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EIGHTEENTH YEAR | EIGHT PAGES—FRIDAY MORNING APRIL 2 1897—EIGHT PAGES | ONE CENT

WEST TORONTO M.P.'S

Backed Up the Laurier-Greenway Settlement.

MESSRS. CLARKE AND OSLER

Said the School Question Should Be Put On the Shelf.

The Business of the Country Being Neglected by Parliament Because of This Vexatious Question—A Week Has Passed and Still the Address Has Not Been Adopted—Major Hughes, Mr. Bennett and Other Conservatives Took Part in the Debate Yesterday.

Ottawa, April 1.—(Special.)—Mr. Charlton's bill to amend the criminal code by making the seduction law more drastic was introduced this afternoon.

Mr. Maclean asked whether it is the intention of the Government to disallow an act passed by the Legislature of British Columbia in the 59th year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled, "British Columbia Southern Railway Aid Amendment Act, 1896"?

Mr. Blair replied that, so far as the Government is concerned, this is a purely local act, and it is not the intention of the Government to disallow it. "I may say further, that the Government has received no complaint against that act."

Mr. Paterson told Mr. Broder the Government did not intend to install David Halliday, who was appointed by the late Government, to the position of Collector of Customs at Morrisburg.

Mr. Blair informed Mr. Maclean that 17 tenders were received for sections 4 to 7 of the Soulanges Canal, and 13 for section 12. He did not consider it proper to say who the tenderers were or that it was in the public interest to give the aggregate amount of each tender until the work has been completed.

Mr. Laurier informed Mr. Casgrain that the Government did not know whether Mr. Dobell had promised a subsidy of $1,000,000 for a new bridge over the St. Lawrence. The policy of the Government was the same as last year, when it was announced that material assistance would be given to any responsible persons or company who were prepared to undertake the construction of the bridge.

Mr. Laurier told Mr. La Riviere that the negotiations between the Dominion and Manitoba Governments on the school question were verbal. There was no record of them. All the papers will be brought down.

Mr. Laurier declined to give Mr. Foster any information regarding the passing of an order-in-council granting $300,000 to the G. T. R. for reconstruction of Victoria Bridge, Montreal. He asked him to make a formal motion for papers.

The Debate Resumed.

Rev. Mr. Maxwell, the clerical representative of Burrard, B. C., resumed the debate on the address. His speech was in the literary form and it evoked repeated applause from the Government side. He commended the conciliatory methods adopted by the present Government, and regarded the school settlement as fair, just and statesmanlike. He had every sympathy with the Quebec Liberals in their appeal to Rome for release from the clerical tyranny of three hundred years ago. He was a free trader, but in the meantime was prepared to accept the tariff of the Administration.

Major Hughes' Remarks.

Major Hughes followed. He twitted the last speaker with his readiness to change his sentiments on the trade and other questions. He drew attention to the fact that, while the Premier was giving utterance to patriotic observations on the Diamond Jubilee, 's organ, Le Signal, was deploring the spread of British Imperialism and urging the people of Quebec to draw closer to France.

Dealing with the bye-election in North Ontario, he proceeded to tell of Liberal methods which contributed to their success. Liberal stumpers, he said, paraded Protestant sections, telling the people to stand to their guns, otherwise the bishops of Quebec would sweep Mr. Laurier from power. But in Roman Catholic townships the electors were told the settlement was a great thing, that Mr. Laurier had given the minority more than they would ever have received from the Tories. The people were told that the Postmaster-General had said he wanted a Protestant Liberal elected in North Ontario. They needed more in the House, because he was afraid of the Frenchmen who sat behind Mr. Laurier.

Mr. Mulock rose to deny that he had ever made such a statement.

Mr. Hughes said it was stated in the riding all the same. Another Grit report was that the Speaker of the House had closed the bar of the restaurant of the House in order to prevent Conservative members from getting drunk. [Loud laughter.] And where was the story told? asked the Major. "In a community of Methodists who were temperance people." [Renewed laughter.]

