PATENTS PROCURED
In Canada, Great Britain, United States and Foreign Countries.
PRELIMINARY ADVICE FREE.
C. H. RICHES
Canada Life Building, Toronto.

The Toronto World.

MALTESE CROSS
MACKINTOSHES
Finest Quality, Fit and Finish.
THE TORONTO RUBBER CO., LTD.
28 KING-ST. WEST (MANNING ARCADE)

SIXTEENTH YEAR MONDAY MORNING APRIL 8 1895. ONE CENT.

Clerk of Senate 1Jan96
SENATE P O

TO BRITAIN IN THREE DAYS

A POSSIBILITY WERE A RAILROAD BUILT ACROSS NEWFOUNDLAND.

Sandford Fleming Surveyed a Line at His Own Expense Some Years Ago—Were This Link Added to the Intercolonial the Atlantic Could Be Crossed in Three Days.

Ottawa, April 7.—One of the stipulations which the Newfoundland delegates will make in the event of Union taking place will be a fast steam service between the nearest Canadian point available and the west shore of the Island, there to connect with the railway which is now under construction.

Few men in the Dominion have had a more varied professional career than Mr. Sandford Fleming, the well-known engineer. Learning that some years ago he had taken an interest in the development of Newfoundland, your correspondent called upon Mr. Fleming yesterday and asked him for some information upon the point.

Projected a Line Across the Island.

"More than 30 years ago," Mr. Fleming remarked, "I first began to make diligent enquiries about Newfoundland and its possibilities. In my preliminary report on the surveys for the Intercolonial Railway made in 1864 you will find at some length a reference to Newfoundland.

"In making the explorations between Quebec and Nova Scotia I found the country very sparsely settled, and it became my duty to seek out possible sources of traffic for the projected railway on which an enormous amount of Canadian money was to be spent. I conceived the idea that in connection with a line across Newfoundland the Intercolonial could be utilized as a link in a great passenger and mail route between the continents of America and Europe. My views on this subject are fully set forth in my first report on the Intercolonial Railway, published in the spring of 1865. They are likewise appended to my history of the Intercolonial Railway, published by Dawson Bros. in 1876.

"I may say that my thoughts were first directed to Newfoundland in 1863, when I crossed the Atlantic on board the Great Eastern, and found that although the passage between Liverpool and New York occupied 12 days, that great ship ran with ease from land to land in five and three-quarter days. When I became chief engineer of the Intercolonial the same year I formed the opinion that the matter was worth looking into. As I have said, I referred to it in my official report to the Government in 1865, and two or three years later I instituted, on my own responsibility and cost, an examination of the Island.

Had an Idea of an Atlantic Ferry.

"In 1867-68 I despatched an engineer, Mr. Walter Bellairs, to make the examination. Mr. Bellairs was about the first civilized man to pierce the interior and to cross Newfoundland from the extreme east to the extreme west. About the time the examination was made I crossed the Atlantic thoroughly imbued with the idea of a great inter-continental communication with a steam ferry across the narrowest part of the Atlantic. I visited ship builders and naval architects on the Clyde, in Manchester and elsewhere and satisfied myself that steam vessels of greatly improved speed and comfort could be constructed so that the ocean passage could be reduced to four days. Since that date the speed of steamers has been so much increased that the short passage could, indeed, be made in little more than three days. I likewise visited Valencia and other points on the west coast of Ireland to gain a knowledge of the best harbors to be used in connection with the Newfoundland project. Having discovered that there were possible difficulties in connection with the French treaty claims on the west coast of Ireland, I determined to proceed to France to seek an audience with Napoleon III., and lay the whole project before him. While in London, however, taking steps to the proper quarter to obtain an audience at the French Court, I was dissuaded from carrying out my intentions. I was informed that it was a matter within the domain of diplomacy, and that gentlemen of the diplomatic service could succeed where I would fail. This information may have been quite correct. Be that as it may, the matter has remained in the domain of diplomacy ever since, and I have always regretted that my designs were frustrated. Having some knowledge of the peculiar character of the late Emperor, I cannot help thinking that progress in the enterprise would have been made, and there is a strong probability that Newfoundland would have been opened up to the traffic of the world and the fortunes of the ancient colony would long since have been linked with Canada."

Surveyed a Line Across the Island.

"Was anything more done to carry out the scheme?" asked your correspondent.

"Oh, yes," Mr. Fleming replied, "although my personal efforst were to a large extent suspended owing to pressing engagements, the project was talked about a good deal, and after some years an instrumental survey for a railway was made across the island under my own directions as engineer-in-chief.

"Was anything more done in connection with the project, or did the whole matter end there; and, if I may ask you, how did you expect to be compensated for all the trouble and expense?" queried your correspondent.

