this that the services were conducted. It accommodates about 2500 persons, or 5000 persons at the two sessions to be held each day. Arrangements have been perfected to admit between 60,000 and 70,000 persons before the services are at an end, and there is a strong probability from official reports received that even the latter number will be exceeded.

Hear Lincoln, the Humorist, at Pavilion, April 11.

The Liquor Problem Down South.

CHARLESTON, S.C., April 6.—There will be no liquor or beer sold in South Carolina except by the State after ly 1.

Four of the most eminen legal firms in the State advise the liquor dealers to prepare to meet the law as valid and constitutional.

In the meantime the Governor and State Dispenser are traveling in the west and north, making arrangements to open the State bar-rooms on July 1.

Physical Culture to-night, Ass'n Hall.

A Wise Head.

WINNIPEG, April 6.—The petition against the election of W. A. Macdonald for Brandon, leader of the Opposition to the Greenway Government, will be heard Saturday. Macdonald intends resigning and again contesting his seat, preferring this course to expensive litigation.

DETERMINED TO SQUABBLE.

UNCLE SAM'S REPRESENTATIVES ON THE BLUFF.

They Raise Objections That Are a Cross Between a Snarl And a Whine—The Arbitrators Must Be Sick Already of Listening to Uncle Sam's Side of the Case.

PARIS, April 6.—The morning session of the Behring Sea Court of Arbitration to-day was dull, and even the eloquence of such pleaders as Attorney-General Russell and J. C. Carter failed to awaken interest.

Even the members of the court seemed bored, and it was noticed that the august head of Sir John Thompson, one of the British arbitrators, frequently nodded, suggesting the awful suspicion that he was tempted to slumber.

In closing his answer to Mr. Phelps' proposal to exclude the supplementary report of the British Behring Sea Commissioners Sir Charles Russell contended that the objections of the United States to the report, on the ground that it had not been subject to control or cross-examination, applied equally to a large mass of evidence in the United States counter-case.

For instance, four reports made by Capt. Hooper concerning seal life in the Prebyloff Islands had been incorporated in the counter-case, although these were evidences of the kind to which the United States had objected when it came from Great Britain. These reports, like much other similar matter, had been used in the American case without provoking the slightest protest from Great Britain.

The supplementary report which Mr. Phelps had asked to have excluded did not contain any new facts, but simply the results of a re-examination of well-known facts.

In conclusion, Sir Charles Russell urged upon the arbitrators the necessity of determining the question of right before dealing with the regulation of the seal fisheries. The british Counsel, he said, would do their utmost to make this course of procedure prevail.

Mr. Carter's Reply.

In opening his address in reply to Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Carter remarked that it was not a custom of the American bar for counsel to introduce his own personality in a case so as to lend weight to his arguments; therefore he himself would not follow the example set several times by counsel for Great Britain. Proceeding then to the question at issue he pointed out that when the United States delegates arrived in Paris the cases as far as argument was concerned were finished, and both cases and counter cases had long been delayed.

The United States Government, therefore never imagined that further evidence would be adduced. The United States Government was of the opinion that it had much reason to complain of Great Britain's conduct in the case, but this had been passed over.

That, however, after the case had been submitted additional evidence should be brought forward was a contingency which had never been contemplated by the representatives of the American Government. He admitted that further oral argument might be necessary for the purpose of elucidation, but surprise was the least of the emotions they experienced when the supplementary report was introduced. They believed that the only thing to be done was to return these documents, as the time for submitting new evidence was long past.

We would not impute bad faith to the British Government, said Mr. Carter, nor charge the British delegates with entering upon this case saying, "We will teach these Yankees a trick worth knowing." At the same time we hold that our opponents proceeded on an erroneous interpretation of the treaty of arbitration.

In reviewing and comparing the speeches of Mr. Phelps and Sir Charles Russell, the Paris correspondent of The Daily News says: It struck me in listening to Mr. Phelps' pleadings that under the cover of attacks on the treaty of arbitration there was a great deal meant to tell against the party that agreed to it at the White House.

$100,000 INDEMNITY

For 41 Sealers Excluded From Behring Sea in 1891.