The debate was continued by Messrs. Richardson and Chauvin.

E. F. Clarke's Speech.

Mr. E. F. Clarke, who was received with Conservative cheers, said: I desire to emphasize the opinion that has been expressed by some hon. members on this side of the House, and to say that so far as I am concerned this Manitoba school question has been practically settled by the agreement which was reached between hon. gentlemen opposite and the Government of Manitoba, and by the crystallization of that agreement into an act of the Legislature, which has received its third reading, and which has been assented to by the people of the Province of Manitoba. [Hear, hear.] I say that this question in my judgment is settled; not only for the reason I have given, but because, as I understand, there are only two legislative bodies in this Canada of ours which have the right or the authority to deal with that question. One of these bodies is the Parliament of Canada, and this Parliament at a recent session, a session held not more than 12 months ago, tried ineffectually by legislation to interfere with the school affairs of the Province of Manitoba. The failure which attended the efforts of the gentlemen who were then in power—efforts which were put forth, I am sure, with an idea of doing what they considered an act of justice to the minority in Manitoba—the failure which attended their efforts on that occasion will deter similar efforts from being made in the future in this House to coerce by legislation any of the provinces in regard to matters that have been relegated to them under the constitution. Since the Legislature of Manitoba enacted an amendment to the school law of [illegible] I felt bound to consider the c[illegible] of the amendments which ha[illegible]e, and having done so, I am fo[illegible] conclusion that it is my duty [illegible] of this House to support the [illegible]s reached, and to support the [illegible]on which has been enacted by [illegible] province. The privileges which have been obtained through the settlement of this vexed question are not all that either side to the controversy desires, but when it is considered that this settlement is a compromise I think that most fair-minded men will agree that it is a fair compromise and a compromise that will meet with the support of the great majority of the people of this country. It has been pointed out by many hon. members who addressed the House that there are objections to this settlement. I am free to confess that there are many and grave objections, and I refer particularly to the clause which makes it compulsory for school trustees in certain districts and on certain conditions to employ a number of teachers of a particular faith. I think that is a grave objection, but as I understand the question, it was necessary in order to provide for religious instruction being given in the schools that such a condition as that should be embodied settlement. It is my opinion that in the employment of teachers the trustees should have the fullest liberty. In the appointment of a teacher his efficiency as an instructor of youth should, I believe, be the only qualification demanded from him. While I object to that clause of the agreement, still I think it is better, even with an objectionable clause of that kind, that it should be accepted and this school controversy settled. But, while there are objectionable points in the settlement, there are, no doubt, many points of advantage, and these ought not to be lost sight of. It is the consideration of these advantages that prompts me to give it my support. In the first place, this settlement secures and guarantees to the people of Manitoba for all time to come the existence of a national non-sectarian system of schools. [Hear, hear.] That is the aim and the prime reason why I support that settlement. The people of Manitoba had the experience for many years of a dual system of education, and they found that that system did not work as smoothly or as efficiently as a school system ought to work. In view of the present sparse settlement of the country, in view of the few inhabitants in the country, it was believed, and events have justified them in their action, that the wiping away of the old system and the establishment of a common national system would secure better results than had been obtained previously.

Other advantages of the settlement, in his judgment, were these: It secures qualified teachers for all the schools in the province, and provides for a rigid system of education, so that the schools shall be kept up to a standard, and provides for the election of school trustees by ballot; it places the same curriculum in all the schools; it brings under one roof the children of parents who hold diverse religious views; it meets the scruples of certain classes of people who desire to have religious instruction in the schools. Mr. Clarke asked if those who sought the support of that settlement would deny to a large number of people in the Province of Ontario, mentioning particularly the right to vote by ballot, and to employ qualified teachers.