"I cannot say it came to an end; I can only say that I have been unable to follow it up. I was deeply engaged in the construction of the Intercolonial Railway then and for several years afterwards, and in 1871 there was added to my duties the Pacific Railway, which for the following 9 or 10 years absorbed my thoughts and every moment of my time. In the little I had to do with Newfoundland I may say that I was inspired solely with a desire to serve my country and my generation, and the feeling, rightly or wrongly, that I was so engaged was my ample reward."

Naturally, Mr. Fleming is taking a deep interest in the proceedings of the present conference and he is strongly in hopes that the result will be the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation.

The French Shore Difficulty.

The remark of Hon. Robert Bond of Newfoundland that the French shore difficulty is more sentimental than real is being greatly criticized. In the last volume of Dr. Kingsford's History of Canada, the learned writer deals with this subject at some length, and quotes in full the text of the royal declaration annexed to the treaty of Versailles in 1783, under which the fishery rights of France on the west shore of Newfoundland were confirmed.

The royal declaration says: In order that the fishermen of the two nations may not give cause for daily quarrels, His Britannic Majesty will take the most positive measures for preventing his subjects from interrupting in any manner by their competition, the fishing of the French, during their temporary exercise of it, which is granted them upon the coasts of the island of Newfoundland, and he will for this purpose cause fixed settlements which shall be deemed there to be removed. His Britannic Majesty will give orders that French fishermen be not incommoded in cutting wood necessary for repair of their scaffolds, huts and fishing vessels.

Dr. Kingsford demonstrates clearly what an injury to the development of Newfoundland this valuable concession has been, and very pertinently he remarks that in any other treaty with France the continuance of these fishery rights will form a matter for serious consideration. Referring in his work to blunders of administration in North America, committed by British statesmen in the past, the historian says: "No man of capacity in public life in Canada can at this hour suppose that what we may describe as Imperial interests ought at any time to be unduly sacrificed to assure the weal of the Dominion. On the other hand it must be plainly understood by Imperial statesmen and by British officeholders, many of whom cling to past traditions, that our just and fair claims are not to be set aside in subordination to party exigencies of the ministry in power in England."

Canada's Constant Fight for Her Rights.

These are bold words of Dr. Kingsford's, and yet they are quite justifiable, even in these modern days. Canada has many a fight for justice and fair play. The struggle for home rule on the copyright question has been in progress for the last six years, and Canada will never rest until she has achieved victory. Similarly for nine years Canada has been asserting her rights to hunt seals in the Northern Pacific. The Paris award went in her favor, but after what a struggle? Probably it will never be known what a strenuous fight Sir John Thompson then made for Canadian interests. For six or eight weeks after the public proceedings closed the arbitrators were in session, and with his own British colleague, Lord Hannen, often against him (for the sake of peace and harmony with "our kin beyond the sea"), Sir John stood there practically alone and battled for victory. And with what result? A win for Canada on every point, and had it not been for the high-handed procedure of Sir Julian Pauncefote in signing a treaty of reference to arbitration despite Canada's protest that the arbitrators should be asked to award the amount of damages, if any, to which seized sealers were entitled, this vexed and still unsettled question would have been disposed of in our favor long ere this.

Col. Allan Gilmour's Will.

A copy of the will of the late Colonel Allan Gilmour was mailed to-day to Toronto. It involves the largest sum of any will ever admitted to probate in Ottawa; the total in Ontario being $1,422,825, of which one and a quarter millions represent bank stock or deposits. There is also $67,000 in Quebec. The colonel's collection of paintings is valued at $11,000. Among the bequests are: To the Protestant Hospital $25,000, Old Men's Home and Orphanage $5000 each. Two sisters in Scotland get $10,000 each. John Mather, lumberman, gets $20,000. To John Manuel, his lifelong companion, is willed the bulk of the estate, valued at $1,300,000.

The Colonial Office has sent to Lord Aberdeen the copy of an Imperial order-in-council dated Feb. 2, 1895, giving effect to the extradition treaty between Great Britain and Germany.

F. M. Hamel, Assistant Engineer of the Public Works Department, is under suspension for shortage in his accounts. It is understood that the amount has been made good.

The Governor-General and Sir Mackenzie Bowell have accepted invitations to the civic banquet which is being tendered to the Newfoundland delegates.

The Department of Railways and Canals will shortly call for tenders for supply of 25,000 barrels of Portland cement, it being the practice of the Department to supply all cement used on works under its control. In order to guarantee the quality of the article, Canadian manufacturers are urging that the Canadian cement only be used.

EXCUSABLE HOMICIDE.

A Penetang Man Killed by Another in Self-Defence.

