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SIXTEENTH YEAR WEDNESDAY MORNING APRIL 24 1895. ONE CENT.

Senate Rdg Rm 22apl95

PASSED WITHOUT A DIVISION

CLOSE OF THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

D'Alton McCarthy Argues That the Remedial Order Is a Command—Hon. J. Costigan Remarks That a Compromise Would Be Accepted—The Estimates Will Be Brought Down on Thursday.

Ottawa, April 23.—The debate on the address was concluded before 6 o'clock, and in honor of St. George's Day both the Senate and Commons took a holiday in the evening. There were two interesting speeches in the Commons, one from Mr. McCarthy, the other by Hon. Mr. Costigan. It seemed a strange proceeding that a member sitting on the front ministerial benches should be found strongly opposing the Government, but the House is getting accustomed to this now in Mr. McCarthy's case. Once in a while, the Opposition, led by Mr. McMullen, would cheer the leader of the Third Party, but, taken on the whole, Mr. McCarthy's speech was coldly received. Mr. Costigan does not often take part in a debate, but his was a noteworthy contribution to the discussion on the school question. He completely demonstrated the fallacy of the cry of interference with provincial rights, and laid it down as a principle that the Manitoba Government should make a fair attempt at compromise. Now that the address is disposed of, the committees will get to work shortly on private bill legislation.

The deputation of cattle exporters which Dr. Thomas Sproule of East Grey introduced to Hon. Mr. Costigan yesterday has been successful in securing restoration of two feet eight inches as space for cattle on spar deck. There was a short discussion on the subject in the House, in which Messrs. Laurier, Costigan, Mulock and Sproule spoke.

Dr. Montague Introduced.

A mighty shout, a paean of victory, went up from the Ministerial benches this afternoon, when the hero of Haldimand was introduced to the House by Hon. J. C. Patterson and Dr. Roome on his re-election. As Dr. Montague took his seat after shaking hands with the Speaker, the applause was again renewed, and then, for the next ten minutes, the Secretary of State was the recipient of hearty handshakes from his friends on the Government benches.

Only one bill was introduced to-day, that of Mr. W. F. Maclean, to promote the safety of railway employes by compelling railway companies to equip their locomotives and cars with automatic brakes and couplers.

In reply to Mr. Laurier, Hon. Mr. Costigan stated that in response to the urgent appeals of cattle exporters no reduction will be made in the amount of space allowed for cattle on ocean steamships.

The debate on the address was resumed by Mr. McMullen, who traveled over familiar ground. He threatened Mr. Foster that unless the Government cut down expenses the Opposition would prolong the session until the Finance Minister's already spare figure would not be large enough to cast a shadow.

McCarthy on Meaning of the Order.

Following Mr. McMullen, but not traversing his argument, came the leader of the Third Party, D'Alton McCarthy. He strongly condemned the Government for delay in calling the session, which he considered most unjustifiable. No good reason had been advanced for this extraordinary delay. Was the business of the country simply to be run in the interests of a party? (Opposition cheers.) The House would be wanting in dignity to itself if it did not assert its right to be called together at a convenient season of the year. Mr. McCarthy then plunged into a discussion of the Manitoba school question. He was not surprised at the misrepresentations in Haldimand. On one side the electors were told that the Remedial Order was simply a handout of a judgment of Her Majesty. That was hardly a fair way to put it. But he was surprised to find serious misapprehension on the subject existing in the House. Mr. Bennett, in his speech the other day, congratulated him upon the ability he had displayed, and said that all the Government had done was to send to Manitoba the judgment of the Privy Council, and the same story was used in Haldimand in the interests of the Secretary of State. Mr. Laurier had spoken the other day of the Government's action as an invitation to Manitoba to remedy the evil created by their legislature, while Mr. Foster had designated it as "a decision of the law." Lastly, he would quote the Minister of Justice, whose views were certainly more frank than those of the other speakers. Sir C. H. Tupper had said that the language was in no sense dictatorial, it was merely the language of the law. Which interpretation, he asked, was correct? There could be no misunderstanding with reference to the judgment of the Privy Council. The opinion of that body was an opinion which had previously been from the Supreme Court of Canada. He proceeded to explain the nature of the references to the Supreme Court, and quoted from the debate in the House, when Mr. Blake first introduced his resolution, in favor of submitting to the Supreme Court questions of law or fact, for the guidance of the executive. In that debate Sir John Macdonald pointed out that the Government would not be relieved of responsibility by a decision of the court on points of law, and might reject that opinion. An answer to questions submitted to the Supreme Court and subsequently submitted to the Privy Council in England could in no sense be regarded as an order. This great Canadian Parliament, in his opinion, was not subject to any court of law. The Privy Council in England merely determined that the Supreme Court of Canada should have answered differently the questions submitted to it. He was free to say, after the Privy Council's decision that the Governor-in-Council was justified in hearing the appeal of the Roman Catholic minority. But he contended the Governor-in-Council had just as much right to reject the petition of the Roman Catholic minority as to allow it. For what they did they were responsible, not judicially responsible, but responsible as the executive of this country to the Parliament of this country and to the people.