Continuing, he said: "I support this settlement because I believe it is in the best interest, not only of the people of Manitoba, but the people of Canada generally, that this burning subject, that has received so much attention during the last five or six years, should be finally set at rest. I take the ground that, so far as this Parliament is concerned, the matter has passed out of our hands, and that any agitation for further amendments, if such are desired, should be confined to the Legislature of that Province."

The Papal Ablegate.

Discussing the mission of the Papal Ablegate, Mr. Clarke said: "Within the last few weeks we have read and heard of delegations crossing the Atlantic and paying visits to the Eternal City, and for what purpose? We have been assured by the honorable gentlemen opposite and by their press throughout the country, that this Manitoba school business has been settled, but we ask why those delegations have been crossing the Atlantic in the middle of winter to Rome? We are told that they are being sent over to secure the aid and co-operation of His Holiness the Pope in settling domestic disputes in the church with regard to matters of faith and religion, with which, I take it, those who are not Catholics have nothing whatever to do. But, sir, when we examine what the distinguished gentleman and prelate who has been sent from Rome to Canada, says with regard to his mission, we must come to the conclusion, as reasonable and honest men, that he has been sent out here to aid these gentlemen in making some further settlement, or some further arrangement, in connection with this school business. Now, sir, I think, from the speeches that have been made in this House by gentlemen who signed that famous manifesto to the Pope, and who knew whereof they spoke, I think it must be clear to every person in this House that this delegate has come to Canada in response to the petition which they sent to the Holy Father, and if the papal delegate expresses his views correctly in the interviews which I have quoted, he certainly understands that he is coming here not to settle a domestic dispute between members of the same Church, but rather as the representative of the Holy Father in the settlement of a matter which certainly ought to be settled by those most interested, the people of Canada, and by them alone."

Continuing, he entered his solemn protest against the Government seeking aid outside of the Dominion of Canada or the British Empire in settling a matter of prime importance to the people of this country. He condemned the grave abuses of power on the part of the bishops of Quebec, which had been exposed by the Minister of Public Works. Such things should not be permitted, and if the Government did not enact legislation against such things it would be held responsible for their continuance.

In conclusion, he declared his readiness to vote for the settlement.

Mr. Prefontaine.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Prefontaine, who discussed the action of the bishops in Quebec, and claimed the right of religious freedom for his compatriots in Quebec. He quoted from a sermon by the cure of Batiscan, delivered last Sunday, in which he said the Liberals were followers of Satan; that the country was being overrun by emissaries of that infidel, Wilfrid Laurier, and urged them to chase them away from their doors with sticks and to set dogs on them.

Mr. Broder followed in a brief, but practical speech. After him came Mr. Lemieux.

Mr. Osler's Views.

Mr. Osler, West Toronto, said he thought the school question had been relegated to the past, settled, and so far as this House was concerned, settled for all time. He believed the members had been wasting the time of the country discussing everything except matters of vital interest to the country. The main point had, in his judgment been lost sight of. The Manitoba people themselves would have to decide as to what was to be done with the school question. Personally he felt that the settlement had gone further than he would have liked. He considered that more concessions had been made to one church than was proper. He did not think any church should be allowed to control the education of the children of this country. [Hear, hear.] Our children should be brought up together. In a settlement of this kind there must be concessions on both sides. The concessions of Manitoba, in his judgment, had gone to the utmost limit, gone further, indeed, than he cared to see. The matter could now be fairly left to Manitoba to settle. If the question came to a vote in the House, he would support the agreement, because he believed it to be a reasonable compromise.

Welland's Member.

Mr. McCleary reminded the Liberals of some of their former pledges, to show what he called the inconsistent position in which they now stood. He raised the point that no reference had been made in the speech from the throne to the alien labor law.

Mr. Bennett Speaks.

Mr. Bennett, in a half hour's speech, scored Mr. Sifton and other Ministers for the manner in which they had secured thei rportfolios. Then he dealt with bye-elections, and said that while Mr. Laurier used one sort of argument in one part of the country, men like Col. O'Brien were sent to another part to win Protestant votes by altogether different arguments. The member for North Ontario did not owe his seat to the votes of the people, but to a partisan judge.