Penetanguishene, April 7.—"From the evidence we consider that the wound caused Thompson's death, and that Muirhead gave the blow in self-defence; therefore, we consider the case one of excusable homicide." This was the finding of the jury empanelled to enquire into the death of John Thompson, killed by W. J. Muirhead by breaking his skull with a whiffletree. Thompson and one Bowks, who had been quite drunk, assaulted Muirhead in his own house, Thompson striking Muirhead with a chair and later viciously assaulting him with an ax. Muirhead took refuge upstairs, closing the stairway with a few boards. In attempting to get upstairs Thompson was dealt the blow which resulted in his death.

PROBABLY DROWNED.

The Son of Grocer Shields Supposed to Have Fallen From Brock street wharf.

On Saturday afternoon David Shields, son of James Shields, grocer, 412 Queen-street west, went with some half dozen other boys to the Brock-street crib for the purpose of fishing. About 4 o'clock three of the boys thought they would go to York-street and asked young Shields to go, too. He declined, but afterwards changed his mind, and leaving the three other boys started off along the crib. Since then nothing has been heard of him. He neither joined the boys at York-street nor returned to his companions at the crib. Up to 9 o'clock last night nothing had been heard of him at home, though he was a boy who was always punctual in getting home for supper. It is feared he fell off the crib into the bay, but the water has been dragged in every direction where he might have fallen in without any result. Another theory is that he boarded a G. T. R. train and has gone to Belleville, where the family have friends, but this is pure conjecture and the boy is not known to have money for his fare in his pocket.

DEATH FROM ASPHYXIATION.

Mrs. Sim of Woodstock Killed by Gas—Her Husband Seriously Affected.

Woodstock, Ont., April 7.—Gas escaped from the stove in the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Sim, and both feeling the effects of the gas, got up but were too weak to do anything. Mrs. Sim dropped in a chair and died. Mr. Sim fell to the floor. They were found in these positions when the neighbors broke in after church Sunday morning. Mr. Sim is very ill, but is expected to recover. Both are over 70 years old.

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

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

The feature in insurance circles to-day is the rapid way in which the Commercial Travelers' Mutual Benefit Society has come to the front. It evidently has the confidence of the mercantile community. 461

Turkish baths, day and night, 204 King-st

Dunlop's Azaleas.

To-day is azalea day at Dunlop's. The decorations of window and store will be of azaleas in full bloom. Visitors are welcome.

'Salada" Ceylon Tea is delicious.

WILDE MAY GET TEN YEARS

THE DISGRACED AUTHOR ARRAIGNED IN COURT.

One Witness Examined Whose Testimony Is Held to Be Sufficient to Prove the Crown's Case—Fearful Revelations Promised by the Police—An Accomplice Arrested and Arraigned With Wilde.

London, April 6.—Oscar Wilde's friend, Taylor, was arrested and taken to the Bow-street Police Station this morning.

When Wilde was arraigned in the Bow-street Police Court this morning, Alfred Taylor was placed in the prisoner's dock, charged with being accessory to Wilde's crimes. As Taylor stepped into the dock Wilde smilingly recognized him. Taylor is a man of medium size with sharp features and a fair complexion.

Charles Parker, 19 years of age, was the first witness examined. He gave in detail the particulars of his introduction to Wilde by Taylor, and stated that the latter said Wilde was "Good for money." Parker testified that he had frequently dined with Wilde at various restaurants, and detailed the conversations between them on these occasions. He also told of visits to the Savoy Hotel with Wilde, and of meeting Wilde at his chambers at St. James' Place.

The story told by Parker, if true, proves the case of the Treasury against Wilde. Counsel for Wilde and Taylor reserved the right to cross-examine Parker.

SUICIDE WOULD BE BETTER.

Pity That Wilde Hadn't Pluck Enough to Blow Out His Brains.

New York, April 6.—A London special to The Sun says: The career of Oscar Wilde has ended in blackest infamy. All London is saying it is a pity the miserable creature had not sufficient pluck to blow out his brains before the police seized him and put him behind bolts and bars to await the punishment for the crimes of which he is already proved guilty. The charge against Wilde, for some reason not explained, is not felony, but misdemeanor, and the maximum penalty is two years at hard labor, but the grand jury may change the indictment to a serious offence. He must remain in jail until the trial takes place in May, for the Magistrate is certain to refuse to accept bail.

Treated as a Common Felon.

The cynical and supercilious bravado which Wilde manifested during the trial changed when he found himself in custody. He listened in silence to the reading of the warrant. He had been aware for an hour or two that escape was impossible, for detectives had been closely following him.

He refused to say a word to the officers or to others. He asked at the Police Station for a separate cell, and that his valet be allowed to bring him his portmanteau. The police refused all requests and locked him up like an ordinary prisoner.