OTTAWA, April 6.—The Dominion Government is advised of the sum awarded by the Imperial Government to the British Columbia sealers for losses sustained by them in being excluded from Behring Sea during the sealing season of 1891.

Under the modus vivendi of 1891 Great Britain and the United States agreed jointly to police the approaches to Behring Sea to prevent pelagic sealing, notice of which agreement was served during the season on the captains of the sealing vessels fallen in with by the British and United States cruisers, the sealing fleet having sailed before May 15, the date on which the modus vivendi was signed.

The indemnity awarded is $100,000 and will be distributed through the Collector of Customs at Victoria to those entitled to participate in it. The claimants number 41.

A Queer Name in Canada.

Editor N. Y. Sun,—Sir: Visiting in Canada some years ago on a farm near Lake Simcoe, I was struck by the peculiarity of the name of one of the sons in the family I was visiting. It was "Happen" this and "Happen" until I was bewildered.

I said to him, when we were alone, "Forgive me for being curious, but I can make nothing of your name. Will you tell me what it is?" He flashed up in a moment, "You Yankees are too darn inquisitive; if you want to know about my name ask ma."

When the opportunity occurred I very respectfully sought information from his ma. "Drat that boy," she said, "he sends everybody to me. His name is Happened-to-be and that is what he was christened. When he was born I happened to be at a camp meeting and I didn't want ever to forget it. Now I hope you are satisfied." I was HENRY C. COOPER, M.D.

New York, April 4.

Dan Donovan's Death.

SYRACUSE, April 6.—The autopsy of the body of Dan Donovan, of Cleveland, O., who died without recovering consciousness after receiving a knock-out blow from Joe Dunfee of this city in a prize fight at Maple Bay Tuesday night, was held in this city to-day. The autopsy revealed effusion of blood between the membranes of the brain, and that is given as the cause of death in the death certificate. Further than this the doctors who made the autopsy refuse to be interviewed.

See the young Amazons drill to-night, The Sais at Montreal.

MONTREAL, April 6.—The Salvation Army is celebrating the tenth anniversary of its invasion of Canada to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Booth, a number of field officers and about 125 of the outside staff in Canada are here. A jubilee banquet is going on this afternoon, and an anniversary meeting is to be held to-night. The celebration will be continued till Sunday night. The army proposes forming country circuits all over Canada.

BOWEN-BURKE FIGHT.

Not Yet Ended But Near the 50th Round It Was Hard to Name the Winner.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—Andy Bowen of this city and Jack Burke of Texas fought to-night at the Olympic Club for the lightweight championship and a purse of $2500, of which $500 went to the loser, before the largest audience ever assembled in the arena of the famous Olympic Club.

The men were to weigh 133 pounds at the ringside. Both were in perfect condition, and the betting was slightly in favor of Bowen.

Prof. John Duffey was chosen referee, while Capt. Billy Barrett was in charge of the police details.

The men entered the ring at 9.15 p.m., Bowen in the lead. The fight commenced at 9.30, when the men shook hands and retired to their corners to commence their first round. The men advanced to the centre of the ring and Burke, in getting away, slipped and fell. Bowen landed a good right on Burke's cheek and the latter clinched. Bowen landed his right on the ribs and the latter was thrown over Bowen's head in a clinch. Burke was fought into his corner and when the round ended Bowen was in the lead.

Second Round—In this round both men landed good rights and Burke was fought to the ropes with heavy rights and lefts, handers on the body.

Third Round—Burke scored a good left hand punch on his opponent's neck and drew away to avoid punishment. Burke was again fought to the ropes and Bowen landed two heavy rights on the head.

Fourth Round—Burke landed a good punch on the head in this round, but got a similar hit in return. The men were fighting in a fair way and the audience cheered them lustily. Bowen landed two fierce blows, one with the right and the other with the left.

Fifth Round—Bowen landed several good rights in this round and Burke clinched. Although Bowen was hit frequently in the tie-up, he had the best of the round.

Sixth Round—Bowen took a walk in this round, stuck out his chest did and some good acting. Burke landed a heavy left on the ear, but missed a heavy swing with his right.