Mr. Bennett condemned the delay in bringing down the tariff, expressed his opposition to the franchise bill, although anxious for a cheap and inexpensive method of revising. He concluded with an eloquent reference to the Queen's Jubilee.

Mr. Fraser moved the adjournment of the debate, and the House adjourned at 11.25.

THE THEOSOPHIST CRUSADERS.

Great Welcome at the Princess Theatre Last Evening—Presentation of a Canadian Flag.

Two thousand people welcomed the Theosophist Crusaders at the Princess Theatre last night, and listened attentively to their exposition of this new, yet old, religion, or God-Wisdom, as the title signifies.

The visiting party consited of Mrs. Katherine Tingley, leader of the American theosophists; E. T. Hargrove, president of the Theosophical Societies in America, Europe and Australia; Mrs. Alice Cleather, an old pupil of Mme. Blavatsky; H. T. Patterson, president of the Brooklyn Theosophical Society; F. M. Pierce, representing the School for the Revival of the Lost Mysteries of Antiquity; Rev. Dr. Williams and Dr. Lorin Wood of Rhode Island. On the platform with them were Mr. Beckett, president of the Beaver Theosophical Society, and Mr. Albert A. E. Smythe, who is generally recognized as the leader of the movement in Canada.

Mrs. Tingley was, unfortunately, unable to deliver an address, as her long travels had worn her out physically. She will visit Toronto again shortly, when those who are interested in theosophy will hear her speak.

The principal speaker of the evening was Mr. Hargrove, who dwelt at length on brotherhood—the true brotherhood, as understood by the theosophist, which took no account of creed, color or nationality. He explained the theory of re-incarnation, the doctrine of Karma, and gave a very learned and apparently rational definition of the ideas of life and eternity held by the theosophists.

The large audience listened with the keenest attention to the address. Applause greeted the speaker's definition of the theosophists' conception of Christ, the perfect Man. Several questions were asked and answered to the apparent satisfaction of the enquirers.

Short addresses were also delivered by Mr. Patterson and Rev. Dr. Williams, and at the conclusion of the meeting the Crusaders were presented with a silk Canadian flag, which will be placed in their collection of flag souvenirs presented to them in the many countries they have visited.

The meeting was certainly a success, both as regards attendance and interest displayed.

THAT NEW YORK INTERVIEW.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell Asks Why the Government Policy Has to be Announced From Foreign Newspapers

Ottawa, April 1.—(Special.)—Sir Mackenzie Bowell in the Senate to-day read an alleged interview given by the Minister of Militia to a New York newspaper, in which he was credited with saying, among other things, that the Dingley Bill was calculated to put an end to the hope of more friendly relations with the United States, and that the Canadian Government would certainly retaliate by putting export duties on white pine and spruce. He found no fault with the principle expressed in the interview, but would like to know if Canadians were to obtain the first instruction of the policy of the Government from interviews with individual members of the Government through foreign newspapers, before even Parliament was taken into the confidence of the Ministry. He also read an editorial from The Toronto Globe, in reference to the extension of the Intercolonial Railway to Montreal, to the effect that the Government would grant $300,000. This announcement of the policy of the Government by individual members thereof and by Liberal newspapers he conceived to be a gross violation of the duties of responsible Ministers and an insult to Parliament.

Sir Oliver Mowat said he would be sorry to have to assume responsibility for the interviews published in New York news papers. The policy of the Government on the tariff would be very shortly announced by the Finance Minister in the usual way. If any arrangement was proposed by the Government in reference to utilizing a portion of the Grand Trunk tracks in return for a grant towards the improvement of the Victoria bridge, it would be duly announced. Of course no such arrangement could be made without the sanction of Parliament, but there were always two parties to any negotiations of that kind, and the Government could not be responsible for what the other party might allow to become public.