It is impossible to describe the sensation which the case has created in London. The effect of the exposure and of the exemplary punishment which is sure to follow in Wilde's case will be far-reaching. It comes none too soon. The growth of this evil among certain classes of this country is appalling. The police and others are prepared to make fearful revelations as soon as it becomes evident that no other means will suffice to check and destroy the vice which undermined the civilization of the ancient Romans.

Queensberry Congratulated.

The Marquis of Queensberry is receiving hundreds of congratulatory telegrams and letters. In an interview he said:

"I think I have done my duty, not only to my family and myself, but also to the community. It has cost me $4800, and now if England don't step out and Welter at St. Thomas of a crime of a like character to that alleged to have been perpetrated by the twins, has set the numerous counsel for the defence thinking. It is understood that an application will be made when the assizes open on April 30 for a postponement of the trial until the Fall Assizes. The application will be vigorously opposed by the Crown. In addition to Messrs. Wellman and Gooch of New York, Johnston, Murdoch and Horn of this city, it is understood Mr. Lount will be retained for the defence. Unlimited funds have been placed at the disposal of the defence by the brother of the prisoners, Mr. Wellman's fee alone being $300 per day.

in I must make my own law. I have sent a message to this creature Wilde to the effect that if he chooses to leave the country, I for one shall not lift a finger to stay him. But he must understand that if he takes my son with him I shall follow him and shoot him like a dog.

"But I think he ought not to be allowed to leave the country. I think he ought to be placed where he can ruin no more young men. For the part I have taken myself in this matter I can only say that I have acted absolutely and entirely from a sense of duty.

"Many of my friends said, as many of these telegrams received also say, that I am to be commended for my pluck. I do not see that pluck had anything to do with it. I do not see that I could have acted otherwise than I have done. I have preserved my self-respect. I may tell you that the full measure of this man's baseness was not revealed to me until after my own arrest at his instance. Then the evidence which accumulated and the voluntary confessions which were made to us showed us a depth of immorality which is almost incredible."

A DEADLY MORAL PESTILENCE.

Englishmen Regard the Revelations With Horror and Intense Loathing.

New York, April 7.—The Sun's London special cable says: Most observers of English character would have declared it impossible to arouse the phlegmatic conscience and emotions of the nation to such a pitch of intensity as it is to-day manifested itself in all classes. The horror, the loathing, the anger which the revelations in connection with the Wilde-Queensberry case have caused can be compared only with one of those whirlwinds of passion which once in a few decades suddenly sweep over a nation and by their very violence restore confidence in human nature. Not until to-day, apparently, has the country realized that a moral pestilence in the atmosphere has long been doing deadly work.

Already there are signs that the popular revenge and reform will be indiscriminating and unreasoning in their work. The finger of suspicion is already carrying condemnation wherever it is pointed. Many will suffer fearful social penalties who are absolutely innocent, but the general effect of the great onslaught of public opinion which has now begun will be salutary and for the purifying of the nation.

A Deep National Disgrace.

Englishmen feel that a deep, black national disgrace has been uncovered and the feeling is the more poignant because new to them. Their anger against the human reptiles who have brought this shame upon them is indescribable. It not only demands the surest and severest punishment, but it has been instantly turned against every art, every fad, every innovation with which those accused or suspected have been identified. The newspapers are unanimous, for instance in pronouncing the doom of aestheticism and everything connected with that cult.

The Telegraph correctly voices public opinion when it says: "If the general concern were only with the man himself his spurious brilliancy, inflated egotism, diseased vanity, cultivated affectation, and shameless disavowal of all morality, the best thing would be to dismiss him and his deeds without a word to the penalty of universal condemnation. But there is more than the individual himself to be considered in the matter. The just verdict of yesterday must be held to include with him the tendency of his peculiar career, the meaning and influence of his teaching and all those shallow and specious arts by which he and his like have attempted to establish a cult and even to set up new schools of literature, the drama and social thought.

Pruriency in Art and Drama.

"To the fantastic beginnings of the new school of ethical or literary principles no particular objections could be raised. Nevertheless, these men linking a certain real sense of beauty with profligate tastes and profane mockery have exercised a visible influence upon the generation cursed by their presence. You may trace them to-day, we are ashamed to declare, into the outlying regions of the press to a certain class of publications which strive to exist and which has for its inspiration the salacious impulse to go perpetually as close as can be to the limits of public decorum and to show its smartness by irreverence, veiled indelicacy and, as far as it dares, by violation of the sacredness of private life. The trail of this fetid fashion has penetrated to our theatres. The shame and disgrace of it have invaded art, and we are asked to admire nowadays specimens from the impressionist and fleshy galleries which are of true and serious art merely a burlesque and mockery. It has passed with heavy damage to good taste and rightful amusement into the domain of fiction so that we see novel after novel aspire to a moment's popularity mainly on the grounds of prurient sexuality or of ignorant disbelief."