Seventh Round—Referee Duffy cautioned Bowen for his foul fighting in the clinching in this round. It was any man's fight at this stage of the game.

Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Rounds—Nothing was done in the eighth, but in the ninth Bowen forced matters and scored a left on the head. In the tenth Burke landed heavily with his right, but he got a hot shot from his opponent in return.

Rounds 11, 12 and 13—Nothing done in the eleventh. In the twelfth Bowen landed a good heart punch, but Burke angered him by his running tactics. In the thirteenth nothing was done but striking the air and falling over each other.

Rounds 14, 15, 16 and 17—Burke landed two good punches on Bowen's head in the fourteenth and had the best of the round. In the fifteenth nothing was done. In the 16th and 17th the men fought hard, but the home man fought foul several times.

Rounds 18, 19, 20 and 21—Burke caught Bowen a right in the nose in the 18th, which was the hardest blow of the fight to this time. In the 19th honors were easy, but in the 20th Bowen received some hard taps in the face, which staggered him. In the 21st Burke landed several facers, and the round closed in his favor.

Rounds 22, 23 and 24—In the 22nd Burke hit fell and was half punched down, but Bowe was not strong. In the 23rd round Bowen was knocked down in an off-corner and was floored again later in the round. Burke had much the best of the fighting now. In the 24th little was done.

In the 25th round Bowen was nearly knocked down by two punches in the head, but his opponent failed to follow up the advantage.

In the 26th to 28th rounds honors were easy, although Burke was half knocked down in the 28th.

From the 29th to the 36th rounds nothing but misses characterized the fight. The men were clumsy beyond comparison. There was nothing done from the 37th to the 44th round and the audience are growing weary.

From the 45th to the 48th round the fighting grew hot. Bowen knocked Burke down in the 48th, but the fallen man rose in time to fight.

HARD UP FOR NOTORIETY.

A Young Woman of Paterson, N.J., Has a Wager to "Bum It" Through to Chicago.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., April 6.—"My name is Mary Minnehan and my home is at Paterson, N.J.," said a brisk young woman at Newcastle Junction. "On the 25th of March," she continued, "I made a wager of $500 with the Athletic Sporting Club of Paterson, N.J., that I could 'bum it' through to Chicago. I have ridden the whole distance so far on freight cars and have only been put off three times.

"I left without a cent and have begged everything that I have eaten. It is my intention to reach Chicago in time for the opening of the World's Fair if possible."

Miss Minnehan was neatly dressed, and claimed to be the daughter of wealthy parents in Paterson, N.J., against whose wishes she had started on her journey.

A NEW IDEA.

Toronto Swells Will Be Able to Call.

You have heard of Stetson's in the States? They have just forwarded a large consignment of new hats to Dineen, and amongst them comes a new lot of Carlsbads—you know the fedora!

A number of cases of an entirely new style for the season have also arrived, something for the Toronto swells. It is a new American stiff hat and the fancy color is Garcia brown. It is imported by the corner King and Yonge-streets firm for the first-class trade; being a light weight it will be much sought after.

Gentlemen who are considering the purchase of a first-class article should ask to see these before getting another kind, as Mr. Dineen is confident they will be very acceptable to the gentleman community of Toronto.

ALASKA SURVEY PARTY.

En Route to the Mountain Fastnesses of the Northwest.

OTTAWA, April 6.—The Canadian party to survey and locate the international boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia will leave Ottawa for Victoria this evening. The chief commissioner is W. F. King, astronomer of the Interior Department, who will be assisted by Messrs. O. J. Klotz, W. Ogilvie, A. C. Talbot, A. J. Brabazon, J. J. McArthur, A. St. Cyr and J. Gibbons, surveyors.

The party will be conveyed northward from Victoria in the Government steamer Quadra.

Arkansas Women To Vote.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 6.—The Senate passed a bill yesterday conferring on the women of Arkansas the right of suffrage, and making them eligible to membership on school boards.

DUPUY TALKS SENSE.

His Address to the Volatile French Marks Him as a Statesman—He Should Have Success.