Senator Boulton continued the debate on the address, and was followed by Sir William Hingston, after which the debate was adjourned.

Have you tasted "Salada" Ceylon Tea.

New Law Firm.

Mr. Frank Ford, barrister, has entered into partnership with Frank Denton and Andrew Dods, under the firm name of Denton, Dods & Ford. The offices of the firm are at 10½ Adelaide-street east, where Denton & Dods have for many years past had a large practice. Mr. Ford has been with McCarthy, Osler, Hoskin & Creelman for the past four years.

The whole staff is busy ticketing and marking new neckwear—some choice things, 50c, 75c, $1—made by London's best manufacturers expressly for our own trade. Treble's, 53 King-street west.

Aids digestion and improves the complexion—Adams' Tutti Frutti. See that the trade mark name Tutti Frutti is on each 5 cent package.

Special Values.

1000-page letter books, fine white paper, leather back and corners, $1.25 each. The Varsity Fountain Pen sells rapidly at $1 each. Blight Bros., 65 Yonge-street.

Pember's Turkish baths, 129 Yonge.

Shirts, shirts, shirts—Headquarters for the best fitting shirts. To-day we put on sale a fresh lot of full dress shirts, also white shirts, 50c, 75c and $1. Treble's, 53 King-street west.

A UNIVERSAL CRY.

"SHUT THE DOOR"

PINCHING THE CRETANS

Christians Not Allowed to Trade at Canea

WHILE THEY CARRY ARMS.

That Is the Order of the Admirals of the European Fleet.

The Commanders at Canea Have Asked Their Respective Governments for Cavalry and Artillery, Which They Need for Garrison Use—British Warships Captured Three Greek Vessels—Blockade of Athens Will Mean That Greek Troops Will Enter Thessaly.

Canea, April 1.—The admirals commanding the foreign fleets in Cretan waters have refused to allow the Christians at Akrotiri to sell sheep or produce in Canea, which is but a short distance from Akrotiri, unless they surrender their arms.

Asking for More Help.

London, April 1.—It is credibly stated here that the admirals commanding the fleets on duty at Canea and other Cretan ports have applied to their respective governments to each send 50 cavalry and half a battery of artillery, which they declare are required to be used for garrison purposes. It is stated that the admirals have announced that these forces will be used solely to defend the various forts.

Greek Vessels Captured.

Athens, April 1.—Some of the British warships employed in blockade duty in the waters of Crete have captured three small Greek sailing vessels. Much indignation is expressed here over the affair, as it is pretty clearly established that at the time the vessels were captured they were outside the limits of the blockade.

They are Ready.

Athens, April 1.—So far as essentials are concerned, the troops of the frontier are already prepared to take the field. There is no evidence of weakness on the part of the King or Government. M. Delyannis, the Prime Minister, conversing to-day with some members of the Boule, said: "Our efforts have been directed towards a friendly settlement of the trouble, but a pacific solution now appears improbable. Events, however, will find us ready."

Blockade of Athens Agreed To.

London, April 1.—Any doubt that the powers have assented to a blockade of the Gulf of Athens has been finally removed, but the details of the scheme are nowise completed. The admirals of the international fleet in Cretan waters will decide whether and when the blockade will be effected. It is obvious that it cannot be established immediately, as the squadrons must be increased. This implies a delay of several days.

All the despatches received here from special correspondents concur that, if the step be taken, its inevitable result will be that the Greek troops in Thessaly will cross the frontier into Macedonia.

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

Big Rush of Passengers to the Old Country This Coming Summer.

Berths for June and July are already being applied for; so passengers who wish to travel in comfort will please reserve accommodation at once at S. J. Sharp's ticket office, 78 Yonge-street.

Cook's Turkish Baths, 204 King W, evenings, 50c.

Mr. J. Frank White, manager of the McPhee House, Arnprior, Ont., is a guest at the Grand Union.