Society Rid of a Pestiferous Poseur.

The Chronicle recognizes the wide extent of the evil and says: "For a long time past London life, or let us say a small and obscure section of it, has been under the shadow of a black cloud. Everybody has suspected and feared; nobody, no decent person, but has known that there was some centre whence most deadly infection spread. It was apparent in a certain class of literature. Now a jury has declared that even a man of unattractive character has done a public benefit in branding one of the most prominent figures in our drama, our literature and by no means an unfashionable section of society. Suffice it to know that as some return for the undamming of the putrid stream our life is rid forever of a pestiferous poseur. The way has been cleared for the increased wholesomeness of life. Public opinion has been so sharply screwed up in the past two days that certain things in current art and literature, no less than in conduct, will be intolerable for at least a long time to come."

May Get a Life Sentence.

The World's London cable says: If Oscar Wilde's indifference during the revelations in court to-day was assumed, it was an excellent piece of acting. It seems certain that he will be convicted. The minimum penalty for the offence with which he is charged is 10 years' imprisonment; the maximum punishment is penal servitude for life. There will be a demand for an exemplary sentence, as public sentiment is aroused against the group to which he belongs. Other prosecutions may follow. Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Wilde, who is a very estimable woman, and for his two beautiful children. A singular feature of English law is that, even if her husband is convicted and sentenced to penal servitude, Mrs. Wilde cannot get a divorce on either ground.

WANT THE HYAMS CASE POSTPONED

The Defence Will Make an Effort to Secure the Enlargement of the Trial Till the Fall.

The strong case which the prosecution has established against the Hyams twins, charged with the murder of William C. Wells in order to obtain the $35,000 insurance on his life, in conjunction with the convictions of Anderson and Wellman for the murder of Dr. Cronin, will not be used in the defence of the twins, who are to be tried in Toronto on the charge of murdering Thomas Patton near his home in Winfield. He was arrested, charged with murder. He set up a defence that he was under the influence of Anderson Grey and was not responsible for the deed.

He was acquitted and then Grey was put under arrest and tried for the murder. He was found guilty of murder in the first degree, notwithstanding the fact that he was not present when the crime was committed, the evidence for the state only going to show that he caused McDonald to do the deed through hypnotic influence. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and in an opinion rendered to-day the ruling of the Lower Court was sustained.

'Salada" is the King of all Teas

Ask your shoe dealer for Cerol Russet Dressing. Price 15 cents.

"Salada" Tea is sold in lead packets only

BELGIAN CLAIM ON THE NILE

KING LEOPOLD WILL AID FRANCE AGAINST BRITAIN.

A Belgian Expedition Now in the Upper Nile Region—Demand by France That Britain Definitely Define Her Claims—France Now Alleged to Have the Advantage Diplomatically.

London, April 6.—According to the latest foreign advices Belgium, both diplomatically and practically, will support France in her claims in the Upper Nile Valley. The Belgium Congo State expedition, under Van Kerchoven, which started in 1893, effected a march towards the Nile, penetrating to a great distance inland. This was all that was generally known of the expedition until very recently, its movements having been kept dark. Through a report of Commandant Franqui, who was left in charge of the advanced post which Van Kerchoven established, the fact has been disclosed that a number of Belgium forts have been erected on the Upper Nile basin. This is the first authoritative information that the expedition had penetrated to the Upper Nile that has been made public. Commandant Franqui has made a report to the administration of the Congo State, informing the authorities that the Dervishes are manacing his position and urgently requesting that reinforcements be sent him before it is too late. On the strength of this it is said that King Leopold is projecting another expedition, with the ostensible purpose of strengthening the outposts of the former one. It is suspected in the Foreign Office here that, under an agreement with France, concluded in the autumn of 1894, King Leopold will co-operate with France in the establishment of a Franco-Belgium position on the Upper Nile before the English can secure a similar position and accurately define their claims.

France Has the Diplomatic Advantage.

M. Hanotaux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, demands that England's first step in the pending negotiations shall be to define what are supposed to be the boundaries of her sphere of influence. This demand has acted as a check to the policy of the Foreign Office. The Sultan of Turkery holds the suzerainty of the whole region in question, including the equatorial province formerly governed by Emin Pasha. A section of the Cabinet are reported to be in favor of making a decisive declaration claiming the valley of the Upper Nile to be within the British sphere, and denying that the Sultan has any rights in the Emin territory. It is believed that M. Hanotaux is willing to refer the matter to arbitration or to conference, but on the other hand it is suspected that England is afraid to do either, lest the question of her occupation of Egypt should become involved. In this mood the British Government shirks the consideration of either question in an impartial way. In the meantime the diplomatic advantage rests with France, and the strain between the two governments, despite the pacific words of M. Hanotaux, becomes intensified.