PARIS, April 6.—M. Dupuy, the new premier, read a statement of his policy in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. He said:

The Government is conscious of the difficulties of the present situation, but feel confidence in view of the profound tranquility prevailing in the country and its abiding faith in the Republic, which prove that the painful incidents of the last few months, despite the efforts to turn them to advantage for political ends, have neither checked the vigorous growth of the Republic nor injured the country's traditional reputation for probity and honor. [Applause.]

One lesson to be drawn from these trials is that competency and affluence are only to be acquired by honest work, and only obtained by a regard for morality and the preservation of self-respect. This lesson has gone home to the national conscience. We may therefore regard the future with confidence. Every day universal suffrage brings Democratic inspirations into greater accord with Republican institutions, and the day is at hand when the definitive identification of France with the Republic will render an agreement easier to establish. The surest means of hastening such a result is that the public administration should act with correctness and with consideration for equity and order to secure the common welfare.

Citizens, I ask you to let the country feel that Parliamentary institutions are following their normal course by resolute attention to legislative business. [Applause.]

FRANCO-CANADIAN TREATY.

The Difficulty Has Been Temporarily Bridged Over.

LONDON, April 6.—The French Government have refrained from abandoning the Franco-Canadian treaty, as was seriously contemplated when Hon. George E. Foster's first declaration on the matter was made public.

The reason for this step is that assurances have been received at Paris that the treaty will be submitted as a Government measure for adoption in the Canadian House of Commons at its next session.

This information, coupled with a request from the British authorities that no present action be taken by the French authorities, has bridged over the difficulty in the manner stated.

It is a matter of conjecture as to just how much Sir Charles Tupper's interview with Sir John Thompson in Paris has been a factor in reaching this decision.

Cabled to Canada.

OTTAWA, April 6.—A cable has been received by the Government from Paris today stating that the French Government approves of the action of the Canadian Parliament in declining to ratify the commercial treaty recently negotiated between Canada and France until next session, pending certain modifications.

600 BARRELS OF FLOUR

And a Large Mill and Storehouse, With Contents, Burned at Forest—Only Partial Insurance.

FOREST, Ont., April 6.—The large brick flour mill and contents and storehouse and contents belonging to McCahill & Co., merchants, were consumed by fire to-night.

Among the contents of the storehouse were 600 barrels of flour.

The origin of the fire is unknown. The amount of the loss has not been ascertained, but it will be large.

It is understood there is a partial insurance.

A MURDEROUS KHAN.

He Has Lost 40,000 Rupees by His Villainy.

BOMBAY, April 6.—Further information in regard to the atrocities committed by Mir Khudadad Khan, the ruler of Khelat, is to the effect that having suspected five of his numerous wives to be guilty of infidelity, he caused them to be cruelly put to death. In answer to the demand of the British Indian Government that the Khan should liberate his surviving prisoners, and give an explanation of his course, the Khan has agreed to deliver up the prisoners to the British agent.

The cruelties of which the Khan had been guilty appearing indefensible the British agent has imposed upon the Khan a fine of 40,000 rupees, the money to be devoted to the benefit of the families of those who have been unjustly executed. This will mean a reduction of the annual subsidy paid to the Khan by the British Government from 100,000 rupees to 60,000 rupees for the current year. The Khan is fifty-two years of age.

SHOULD BE BURNED ALIVE.

The Horrible Work of a Negro in Kansas.

SALINA, Ks., April 5.—A negro fiend broke into the residence of Mrs. Frost Young, a married white woman with one child, 2 years old, during the absence of her husband last night and brutally assaulted her. The child made an outcry and the brute took it by the feet and dashed its head upon the floor, and used it as a hammer to pound the mother into insensibility.

The baby's skull is broken, and the mother is in a precarious condition.

A sheriff's posse of 50 men is in search of the negro. He can be identified by the woman and will be lynched if caught. The husband is a coal heaver at the paper mill, working until midnight.

Hear the great Lincoln on April 11 at Pavilion.