JIMMY STEPHEN THE BOSS.

It Would Appear That the People's Representative Had No Authority Over That of This Would-be Czar.

Police Constable Stewart was before Chief Constable Grasett yesterday to answer to the charge of breach of discipline. He evidently broke one of the many rules laid down for the guidance of the force.

It appears that Constable Stewart was moving into a new house. He asked Inspector Stephen for leave of absence for three hours on Wednesday afternoon. The inspector, in a brusque manner, refused his request. Following the usual custom, the constable then filled in a printed form, which is sent to the chief, asking permission to remain off duty for the time he required to superintend the removal of his furniture. This application is left with the inspector, to be endorsed by him and forwarded to his superior officer.

When the constable came in off his beat he asked Mr. Stephen if his application for leave had been sent to the chief. Mr. Stephen would give him no satisfaction, and it is said treated him in a very unfair manner. As Stewart had ordered the vans, and did not wish to be let in for another month's rent, he saw Mayor Fleming, chairman of the Police Commissioners, explained the circumstances, and was given permission to remain away long enough to do his moving. For this he went before the chief and was reprimanded.

All of which goes to show that No. 1 Police Division is a sort of little Russia, governed by an embryo czar.

THE FATAL BURNINGS.

Coroner's Jury Considers How the Brothers Holden Met Their Death.

Both the Holden brothers, George and Percy, who were injured in the explosion, at the Gutta Percha and Rubber Works, last week, are dead.

Coroner Powell yesterday afternoon held an inquest at the General Hospital. The jury concluded that death was the result of injuries sustained by an explosion of naphtha. A rider was added to the verdict, regretting the fact that a stove was allowed in the place which could be lighted by one person without the other knowing it.

From the evidence it seems that Percy opened the stove door, in which a fire had been started by his brother, unknown to him. He was carrying a can of naphtha at the time, which the heat of the fire caused to explode.

Cook's Turkish Baths, 204 King W., day, 75c.

An Early Start.

The demand for cycling goods has started with a rush. Now is the time to get the choicest lines of bicycle hose if you want something out of the ordinary. Come to us. See display ad. for Friday's specials. Sword, 55 King-street east.

For indigestion in any form, use Adams' Tutti Frutti. See that the trade mark name Tutti Frutti is on each 5-cent package.

First-class offices for rent in the McKinnon Building, $12, $15 and $18 per month, well lighted, ventilated, heated, electric elevators, bicycle stable, centrally located, and up to date in every respect. Apply to J. T. Reeve, agent, room 402, McKinnon Building, corner Melinda and Jordan-streets.

Grand & Toy's List of Cable Codes.

Moreing & Neal's Mining Code, Bedford McNeal's Mining Code; Clough's Mining Code, A.B.C., fourth edition; Slater's Code. Other Codes to order. If it is a good thing we have it. Grand & Toy, Stationers and Printers, Wellington and Jordan-streets, Toronto.

"Salada" Ceylon Tea is restful.

A Query.

Did anyone ever hear that anyone ever said that anyone ever heard any police constable say that Inspectors Stephen and Johnston were the two most popular officers of the Toronto Police Force?

Steamship Movements.

April 1.	At	From
Majestic	New York	Liverpool.
Noordland	New York	Antwerp.
Lahn	New York	Bremen.
Columbia	Scilly	New York.
Obdam	Rotterdam	New York.
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	New York.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR KIRKPATRICK.

His Honor Will Sail for Home on April 21—Is Now at Brighton and Feels Much Better.

Brighton, Eng., April 1.—(Telegram cable.)—I saw Hon. George A. Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, to-day and he looks remarkably well. He is able to walk with the aid of a stick, and states that he feels much better for his sojourn in Brighton. He hopes to be able to leave for London on Monday or Tuesday next, where he will remain for a fortnight and then sail for home. During his stay here he enjoyed a daily airing in a Bath chair. He will take the journey to London in an invalid carriage.