THE PROPOSED SEAL CONFERENCE

Questions in the Commons Whether Britain Will Be a Party to It and As to the Loan.

London, April 7.—Sir George Baden-Powell, M. P., has given notice that on Tuesday next he will ask the Government in the House of Commons whether they will refuse to join the conference proposed by the United States to deal with the seal fisheries question in the North Pacific unless the conference is instructed on the lines suggested by the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration to deal with the whole question. He will also ask whether the Government's assenting to join the conference involves or permits interference with the decisions of the Paris Tribunal.

Sir George Baden-Powell will further ask if the Government will advance as a loan to Canadian sealers a portion of the sum awarded as indemnity by the Paris Tribunal, pending a final settlement of the award by the United States.

The political situation is decidedly tame. The Conservatives who have been in expectation that the House of Lords will reject the Welsh Church Disestablishment bill have been badly shaken up by a report that Lord Salisbury is in communication with the bishops for the purpose of advising them that the better way to treat the bill would be simply to alter it in committee in the House of Lords, so as to secure generous terms for the church. Meanwhile, however, the bishops refuse to be parties to a compromise. But it is likely that they will eventually be brought around to Lord Salisbury's way of thinking.

The efforts of Archbishops Walsh and Croke to re-unite the Irish parties have not been successful. The Parnellites demanded the cession to them of several seats, but the anti-Parnellites refused to accede to this demand. Subsequently both factions declined to entertain the suggestion of a conference on the subject, and the matter may, therefore, be regarded as having fallen through.

Sir Henry James has introduced in the House of Commons a bill imposing a penalty for the utterance of any false statement regarding the character or conduct of any candidate for election to Parliament which may be circulated during a contest for a seat, and providing that a seat shall be lost it the opposing candidate or election agent shall be found to be responsible for such statement.

Open Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock with the finest stock of gents' furnishings ever imported. All new goods. Bonner's, cor. Yonge and Queen-streets.

Bonner's, cor. Queen and Yonge-streets, is closed to-day, open Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock with a new stock of gents' furnishings.

HYPNOTISM AND CRIME.

A Man Convicted for Causing a Man to Do Murder While Hypnotised.

Topeka, April 6.—The Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision in which hypnotism is recognized both as a defence and ground for conviction of crime. The case passed upon came up from the Crowley County District Court. On May 5 last Thomas McDonald, without apparent provocation, shot and killed Thomas Patton near his home in Winfield. He was arrested, charged with murder. He set up a defence that he was under the influence of Anderson Grey and was not responsible for the deed.

He was acquitted and then Grey was put under arrest and tried for the murder. He was found guilty of murder in the first degree, notwithstanding the fact that he was not present when the crime was committed, the evidence for the state only going to show that he caused McDonald to do the deed through hypnotic influence. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and in an opinion rendered to-day the ruling of the Lower Court was sustained.

'Salada" Ceylon Tea is delicious.

Arlington Hotel.

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

Turkish baths, open all night, phone 1286

Easter Millinery.

A few days of fine warm weather now will cause a big rush for Easter headgear. Nowhere in Canada can a more select stock be seen that at McKendry's. This firm are also showing a magnificent range of spring dress tweeds and suitings. 135

Ask your grocer for Salada Ceylon Tea

FOR MILLINERS ONLY.

A Splendidly Illustrated Number of a Great Trade Journal.

The Milliners' Guide, New York, has always held the foremost place among the various millinery publications, and since the introduction of brilliant-colored plates, showing two, three or more colored hats in each issue, has met with the greatest possible success. The current issue, well and beautifully illustrated, and now for sale by John P. McKenna, Bookseller, 80 Yonge-street, post-paid 50c, is having a very great sale, and should be in the hands of every dealer in millinery throughout Canada. The publisher has spent an immense amount of money in producing this particular number.

Salada Ceylon Tea is delicious.

NOT THAT WAY.

THE OLD BIRD: No, you don't, Wilfrid—not with that kind of salt.

FLYNN WASN'T MURDERED.

At Least There Is Nothing to Show That His Death Might Not Have Been Accidental.

Inspector Rogers of the Ontario Criminal Investigation Department has returned from Shallow Lake, where he went to investigate into the circumstances connected with the death of John Flynn, who was found insensible in a shed near Cruickshank's postoffice and died in a few hours.