An Order Pure and Simple.

The Remedial Order had evidently been carefully drawn upon the lines of a judgment on the decision of the Imperial Privy Council.

It required that the Separate school system of 1870 should be restored and that the Roman Catholics should not be obliged to contribute to other schools. He held this order was plain in its intent and by no means courteous. The act of 1890 had undoubtedly deprived the Roman Catholics of Manitoba of their rights and the order directed them restoration. Manitoba has no discretion. Manitoba has been ordered to do so and so it is not left to the discretion of the Provincial Legislature. It is simply commanded to restore the school system of 1870, and although it is to be done presumably by being read a first, second and third time, the Legislature must confine its act to the limits of that Order. Anything short of that would not be obeying the order, anything beyond it would be ultra vires.

There was all the difference in the world in simply passing the question over to the Legislature as the opinion of the Dominion Executive and ordering that body to take action. The Government had apparently made up its mind before the appeal was heard what course it would pursue.

He proceeded to describe the Separate school system of Manitoba as it existed previous to 1890, and said it was by no means as efficient as the Ontario system. The result in Manitoba was almost appalling, as it would lead to large sections of the province growing up in almost absolute ignorance.

Referring to the criticisms on Attorney-General Sifton for taking part in the Haldimand election, he wanted to know how Mr. Ouimet justified his action in going down to St. Hyacinthe and anticipating the issue of the Remedial Order. Mr Ouimet had said in effect that if the Roman Catholic minority did not get justice he would resign from the Government.

Mr. Dupont: That is not true. I was there and heard what Mr. Ouimet said.

Mr. Ouimet: I am glad to hear Mr. Dupont say that.

Mr. McCarthy: Well, what did you say?

Mr. Ouimet: You know perfectly well. You read my observations in the course of your argument.

Mr. McCarthy, continuing, said that Attorney-General Sifton had as much right as any man in the country to take part in the Haldimand contest. He spoke for himself alone, not as a member of the Manitoba Government. Mr. Sifton was opposed to any change in the school law, and if Manitoba decided to obey the Remedial Order, then Mr. Sifton would step out of the Government.

Hon. Mr. Costigan.

Hon. Mr. Costigan followed at 5 o'clock. He said Parliament had time and again given proof of its ability to deal with delicate questions in a proper manner. He denied the right or propriety of Mr. McCarthy to make the appeal he has done on the question of Separate schools. The question was, had any right under the constitution been taken away from any minority? The Privy Council said yes, on behalf of the Catholics. He said it was a great injustice for Mr. McCarthy and others to raise the cry that this was an attempt of the Catholics of Canada to coerce the Protestants into granting Separate schools for Manitoba. He agreed with those who entertained the hope that Manitoba would, through its legislature, deal effectively with this matter. The Remedial Order did not ask for the last pound of flesh, and until this parliament had refused to accept a reasonable compromise it did not lie in Mr. McCarthy's mouth to interpret the order as he had done. It was untrue to charge the Catholics with originating this school question, which began in ante-Confederation days, when the Protestants asked for full control of their schools, and it was given them before Confederation. Then followed the fair proposition, Why not give to the Catholic minority of Ontario the same rights as were given to the Protestant minority in Quebec? These rights were secured before Confederation and were protected under the Union act, so that the settlement was as permanent as legislation could make it.

The minister read extracts from the speeches of prominent Roman Catholic ministers and others to show they heartily wished to bring about this amicable solution of what had caused much trouble. He went on to argue that each of the large provinces had the same rights as Manitoba; that is, the rights they possess under the constitution, and that it was folly to talk of giving Manitoba unlimited jurisdiction over school matters. No province had it. They were all limited by the constitution. He earnestly protested against any attempt in this House, or out of it, to make it appear this was an attempt to force Separate schools on Manitoba, and expressed confidence that the good sense of the mass of the people at large to do justice to the Catholic minority of Manitoba. He warmly condemned the agitators who, like Mr. McCarthy, had lost the confidence of the electors of Haldimand, as he had long before lost the confidence of his old chief, Sir John Macdonald, were trying to achieve popularity and notoriety at the expense of law, order and good feeling.

The Address was then passed without a division.

Hon. Mr. Foster gave notice that he would move the House into Supply on Thursday, and in reply to Sir Richard Cartwright said the estimates would be ready by that time.

After a number of reports were laid on the table, the House adjourned at 5.50 till to-morrow.

Senator Boulton on the Schools.