The Cuban Revolution.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 6.—The vigilance of the government authorities regarding Cuban filibusters has not relaxed in the least. Nothing to excite suspicion has been discovered. The rumor of the intended departure of an expedition last night proved to be false. Any movement from Key West will be stopped at the cost of life. The cutter McLane is instructed to fire on any vessel that refuses to respond.

Rumors set afloat in New York emanate from Cubans themselves or from the Spanish authorities. There is no doubt of the intentions of the Cubans to aid Cuba in case of an uprising, but it is now believed the movement will not be inaugurated from the United States.

Plan for Lincoln at Nordheimers'.

Fire in Petrolia.

PETROLIA, Ont. April 6.—Fire broke out in the frame harness shop occupied by Morrison Bros. at 9.40 p.m. and rapidly spread to the adjacent buildings occupied by Jenkins & Son, tobacconists, ready-made clothing and gents' furnishings. The buildings are a total wreck. Insurance on harness shop $340, and Jenkins & Son $2000.

The buildings were owned by J. Huggard of Toronto. Insurance unknown.

Association Hall to-night, rich treat.

Death in a Sewer.

WINNIPEG, April 6.—A cave-in of a sewer this afternoon resulted in the death of Ben John and serious injuries to three other laborers.

TRUE EVEN IN MODERN DAYS.

THE SINS OF THE FATHER VISITED UPON THE SON.

The School Board Deprives a Lad of the Privilege of Securing Knowledge Because His Father Injured a Book—The New Principal of the Boys' Home School.

The Public School Board met last night, Chairman W. D. McPherson presiding.

In response to enquiry Trustee Hodgson stated that Shirley-street school would be ready for occupation by Wednesday next.

Trustee Thompson considered that no accommodation should be provided for children under 5 or over 16, and gave notice of motion to that effect.

Mr. R. U. McPherson wants a plan devised whereby scholars may have the option of confining themselves to subjects likely to be of practical benefit.

The Son Must Suffer.

In consideration in committee of the report of the School Management Committee the recommendation to suspend a pupil of Phœbe-street school until his father pays for a book he has injured came up. Trustee Roden thought the amount should be collected by legal proceedings from the father instead of depriving the boy of his school privileges, and moved to strike the clause out. But everything that could be done to collect the damages short of a lawsuit has been done, and the board could see no other course than to suspend the offender, Mr. Roden alone voting against the recommendation.

A local clothing firm want to supply gratis 30,000 scribbling books if they are allowed certain advertising privileges. This provoked a good deal of discussion, but was finally referred to the Supply Committee on the understanding that the Management Committee will carefully criticise the nature and extent of the advertisements.

The Boys' Home School Principalship.

Dr. Gullen made a vigorous effort to have Miss M. Drury's name substituted for Miss Hodgert's as principal of the Boys' Home school, but failed, and Miss Hodgert secured the appointment.

The proposed form of applications to be used by candidates for positions on the teaching staff came in for a severe overhauling, especially the clause providing for a recommendation signed by a minister. The impression was very general that there are a number of persons other than clergymen qualified to give certificates of character. The enquiry as to the religion of the applicant was also deemed unnecessary, Dr. Gullen declaring it was none of the board's business what religion the applicants professed. But the clergymen were sustained on a very close vote.

To the request of Messrs. Stark, Reynolds and Sutherland for the use of a room two nights a week in Elizabeth-street school for the purpose of teaching Italians and others the English language and also to hold a Sunday school on Sunday afternoon formed the principal recomendation of the Property Committee.

Chairman McPherson was not at all sure about it, and Mr. Kent thought the solicitor ought to report upon the legal questions involved.

Mr. Hodgson defended his committee's report and succeeded in securing its adoption, except the portion referring to the Sunday school, upon which the solicitor will advise.

Architect Lennox forwarded to the Board a sketch showing the accommodation intended for the use of the School Board in the new civic buildings. This was referred to the Finance Committee.

A long list of notices of motion given by various members at the January meeting were rapidly disposed of. With a few exceptions these spasmodic evidences of zeal in the performance of their newly-assumed duties were quietly withdrawn by their sponsors.

The salaries for February and March amounted respectively to $30,762.35 and $30,390.47. These and a number of small accounts were passed, and the board adjourned.