Capt. Kirkpatrick of Government House stated to The World yesterday that he had not received a despatch intimating that his father, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, was in a serious condition, as announced by the Ottawa special despatch on Wednesday. The latest advice he has had was by letter, which was to the effect that His Honor was now at Brighton, and that he was making arrangements to return home by steamer, leaving April 21.

At midnight Captain Kirkpatrick received a cable from His Honor, in which he reiterated the statement made some days ago, that he was improving, and that he would sail for home on the date named.

Toronto of Old.

The site recently occupied by Dineens, is to be utilized during the present month as a bicycle store. About May 1, it is understood that the building will be torn down and a new structure put up. An old citizen reminded The World yesterday that the lot in question was bought by a man named Jordan Post in 1830 for an eight-day clock. The other corner occupied by the C.P.R. used to be the site of Bostwick's wagon shop. A wagon-maker got the lot in exchange for an old wagon. He lived above the shop, which was a two-storey frame house. Where the Walker Building now stands there used to be a frame building occupied by a shoemaker. He acquired his lot by agreeing to furnish the owner with boots and shoes for a few years for himself and family. This was in 1835, when there were only about half a dozen houses on King-street altogether.

Baths, steam heated, 127 and 129 Yonge.

Motor Wanted.

Wanted—5 or 6 H.P. electric motor. New or second-hand. Address Motor, World Office.

Cook's Turkish Baths, 204 King W. Ladies 75c.

DEATHS.

HARBOTTLE—Suddenly, at his mother's residence, 62 Isabella-street, on Thursday, April 1, 1897, Capt. James Keith Harbottle, in his 38th year.

Funeral to Mt. Pleasant Cemetery Saturday, April 3, at 2.30.

MAAS—On Thursday morning, April 1, at 296 Huron-street, Ernest W. Maas.

Funeral from above address on Friday, 3 o'clock, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

ROSEBRUGH—Suddenly, at 405 Shaw-street, Harry, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Rosebrugh, aged 9 months 16 days.

Funeral notice later.

BOULTBEE—On April 1, Constance Mary, only daughter of Alfred Boultbee.

Funeral from 35 Crescent-road on Friday, at 5 p.m.

KELLY—On Thursday evening, April 1, 1897, Catharine Christina (Katie), second daughter of John and Ellen Kelly, aged 13 years and 10 months.

Funeral on Sunday afternoon, April 4, at 2 o'clock, from her father's residence, 304 Farley-avenue, to St. Mary's Church, Bathurst-street, thence to St. Michael's Cemetery.

"DON" GETS HIS BERTH

Government Agent to South Africa, or Somewhere.

BISLEY MEN ALL WANT TO GO

Nineteen Acceptances To Date of the Twenty on the List.

Sir Donald Smith Wants Views to Exhibit in Lanterns, to Show Old Country People That Canada Is Not a Wilderness—Ores on Exhibition—Orders Promulgated by the Militia Department—An Effort Will Be Made to Settle the Crofter Difficulties—General Notes from Ottawa.

Ottawa, April 1.—(Special.)—A few weeks ago it was announced in The World that "Don" Sheppard of Saturday Night would be sent to South Africa or some other country as a commercial agent for Canada. The news was denied by the Government organs then, but now they are privileged to announce it.

They All Want to Go.

Out of the first 20 on the list for the Bisley team, 19 acceptances have been received. There is a great desire on the part of riflemen to go to Bisley this year. Possibly some of the men will be permitted to leave ahead of the regular sailing of the team. A militia general order contains a direction from General Gascoigne that when the ranges for the Morris practice are fitted up in drill halls, their use should be confined to militiamen.

The High Commissioner.

Sir Donald Smith is again in the city conferring with the Ministers on matters of importance. Speaking to your correspondent to-day he said his request to the different cities to supply him with views was designed with the object of having lantern slides made of them in order that when exhibited in England they might prove to disabuse the minds of the people that this is but a backwoods country or a second Siberia.