The debate on the address was resumed in the Senate in the afternoon by Senator Boulton. The Manitoba school question he had no fault to find with, the course pursued by the Government up to the present, nor with the policy outlined by the Premier in his speech. The Remedial Order, he said, merely gave effect to the judgment of the courts that the Governor-General-in-Council had power to hear the appeal of the minority and transmitted the same to the Local Government of Manitoba. In this he thought the action of the Government was quite constitutional. The position in which Manitoba stood in reference to the question of Separate schools was wholly different from that of Ontario or Quebec. In those two provinces Separate schools existed prior to Confederation, and were secured to the minority by the constitution. The rights assured to the minority in Manitoba were simply treaty rights between the Dominion Government and early settlers of the province, and cannot be held to be binding on the province as it now exists. The question before the Dominion Government is not whether there should be Separate schools in Manitoba, but how far the Federal authorities have the right to interfere with provincial education, upon the question of education. He would not say what ground he would take upon the question of Separate schools, because that was beside the question at issue and a matter of purely local concern. He thought a satisfactory settlement of the school question could be found in the power of compensation which existed in the Dominion Government. There were 101 Separate schools in the province. After the passage of the acts of 1890, 36 of these schools entered the National school system. The population in the districts in which these schools were had no grievance.

Mr. Scott: They had no alternative.

Senator Boulton: Yes they had, but all these schools were in what is known as the added part of the province, outside the old Selkirk settlement, and the people are quite satisfied with the National school system. Twenty-two out of 101 Separate schools were disbanded after the passage of the act of 1890, and the remaining 35 schools are maintaining themselves outside the National system. He contended that these 35 school sections alone had cause of grievance and proposed that the Dominion Government should make a grant of money out of the revenue derived from the sale of public lands in Manitoba and the Northwest to recoup those school sections which were deprived of the local government grant under the provincial act. The amount required would not be more than $10,000 a year, and would give the minority all the rights they lost by provincial legislation.

Senator Clemow: What about school lands?

Senator Boulton: The school lands belong to the province, and any interference with the revenue derived from them would be an infraction of provincial rights. He dwelt at great length upon the trade question, and claimed that the removal of tariff duties would relieve the present trade depression. He was in favor of the admission of Newfoundland into Confederation.

Senator Power moved the adjournment of the debate, which was carried.

Notes.

Hon. Peter Mitchell was in town today.

Dr. Bergin gives notice of a bill to amend the Dominion Franchise Act.

Fred Glackmeyer, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Ontario Assembly, spent the day in the city.

The prohibition question will be brought up at an early date by Mr. Flint from Yarmouth, who has given notice of motion to that effect.

The County Council of Elgin petitions for an amendment to the Railway Act to compel companies to put in more effective cattle guards.

During the year 62 public officers were superannuated, at a total annual cost of $22,710 to the country. Of the vacancies thus created, 15 offices were not filled, while 12 have been abolished.

A deputation from Kincardine, consisting of Mayor Tolmie, Lt.-Col. Scott and Ald. Moffatt, saw Mr. Ouimet today in reference to a grant for harbor improvements.

Several petitions similar to those with which the House was deluged last session, complaining of the high rates for cattle on ocean steamships and asking redress, were presented to Parliament to-day.

St. George's Society celebrated the patron saint's day by a grand English concert. Harold Jarvis and Miss Dunlop were star attractions. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Lieut-Governor Schultz and about a score of Senators and members were present.

It is expected that during the present session the Government will show its friendly disposition towards sister colonies by proposing an amendment to the tariff, under which wines from Cape Colony and Australia will be admitted into Canada at the same rate of duty as wines from France, under the French treaty.

Mr. Ross, M.P., introduced a deputation to the Minister of Public Works from the Townships of Winchester and Mountain, Dundas County, who requested that aid be granted towards the deepening of Otter River, so as to prevent flooding of farm lands. Hon. Mr. Ouimet promised to send an engineer to make an examination and report fully into the matter.

Capt. W. Leslie of the Collins Rafting Company, Kingston, had an interview yesterday with Mr. Ouimet in reference to some work his company desire to do at the graving dock in Kingston. His company has secured the contract of cutting the large iron steamship Campana, which has been running between Toronto and Chicago, in two parts, in order to take her down the canals to Quebec.

Grace Church was the scene of a fashionable wedding this afternoon, when Mr. Jamme Lay of Calgary and Miss Audrey Schreiber, fourth daughter of Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, were united in marriage. The wedding ceremony was performed by Ven Archdeacon Lauder, assisted by the rector, Rev. J. F. Gorman. The bride wore a handsome satin dress with long train. The trimmings were of white lace and orange blossoms. The bride carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley.

McGreevy Elected by Seven.

Quebec, April 23.—The re-count in Quebec West gives McGreevy 7 majority.

Walked From the Train.