TRANSFER OF MINISTERS.

Changes Made by the General Transfer Committee at Yesterday's Session.

The Transfer Committee of the Methodist Church in Canada met yesterday in the Wesley buildings and was in session all day. The general chairman, Rev. Dr. Carman, presided. The committee is composed of the presidents of the various conferences in Canada: Rev. G. J. Bishop, Toronto; Rev. D. G. Sutherland, Niagara; Rev. J. G. Scott, London; Rev. John Scott, Guelph; Rev. E. Roberts, Bay of Quinte; Rev. W. H. Graham, Montreal; Rev. J. Semmons, Manitoba; Rev. William Ryan, Nova Scotia; Rev. E. Slackford, New Brunswick; Rev. J. H. White, British Columbia.

After due deliberation the following transfers of reverend gentlemen to and from the various conferences were agreed upon. The dates when the transfers will come into effect are given: June 8, C. J. Dobson, Toronto to Niagara; June 1, Vernon H. Emory, Niagara to Toronto; June 8, John Philp, Toronto to Niagara; June 7, D. G. Sutherland, Niagara to Toronto; June 8, H. W. McTavish, Toronto to London; June 1, E. E. Scott, London to Toronto; June 12, F. E. Fletcher, Toronto to Manitoba; June 1, J. H. Locke, Bay of Quinte to Toronto; June 7, J. G. Scott, London to Guelph; June 3, J. Hannan, Guelph to London; June 7, S. Cleaver, Niagara to British Columbia; forthwith, W. M. Patton, Guelph to Montreal; June 5, H. J. Millar, Guelph to Manitoba; June 1, Nelson J. Brown, Bay of Quinte to Manitoba; June 1, J. M. A. Spence, Bay of Quinte to Manitoba; June 12, T. W. Pickett, Manitoba to Bay of Quinte; forthwith, R. Whittington, Bay of Quinte to British Columbia; June 7, J. Webster, Montreal to Bay of Quinte; forthwith, H. H. Coates, Montreal to Japan; forthwith, B. C. Freeman, Manitoba to British Columbia; June 26, J. J. Teasdale, Nova Scotia to New Brunswick; forthwith, James Lumsden, Newfoundland to Nova Scotia.

Your fortune can be made quicker if you have sound digestion. Adams' Tutti Frutti never fails to promote digestion. Beware of worthless imitations.

Cool Burgess Buys a Hotel.

The Russell Hotel business, Yonge-street, which since the death of W. J. Middleton has been conducted by Alex. Leslie, has been purchased by "Cool" Burgess and his son, Alex. W. Burgess, formerly of Calgary and Port Arthur. The price paid was about $10,000.

Steel Plate Hot Air Furnaces for heat, durability and economy. Wheeler & Bain, King East.

A C.P.R. Daily.

The Montreal Witness announces that the C.P.R. will shortly commence the publication of a daily newspaper in Montreal.

Tired men and women are braced up with Microbe Killer.

TO REPEL GRIM CHOLERA.

Health Officers of Many States and Canada in Council—Would Arm at Every Point.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The International Conference of the State and Canadian Boards of Health was begun yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Dr. J. N. McCormick of Kentucky presided. Canada and the Province of Quebec were represented, as well as 20 States in the Union. The morning session was given up to reports of the representatives of different States and of Canada.

A hitch in the proceedings occurred at the outset, when it was ascertained that Dr. Peter H. Bryce of Ontario, secretary of the National Quarantine Commission, was not on hand. He had in his possession the commission's report, which was to have been first presented.

For Canada Dr. Montizambert reported that this year the quarantine stations in the St. Lawrence would be threefold. All steamers will be stopped at Rimouski about 180 miles below Quebec. If all right they would be allowed to proceed to the next station, about 30 miles below Quebec. Here the immigrants would all be landed and be taken to an isolated spot and there kept until all danger of infection was passed.

The evening session was devoted to reports of committees appointed at the morning session.

Quarantine Within the States.