The presence of two wounds on the deceased's head and body led to the suspicion that Flynn had been assaulted and rendered helpless, and that he had died from exposure.

It is now believed that Flynn's death was due to accident. He left Owen Sound Friday afternoon. It is thought that, exhausted by his 10-mile walk, he fell while climbing a stone fence near the shed where he was found two days later. In falling he received the injuries found on his body, neither of which was sufficiently serious to cause death. Flynn then made his way to the shed and lay there in a helpless condition until found by some boys 40 hours later. A whisky bottle half filled was found in his pocket; his valise, the contents undisturbed, was lying near him, and there was not the slightest evidence of any struggle in the shed or vicinity.

The fact that Flynn was formerly night watchman for the Owen Sound cement works and was the principal witness against a man indicted for firing the premises in June last may explain the alacrity with which people jumped at the murder theory.

Canadian Horse Show—Boxes will be sold by auction this morning at 11 o'clock at 14 King-street east in the large shop formerly occupied by Foster & Pender. Reserved seat plan opens at Nordheimers' to-morrow at 10 a.m.

Rose Coghlan Stops Wilde's Play.

Mr. Leslie, the manager of Rose Coghlan, who appears at the Grand next week, and who has been playing Oscar Wilde's "A Woman of No Importance," was asked if the play would be shelved because of the scandal affecting Wilde. He said it would be impossible, under the contract, to take Wilde's name off the playbills and out of advertisements of "A Woman of No Importance," and therefore it had been decided that the play should be taken out of Miss Coghlan's repertoire.

"Salada" Ceylon Tea is delicious.

At All First-Class Hotels and Clubs.

California Tokay from the St. Clara Valley. The choicest red sweet pure wine ever sold in Canada, 10c per dock glass at all first-class hotels and clubs. The trade supplied by William Mara, 79 Yonge-street.

OSCAR WAS FOND OF COLORS.

But He Will Not Wear the New Shades This Eastertide.

Like the Athenians of old the people of Toronto hanker after something new. Now this city is the great centre for news. Where'er friends meet they say, What's the news? Is there anything fresh? Well, there is great news, but it's nothing to do with General Gordon's murder, and there is something fresh, but it's nothing to do with the greeneryyallery apostle. The very latest intelligence is that during Holy Week there will be found plenty of time before, between and after devotions for an inspection of the new colors in young men's stiff hats in the consignment which is opening this morning at Dineen's. The colors are such as will not vanish away on account of any fitful April showers. They are London tan, cigar brown and French brown, and they will hold their own in Toronto's best set as they have already commenced to do in New York. The chief makers of these hats are Dunlop, Stetson, Knox, but there are others—though not so famous. Some prefer a jet black hat, and their preference can be met for a few days. The quality is as good in these new colored stiff hats as in any which Dineens have yet offered. The shape is the same as the $5 hats, but the meat of the news is that the present consignment will be sold to-day at $2.50 and $3, an announcement which should be made a note of.

DISHONEST FISHERY INSPECTOR.

John Jackson Taken Back to Barrie to Stand His Trial—How the Fishermen Were Duped.

John Jackson, the ex-Fishery Inspector of Simcoe County, who was arrested in Toronto on a charge preferred by the Dominion Government of swindling fishermen in the vicinity of Penetanguishene, has been taken to Barrie to stand his trial on a charge of theft. Jackson seized a number of boats and a lot of nets from fishermen on Tiny Beach. The nets were left on the beach to dry while the boats had been hauled up for the season. Jackson came along, and supposing those boats and nets to be used for fishing in close season seized them. He had the boats destroyed and sold the nets to other parties. The parties from whom the boats and nets had been illegally taken began suit against the inspector, but he did not appear and the plaintiffs got judgment. Jackson then took his departure, leaving the fishermen to pay the costs of the court, besides losing their outfits.

Canadian Horse Show—Boxes will be sold by auction this morning at 11 o'clock at 14 King-street east in the large shop formerly occupied by Foster & Pender. Reserved seat plan opens at Nordheimers' to-morrow at 10 a.m.

Salad Dressing

Just as essential as a pure oil is a reliable salad dressing the ingredients of which are each and all pure and wholesome. Michie & Co. use the same care as to the brands of salad dressing admitted to their stock as in the purity of their olive oils. ed

Be sure and visit Bonner's, cor. Yonge and Queen-streets, Tuesday at 10 o'clock and see our new stock and prices—special bargains.

Bruised Olives.

These are one of the causes of a poor flavor in olive oil, and although the oil itself may be pure, it is not of the standard of excellence required by Michie & Co. when selecting for their trade. ed

Ask your grocer for Salada Ceylon Teas

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

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

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.