Oakville, April 23.—A peculiar accident happened on the Toronto branch of the Grand Trunk last night. George Collier, a middle-aged man, who was on his way from Sault Ste. Marie to Buffalo, N.Y., deliberately walked off the train two miles east of Oakville, and was instantly killed. He was going to Buffalo to get a pension cheque for $36 cashed. The body was left in charge of the authorities at Oakville.

SURBET RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

The Superintendent Ably Described in a Recent Canadian Monthly Journal.

The April number of The Electrical News contains an interesting character sketch of Mr. James Gunn, Superintendent of the Toronto Railway Company, the first of a series of articles on "Lighting and electric lighting as a business," by George White-Fraser, E.E., and a full illustrated description of the central station of the Incandescent Light Co. of Toronto. This issue, now for sale by John P. McKenna, Bookseller, 80 Yonge-st., likewise contains an illustrated description of a new reducing gear for steam indicator use, and other features of much interest and value bearing on electricity and steam engineering.

TYLER MUST STEP DOWN.

Sufficient G.T.R. Proxies Secured to Elect Sir C. R. Wilson.

London, April 24.—The Times says: The committee of the Grand Trunk shareholders in England has received the adhesion of the owners of £13,000,000 worth, and 5000 proxies towards securing a majority of the selection of Sir Charles Rivers Wilson. They are now virtually assured that their hopes will be realized. The weight of opinion will be so heavy that the board will be induced to yield with a good grace.

Miss Bessie Bonsall, the phenomenal contralto, at Toronto Vocal Club Concert.

Important for Invalids.

Persons who should use Almoxia Wine are those who, from delicate health, have no energy and feel a disinclination to work, whose flesh is wasting away. Young women who have overtaxed their strength and men of mature years who have drawn too heavily on the resources of youth. Sold by all druggists and wine merchants.

Turkish baths, bed for all night bather

Pie Dish Collars.

Pink and white are the popular colors in these pretty and inexpensive assistants to the appearance of a dinner table. Michie & Co. have them and sell the best at 75c dozen or 15c pair. ed

Ask for delicious "Salada" tea.

Arlington Hotel.

This elegant, comfortable hotel offers every inducement to those desiring permanent winter accommodations.

Plan opens at Gourlay, Winter & Leeming's at 2 p.m. for T.V.C. concert.

For sale, at 23 Virtue-street, Toronto, scenes from every land, book $5, photographs $4, World's Fair $3, New York city $3, Palestine $3, Congress of Religions $3, Atlas of the World 75c.

ABERDEEN PRAISES BRITAIN

GOVERNOR-GENERAL ATTENDS ST. GEORGE'S BANQUET.

His Excellency's Eulogy of National Societies and Their Philosophical Work—Night of Festivity and Song by Happy Englishmen—List of Guests at the Annual Dinner in St. George's Hall.

The annual banquet of St. George's Society was held in their neat hall in Elm-street last evening. The proceedings were such as did honor to the society, and England's patron saint. The company was a jovial representative one; the menu was recherche, the decorations and illuminations truly national, the speeches eloquent and redolent of Old England. During dinner and between the speeches national and patriotic airs were played and sung. The bringing in of the Baron of Beef and the blazing plum-pudding with military accompaniment was cheered.

Some of the Guests.

President Percival F. Ridout was in the chair, supported by His Excellency the Governor-General, His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P., Hon. John Beverley Robinson, Commander Law, Col. Buchan, Lt.-Col. G. T. Denison, S. G. Wood, Judge Kingsmill, George Clatworthy, grand president Sons of England Benevolent Society; N. L. Steiner, president Germania Society; Allen Cassels, president St. Andrew's Society; Capt. R. M. Robertson, president Caledonian Society; Rev. C. L. Boulden, Samuel Trees, J. E. Pell.

Amongst others present were: G. H. Gooderham, Chevalier Thompson, P. H. Drayton, George Musson, Rev. Dr. Barrass, James Hewlett, W. H. Hewlett, F. Warrington, F. Barlow Cumberland, T. G. Mason, R. J. Score, R. C. Hamilton, Robert Moon, Richard Patching, Fred Sole, Alexander Dixon, William Hopkins, Henry Warren, Edward Field, Henry Lucas, R. Wallace, Harry S. Pell, E. W. Schuch, William Briggs, J. G. Gibson, William Hill, H. D. Polser, H. T. Howard, G. Beverley, John Holderness, W. Millichamp, Edgar A. Wills, L. Goldman, W. J. Davis, J. W. Stockwell, George Lugsden, Dr. Millman, D. T. Symons, Robert Parker, Riordan Hughes, George H. Grundy, W. H. Robinson, George Beverley, Joseph Lugsdin, John Taylor, G. H. Waller, Philip Jacobi, Stair Dick Lauder, T. G. Foster, F. L. Fellows, W. J. M. Taylor, S. Nordheimer, Prof. R. L. Garner, O. A. Howland, M.L.A., Frank Arnoldi, Henry Lucas, R. Chalkley, Alfred D. Sturrock, J. T. Gray, W. A. Sherwood, John Laidlaw, A. Knowles, Capt. T. D. D. Lloyd, J. N. Barber, N. H. Tippett, Dr. Ryerson, M.L.A., William Campbell, W. E. Wellington, Walter S. Lee, Captain Forester, Arthur T. Kirkpatrick, George B. Sbardmore, S. H. Janes, Berkeley Smith, John H. Ayre, John Warren, William Crow, Fred Adams, S. E. Hall, Alfred Biggs, A. J. Mason, James Spooner, H. C. Hammond, J. Herbert Mason, R. W. Elliot, David Roberts, John C. Lauder.