Valuables Ores on Exhibition.

The Capital seems to be the Mecca of mining promoters just now. Ald. Andrews of Winnipeg is here trying to dispose of valuable property in the Slocan, while George H. Campbell and D. F. Blackwood of Winnipeg have on exhibition at the Russell House a splendid collection of ores from Mine Centre, in the Rainy River District, which have attracted great attention. The specimens come from the Ferguson, Preston, Foley and other mines. The samples were brought here for the purpose of showing to the members of the Government the resources of that district, in connection with the deputation which waited on the Government with regard to the building of the Ontario & Rainy River Railway.

The Militia Orders.

In the militia general orders issued to-day are contained regulations respecting examinations passed by the officers under the Queen's regulations for promotion; regulations respecting the character of a non-commissioned officer or soldier when discharged; regulations respecting uniform inspection of cavalry; amendments to the "Infantry Drill, 1896," "Musketry Instructions (Lee-Metford rifle and carbine), 1896," and "Rifle and Carbine Exercises (Lee-Metford), 1896."

The Crofter Difficulties.

The Department of the Interior has agreed to co-operate with the Manitoba Government in sending a couple of delegates to London to endeavor to settle with the British Government the difficulties arising out of the Crofter enlargements. It is likely J. Lawlor of Killarney and John Nicholson of the crofter settlement will be the delegates.

Mrs. Gravelle Wants Damages.

Mrs. Ed Gravelle of Cumberland-street threatens an action for damages against the city for the death of her husband, whom she alleges died from diphtheria owing to "the neglect of the Medical Health Officer to attend her husband when summoned, and to provide for his treatment in the hospital with the remedies usually employed in combatting this malady." Dr. Robillard states he had the patient removed to the hospital, as was his duty, and had nothing whatever to do with the man's treatment thereafter.

Personal and General Notes.

James A. Smart commenced his duties as Deputy Minister of Interior to-day.

When the papal ablegate, Monsignor Mery Del Val, visits Ottawa University he will meet with a grand reception from the faculty and students. Addresses in French and English will be delivered. It is not expected that the distinguished visitor will arrive here until Monday.

A writ was issued in the High Court to-day for Maclean, Roger & Co. against Lieut.-Governor C. H. Mackintosh. It is to recover $1420, claimed for printing office supplies and arrears in rent, and money paid for the benefit of the defendant.

Mr. Maclean will ask if the C.P.R. has yet commenced construction of a railway through the Crow's Nest Pass and if the Government intends to allow them to begin work without first completing negotiations now going on for modifications in the clauses of the company's charter in the matter of construction of branch lines and regulation of rates and tolls charged by the company.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Mr. La Riviere, M.P., addressed a meeting of Le Club Conservateur here to-night on political questions.

Dr. Sproule made his first appearance for the session to-day, and was warmly greeted by friends on both sides of the House.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Mrs. Davies entertained the following ladies and gentlemen at dinner to-night: The Speaker and Mrs. Edgar, Hon. A. G. and Mrs. Blair, the Solicitor-General and Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. (Justice) MacMahon, Mr. W. C. Edwards, M. P., and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. Bostock, M. P., and Mrs. Bostock, the Deputy Minister of Justice and Mrs. Newcombe, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Dalhousie, M. L. A., and Mr. Rogers, M. L. A. (Charlottetown).

Mr. Edward Farrer is in town.

It is reported to-night that 19 employes of the Postoffice Department got their walking tickets to-day.

Fine Weather.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Esquimalt, 42—54; Kamloops, 36—54; Calgary, 26—34; Edmonton, 30—42; Prince Albert, 30—42; Qu'Appelle, 32—38; Winnipeg, 28—52; Toronto, 32—48; Ottawa, 28—38; Montreal, 30—44; Quebec, 16—40; Halifax, 26—40.

PROBS: Fine weather; not much change in temperature.