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

BIRTHS.

WARWICK—On Thursday, April 4, at 412 Markham-street, the wife of George R. Warwick of a daughter.

WALTON—On Sunday, April 7, at 23 Collier-street, wife of Mr. W. R. Walton of a daughter.

JONES—On the 7th inst., Mrs. J. G. Jones, 176 Carlaw-avenue, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

WOODHOUSE—On April 6, at 18 Edward-street, G. Woodhouse.

Funeral Monday, 8th, at 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

DUNCAN—At his residence, Highland Creek, on April 5, John Duncan, sr., aged 93 years.

Funeral on Tuesday at 2 o'clock to Methodist Cemetery, Highland Creek. Friends will please accept this intimation.

SMITH—On April 6, Edward J. Smith, in his 34th year.

Funeral private from his mother's residence.

MILLICHAMP—On Saturday, April 6, C. Spencer Millichamp, aged 28 years.

Funeral from 592 Church-street at 3.15 p. m. on Tuesday.

Turkish baths, bed for all night bather.

Monumental.

D. McIntosh & Sons, the leading sculptors, have best designs and most complete facilities for turning out best work in monuments, etc., in the Dominion. Showrooms, 524 Yonge-street; works, Yonge-street, Deer Park. 146

THE ANTIGONISH CAMPAIGN

SIR C. H. TUPPER ON THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

D'Alton McCarthy Would Perpetrate an Injustice on the Minority—Expectation That Laurier Will Support the Government's Policy—A Challenge by the Liberal Candidate Nettles the Minister of Justice.

Halifax, N.S., April 7.—A good deal of interest was attached to the political meeting held in the town of Antigonish Saturday afternoon in connection with the bye-election for Antigonish County. It was anticipated that Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, who was one of the speakers, would make an important pronunciamento on the order in council regarding remedial legislation for the Catholic minority of Manitoba. Although the Minister of Justice devoted nearly the whole of his address to that question, he treated it in a rather indefinite manner.

Sir Charles Tupper was the first speaker. The Manitoba school question, he declared, was the one great and overwhelming issue of the campaign. He said he would not charge Mr. Laurier or the Liberals with arousing the prejudices of the electors, but D'Alton McCarthy and a band of other agitators were engaged in the fell purpose of perpetrating an injustice to the minority in the province of Manitoba.

The Government looked for encouragement in their educational policy to the electors of the County of Antigonish. The defeat of the Government candidate in this constituency would be a severe blow to the Government.

Laurier May Support the Government.

For his part, he did not believe Mr. Laurier would oppose the purpose of the Government on this educational question. Indeed, he expects that the Government could force Mr. Laurier to vote in support of the Government policy on this question.

He pledged himself that if his party were false to honor and justice he would turn his back on them. The Government had taken the first step and were now asking the electors of Antigonish to follow them. If the Liberal candidate were elected, a greater blow would be inflicted to the Government by this county than could be given by any other county in Canada. But the Government were prepared to risk such a fatal blow.

If Greenway Does Nothing Parliament Must.

He expressed the hope that Premier Greenway, in the interval between now and the date when Manitoba Legislature re-assembled, would decide that justice should be done to the minority. If that were so it would be all the more satisfactory. If he did not, the difficulty of settling the matter would devolve upon the Parliament of Canada to carry the measure foreshadowed by the Remedial Order.

Sir Charles' references to the Manitoba school question at this meeting and at a meeting at St. Andrew's on Friday were much more indefinite than at an earlier meeting of the campaign.

Hon. C. F. McIsaac, the Liberal candidate, challenged Sir Charles to state whether or not the Dominion Government would pass remedial legislation if Manitoba Government did not, but the Minister did not accept the challenge. Mr. McIssac's vigorous arraignment of the knight caused the latter gentleman several times to lose his temper.

100,000 AT MANITOBA'S BACK.

Greenway Receives a Remarkable Letter From the United States.

Winnipeg, Man., April 7.—At Gleichen, N.W.T., yesterday a coroner's inquest was held on the body of Frank Skyuner, Government issuer of rations, murdered by Scraping Hides, a Blackfoot Indian. Constable Rogers, who shot dead the murderer, was acquitted after formal trial.

The weather throughout Manitoba and the Territories continues magnificent, and farmers are making great progress with their seeding. The unusual earliness of the season well-nigh assures an abundant crop.

Joseph Louie, one of the pioneer settlers of Selkirk, while crossing the ice of Red River yesterday, broke through and was drowned. A dozen people saw him drowning, but could render no assistance, fearing to venture on the ice.

The attention attracted by the Manitoba school question appears to be limited only by the bounds of the earth. Letters are being received by the Government from all parts of the American continent and the Old Country