"The Queen," proposed by the president, was received with the greatest amount of loyalty. The rafters rang with the National Anthem.

Letters of regret were received from the Bishop of Quebec, Col. Growski, Canon Dumoulin, Sir Oliver Mowat and Mayor Kennedy. Congratulatory telegraphic messages were received from the St. George's Societies of Montreal, Ottawa, Philadelphia, Ingersoll, Hamilton and London.

In highly eulogistic terms the President gave the toast of "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Royal Family." It was received with cheering and the singing of "God Bless the Prince of Wales."

The President next gave "The Governor-General of Canada."

Lord Aberdeen's Speech.

His Excellency on rising was enthusiastically greeted. He made a typical after-dinner speech, pointed with anecdote and jocular allusion, which kept his hearers in good humor. The reception accorded him, he said, was especially gratifying coming from such a representative gathering in honor of the grand old British festival of St. George, it afforded him the greatest pleasure to form one of the company. The only drawback was that he had not the advantage of being present at a gathering of the Ottawa St. George's Society.

He had been told a few years ago the same officials exposed an organized gang of smugglers that "ran" Chinamen into the United States on forged passports from this city. It was estimated at the time fully 200 Celestials, with the aid of smugglers, succeeded in escaping for some time the vigilant eyes of Uncle Sam's officials and getting safely ensconced in Boston and New York.

Not to be outwitted, the leaders of the gang put their heads together, and last month devised another means of getting the Celestials across the lines. This time the wily Chinaman was consigned to a rude pine coffin, with concealed air holes and with the aid of a forged death certificate was safely shipped from St. John, N.B., to Vanceboro, Maine, where the supposed corpse would be claimed by one of the smugglers. After staying in hiding for several days, the "corpse," attired as a female, would be spirited away under cover of night, and before morning dawned the "corpse" was safely lodged in either Boston, Springfield or New York. Fifteen were run across thus. When this new means of entrance into the United States became generally known among the resident Chinamen in Vancouver they took steps to instruct their confreres from the Flowery Kingdom as soon as they arrived on the Pacific Coast of the new manner of gaining access to the land of the free. Arrived in Montreal, the Celestials were taken in hand by the smugglers, who shipped them this time to Quebec, and from there over the Intercolonial Railway to St. John, N.B., where other members of the gang "ran" them into the States as dead Chinese. Arrests are expected.

Everybody smokes the "Varsity," the best that experience and money can produce. The great 5c cigar, worth 10c.

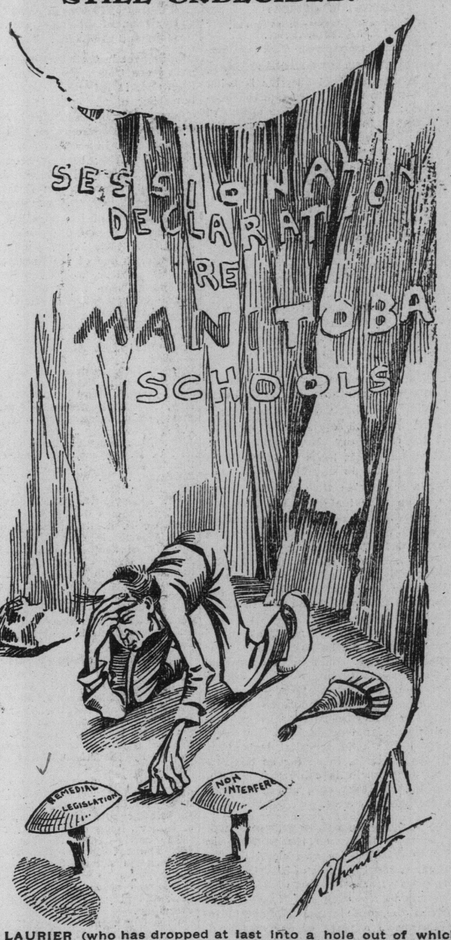
HIS DAYS ARE NUMBERED.