The committee to propose an available plan whereby immigrants can be passed on to their destinations without unnecessary delay recommended that all the steamship companies be furnished with blank forms to be filled out by the surgeon on the voyage, giving the exact state of health of each immigrant, these blanks to be mailed to the proper health authorities at the point of destination of the immigrant, or these authorities to be notified by telegraph if necessary. It was further recommended that all baggage of immigrants be disinfected. There was much discussion on the latter point, but it was finally carried.

A committee was appointed to perfect an interstate and International ticket. It consists of Dr. Watson, Dr. Jenkins and Dr. La Chappelle of Quebec.

The committee to devise an efficient and practical method to conduct a uniform method of inspection service at the various State lines, as against any infected district, in case of an epidemic, made a report, which was considered inadequate, and the question was sent to a new committee to be appointed this morning.

Dr. Jenkins then made a brief extemporaneous report on the condition of affairs at the port of New York. Dr. Jenkins said that he had had a conference recently with a number of competent advisers on the subject of improvements on Hoffman Island. On this island there were needed more facilities for the management of an emergency such as occurred last fall.

A plan had been made and submitted to the proper authorities, and an appropriation had been made which would enable them to make the required improvements in time to deal properly with an epidemic, if one should occur this season. It would, with the improvements, be practicable to land the immigrants at the dock at Hoffman Island and give them all a bath while their clothing and baggage was being disinfected.

Local Health Inspections Growth.

No improvements were needed on Swinburne Island, except the erection of a fireproof building, to make them able to cope with fire in case one should break out. The crematory is in good order. As to facilities for removing passengers from infected vessels, Dr. Jenkins said the Quarantine authorities now have two boats, while last autumn they had but one, and there were several others which could be used in case of need.

Fire Island could be used for segregating cabin passengers, although he believed there would not be any need for it, as he had little fear that any emergency would arise to make its use necessary.

The quarantine facilities of this port, Dr. Jenkins said, are such that the authorities are in a position to meet any emergency. Governor Flower has promised to put $150,000 at their service if it should be needed and that all essential things will be provided.

Dr. S. E. Veaux of North Dakota created a little diversion by charging that Canada pretended more than the reality, and said that immigrants had gone out to North Dakota over the Canadian Pacific read who had not been disinfected, and further declared that Canada was making North Dakota a gateway through which she dumped undesirable immigrants into this country. He said North Dakota was at present powerless to prevent this.

Dr. Montizambert admitted part of these charges, but urged that Canada could not be expected to quarantine vessels from non-infected ports.

The Disgraceful Condition of Our Bank Bills.

One of the nuisances of daily life is the filthy condition of a great many of the bank notes which are in circulation. The danger of disease from this dirt-encrusted currency which passes through so many ill-kept hands is very serious. The art of discovering a remedy for the purification of paper currency has fallen to a party named quinn, who modestly suggests that the bills be exchanged for some of his exquisite spring neckwear. He will undertake the fumigating process.

"No bay water for me," the learned judge replied. Use Adams' Tutti Frutti to allay thirst. All druggists; 5 cents.

The Government Takes Action.

The Provincial Treasurer's Department, acting upon the complaints recently made by the Commercial Travelers' Association with regard to uncleanly closets and improper sample rooms, has issued a circular to the various hotelkeepers of the province calling attention to the evils complained of, and requesting that they be remedied.

One of the most prominent physicians in Detroit writes: "Those who regularly drink 'Sprudel,' the celebrated mineral water from the Mount Clemens spring, will keep their systems in such condition that they need have little fear of contracting typhoid, scarlet fever or diphtheria."

It is bottled just as it flows from the earth, and every bottle is put up at the spring.

William Mara, sole agent, 79 Yonge-street, Telephone 1708.

Cornered the Wood Market.

Toronto wood merchants are alleged to have cornered all the wood in Western Ontario, and Hamilton dealers make this an excuse for advancing their prices 50 cents a cord.

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors and experts, Bank Commerce Building, Toronto.

From Scotland.

We have just received some very choice Scotch suitings. Harcourt & Son, merchant tailors, 57 King-street west. 135

BIRTHS.

HEMMING—On the 5th inst., at 562 Sherbourne-street, Toronto, the wife of H. K. S. Hemming of a