Another Nail in the Coffin of the Commercial Middleman.

The middleman does not seem in much favor just now. The Property Committee yesterday dealt a fatal blow to the real estate middleman. The resolution that no one shall be allowed to sub-lease any lots practically squeezes out many agents. This is no novelty in Toronto. For 25 years Dineens' have adopted this policy, and this is the secret of their success. They buy from the hat manufacturers direct, both in England and New York; they pay no commission or jobbers' fees; cash is the basis of their business, both in buying and selling. Ready money is as a magician's wand; early pick of newest goods, no credit or bad debts. Hence Dineens have mounted the pedestal of success and become the leading and most reliable hat firm in Canada. The community know by experience that they can save fully 25 per cent., whether purchasing first-class felts at $3, or stylish silks at $5. See them in the window of the busy store at the busy corner of Yonge and King-streets.

Turkish baths, day and night, 204 King-st

STILL UNDECIDED.



MR. LAURIER (who has dropped at last into a hole out of which there is no crawling): I've got to eat one of 'em, but Oh! it would be a great relief to my mind if I knew which was the mushroom and which the toadstool.

THIS BUDD IS A BLOSSOM

RIPENED LONG AGO, BUT HAS ONLY NOW BEEN GARNERED.

Had Been Stealing Chickens for Nine Months and Had Been Searched for by the Authorities for That Length of Time. But Evaded Arrest Until Yesterday—A Long Chase Through Rosedale Ravines.

Though not more than 18 years of age Austin Budd has served two terms in prison—one for housebreaking and another for theft—and will appear in the Police Court this morning to answer to four charges which were placed opposite his name when he was locked up in No. 4 Police Station last evening. Additional charges will be laid against him should the authorities fail to secure a conviction in any of those now formulated.

Two of the warrants upon which Budd was arrested yesterday were issued in July last, and though he has spent every day of the intervening nine months in the city and has, according to the story told by the police, been plying his calling incessantly, he was not captured till yesterday, and then only after a three-mile chase through the Don Flats and Rosedale Ravine. Detective Duncan has sighted him many times, but was never fleet enough of foot to overtake him.

The Story of His Crimes.

On July 18, 1894, the house of Mrs. Watson, 204 Mill-street, was burglarized. Warrants were issued for John Barry, John McGee and Budd. The first-named two were found, and are now serving terms in the Central Prison. Their arrest was not effected, however, until after July 29, when the house of Mrs. Fallon, 133 Eastern-avenue, was broken into. Barry was convicted of this also, and it was shown that Budd was his companion in crime. These two charges Budd will answer to this morning. Other charges are for stealing chickens from Mrs. Sullivan and for the theft of an express wagon from 97 Booth-avenue.

His Stamping Ground the East End.

The eastern section of the city has been Budd's hunting ground all winter, and chickens were his invariable game. A dozen or more roosts were robbed at Christmas time, in one place 30 fowls being beheaded before they were carried away. More than 200 chickens have been reported as stolen, and it is believed Budd is responsible for them all.

After the arrest yesterday, a search made by Detective Duncan and P. C. McKee resulted in finding, in addition to the fowl and express wagon already mentioned, about $30 worth of gill nets. The latter was found at the house of Budd's parents, 366 Wilton-avenue.

The Arrest.

Budd's arrest was an exciting one. He was chased from River-street to the Don Valley, and northward to the Rosedale Ravines. After wading thigh deep through a bog, he eluded Detective Duncan and P. C. Armstrong (102), who were in pursuit. Armstrong got sight of him once again and gave chase, Budd leading him off to the north. Duncan had pursued Budd before, and knew his man. Budd doubled on Armstrong and started southwards again. This was exactly what Duncan thought he would do, and the detective lay in ambush for him. The struggle was short, but Duncan's watch and chain were both broken.

"I guess I am caught at last," said Budd, as the bracelets clicked round his wrists.

Try Sutton's Billiard Parlor, all new tables, 130 King W.

A Gentle Hint.

The warm weather of recent days may have tempted some to leave off all heavy clothing. There will be many cool evenings to come, and no woman is safe without a spring cloak or jacket. A firm that has made a good reputation for such articles of apparel is McKendry & Co., Yonge-street. 135

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

CHINAMEN IN COFFINS.

Novel Methods of Smuggling Celestials Across the Line.

Montreal, April 23.—A novel yet dangerous mode of smuggling Chinamen has just been brought to light by the shrewd work of United States customs officials from Rouses Point. Some years ago the same officials exposed an organized gang of smugglers that "ran" Chinamen into the United States on forged passports from this city. It was estimated at the time fully 200 Celestials, with the aid of smugglers, succeeded in escaping for some time the vigilant eyes of Uncle Sam's officials and getting safely ensconced in Boston and New York.

Not to be outwitted, the leaders of the gang put their heads together, and last month devised another means of getting the Celestials across the lines. This time the wily Chinaman was consigned to a rude pine coffin, with concealed air holes and with the aid of a forged death certificate was safely shipped from St. John, N.B., to Vanceboro, Maine, where the supposed corpse would be claimed by one of the smugglers. After staying in hiding for several days, the "corpse," attired as a female, would be spirited away under cover of night, and before morning dawned the "corpse" was safely lodged in either Boston, Springfield or New York. Fifteen were run across thus. When this new means of entrance into the United States became generally known among the resident Chinamen in Vancouver they took steps to instruct their confreres from the Flowery Kingdom as soon as they arrived on the Pacific Coast of the new manner of gaining access to the land of the free. Arrived in Montreal, the Celestials were taken in hand by the smugglers, who shipped them this time to Quebec, and from there over the Intercolonial Railway to St. John, N.B., where other members of the gang "ran" them into the States as dead Chinese. Arrests are expected.

A CORPSE HELD THE LINES.

John Forster, Milkman, Found Dead in His Wagon on a Crowded Thoroughfare—Why His Horse Halted.

John Forster, dairyman, 283 Gerrard-street east, was found dead in his milk delivery wagon, at King and Sackville-streets, by P. C. Featherston, shortly after noon yesterday. The horse had been standing for some time, and the constable, thinking all was not right, looked into the wagon, to find Forster dead. Dr. Pickering was notified, and after making full inquiries decided that death was due to heart disease. Forster was a married man, with a small family.

It Saves Capital.

Thousands of business men in America to-day have all their capital embarked in their business, and they must keep it intact and active if the business venture is to be successful. If the head of the firm or either one of the partners is removed by death a forced winding up of the business may result most disastrously to all concerned. Unexpected and forced settlements combined with shrinkage in values of merchandise and securities would have wrought ruin to many prosperous business concerns now in existence unless prevented by timely insurance contracts in The Mutual Life. The promptly paid policy of the great company has often resulted in a business left intact and prosperous, to be successfully carried on for the benefit of survivors, and families suddenly deprived of support and protection have been placed above the fear of want.

Talk with an agent of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York or write Henry K. Merritt, Manager, 31, 32, 33 Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto.

Toronto Vocal Club concert, popular prices, Association Hall, Thursday night.

Sudden Death of a Farmer's Wife.

Bloomfield, April 23.—At West Lake Shore, about four miles from here, yesterday evening, Mrs. Harry Rathburn was found by her husband on his coming in from his work on the farm, lying dead in the doorway. The deceased was only two months married.

Ask for delicious "Salada" tea.

To Carry Out Intercolonial Proposals.

Manchester, Eng., April 23.—The Guardian says a conference will probably be held in London some time within the year 1895, with a view of putting into effect several proposals based upon the report submitted by the Earl of Jersey of his observations at the Ottawa Intercolonial Conference.

Beaumont Jarvis, Architect and Superintendent, Traders Bk. Bldg., Toronto. Phone 2274

Found Dead on the Rails.

Rodney, Ont., April 23.—The body of a young man about 28 years of age was found on the Michigan Central Railway track. From papers found in his pockets he is supposed to be Charles Schneider of Detroit.

Cocoa Exhibit at Michie & Co's

The Cowan Cocoa Company of Toronto, who prepare an article of unquestionable merit and absolute purity, are conducting an exhibitg at Michie & Co.'s, 7 King-street west, and the public are invited to try a cup of cocoa as fine as any that can be imported. ed

Ask for delicious "Salada" tea.

Hotel Del Monte, Preston Springs.

A comfortable heated room, board and mineral baths at $8 per week. You will be benefited by a change. Write for a pamphlet.

Tonka is the only high-grade smoking mixture put up in 10c. packages in Canada. Try it.

Ask for delicious "Salada" tea.

BIRTHS.

BRISTOWE—At Arthur, April 23, 1895, the wife of E. Bristowe, grocer, of a daughter.

A BULLET THROUGH HIS HEAD

YET THE VICTIM LIVED TO TELL OF HIS MURDER.

A Sudbury Trapper Deliberately Shot His Companion and Left Him to Die in the Bush—Found Alive 24 Hours Later, He Identifies His Assailant, Who Is in Custody.

Sudbury, Ont., April 23.—Joseph Andrews was shot by Jules Sauve at Cartier, 35 miles west of here on the C.P.R., Saturday afternoon. Sauve and Andrews had been out on a hunting and trapping expedition, and were returning from their season's operations, when, within four miles from Cartier, Sauve put his gun to his shoulder, and, taking aim, fired, the ball penetrating Andrews' forehead and coming out through the back part of the skull.

After the deed was done Sauve left the poor fellow to his fate, and he was found the next day by James McIntosh, who happened to be passing out to the camp. He had laid out fully 24 hours in this condition, and was unable to make himself heard.

Police Magistrate Quibell and Constable Gagne of Sudbury arrived on the scene as quickly as possible. In the meantime Sauve had been apprehended.

Andrews made his ante-mortem statement to the Magistrate this morning, the prisoner being present, and being identified by the victim as the man who had fired the fatal shot.

Crown Attorney Kehoe of Sault Ste. Marie has been wired for, and on his arrival the preliminary enquete will commence. Andrews is resting easy, but he cannot survive.

IN THE COMMONS.

Details of the Peace Treaty Not Known in London.

London, April 23.—In the House of Commons to-day the Government was questioned concerning the terms of the treaty of peace between Japan and China.

Sir Edward Grey, Under-Foreign Secretary, said that the terms of the treaty had not yet been communicated to the Government, and, therefore, they were unable to make any statement in regard to it.

Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War, said he felt called upon to deny the truth of the existing rumors that the Duke of Cambridge was about to retire from his position as commander-in-chief of the army.

Replying to a question by Sir Thomas Esmonde, Sir Edward Grey said the imprisonment of Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii was not a matter in which the Government could interfere.

Sir William Harcourt moved that an annuity of £4000 be paid to Ex-Speaker Peel.

Mr. Keir-Hardie moved an amendment fixing the amount at £1000, which he said was enough.

Nobody seconded Hardie's amendment and Harcourt's motion was carried.

Tribesmen Relieved Chitral.

Simla, April 23.—Gen. Sir Robert Low, commanding the British expedition against Umra Khan, telegraphs that it was not Col. Kelly who relieved the garrison at Chitral, but the Khan of Dir, at the head of 2000 tribesmen.

True Bill Against Wilde and Taylor.

London, April 23.—The grand jury returned in the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, a true bill against Oscar Wilde and Alfred Taylor. The prosecuting witnesses in the case are being lodged with a number of policemen in a house in Croydon-street, to prevent being mobbed. The Exchange Telegraph Company says that Wilde will probably plead guilty of one offence. The Sun says it is thought that Wilde's counsel will apply for an adjournment for a month, and ask that Wilde be admitted to bail in the meantime.

SPREAD THEIR NET FOR FRAUD.

But the Police Stepped in and Made the Big Catch.

Montreal, April 23.—Chief Carpenter of the Canadian Secret Service arrested here this afternoon three men on a charge of conspiracy to defraud. They were Thomas Ross, William Henri and Dr. Phelps, said to be part of the Ellis-McCool gang of swindlers of Boston. Ross and Henri ran a general agency and boldly advertised that they would buy all kinds of merchandise, such as diamonds, bicycles, etc., and find a purchaser for a small business. They advertised for a young man to travel with a doctor, a specialist, none other than Dr. Phelps, and secured several deposits of $300. Detectives working on the case secured the situation for from $2 to $50 and their papers were seized by order of Judge Dugas, and it was found that they were concerned in a big cigar swindle, and particulars were given of the sale of large quantities of stolen goods.

Newfoundland Legislature Meets Thursday

St. John's, Nfld., April 23.—The steamer Grand Lake, which sailed from here today, took 300 emigrants to the United States. The feeling against confederation is growing. The Government delegates are reported to be apprehensive of defeat if the question should be submitted to the people. The Legislature will meet on Thursday, when the terms will be submitted. The general belief is that the question will be settled without reference to the electorate.

After dinner use Adams' Tutti Frutti. It aids and strengthens digestion. Look out for fraudulent imitations.

What a Prominent Man Says About Vin d' Ete.

One of the most prominent gentlemen in Toronto, in ordering some more Vin d' Ete champagne from us yesterday, stated that it was the best light champagne he had ever bought, regardless of cost, and the only surprise he had about it was how it could be sold for the money. We sell it at $16 per case quarts and $18 pints. The reason is we have it bottled specially for us by one of the best firms in Epernay, France. Only one profit. Wm. Mara, 79 Yonge-street.

Fine Day—Wet Night.

Minimum and Maximum temperatures: Calgary, 38—62; Qu'Appelle, 42—68; Winnipeg, 42—70; Parry Sound, 34—44; Toronto, 39—52; Montreal, 36—42; Quebec, 30—42; Halifax, 36—46.

PROBS: Fresh to strong southerly to westerly winds; generally fair; higher temperature; showers in some localities at night.

Buchanan Respited.

Albany, N.Y., April 23.—Governor Morton has granted Dr. Buchanan a respite of one week.

Turkish baths, open all night, phone 1266

There Are Moments.

When those moments come—simply Chivrell's and frogs' legs, viz. That's all.

How to cure a cough—use Adams' Horehound Tutti Frutti. Take no imitations

Beaver, "the gentleman's chew," can now be had in thin plugs. d