PIANOS TO RENT for summer resorts.—We beg to announce that we have placed on our floors for rent the finest lot of new and second-hand pianos yet offered.
Call early and secure first choice.
THE R. S. WILLIAMS & SONS CO., Ltd.
143 Yonge-street.

The Toronto World.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR TEN PAGES—TUESDAY MORNING MAY 4 1897—TEN PAGES ONE CENT

RADNOR
"A Most excellent and delicious Table Water."
—SIR HENRY IRVING.

Senate Reading Room

INEXPRESSIBLY DULL

Were the Proceedings in the Commons Yesterday.

THE ATTENDANCE WAS SLIM

and Everybody Was Agreeable to the Suggestion of a Holiday.

Dismissal From the Intercolonial Railway Because of Partisanship — Toronto Exhibition Gets No Show From Mr. Laurier—Hobbs Has the Full in Regard to Binder Twine—The Quebec Bridge—Sir Charles Tupper Asks an Awkward Question and Says Things to Place the Government in an Embarrassing Position—Mr. Laurier's Effort to Crawl Out.

Ottawa, May 3.—(Special.)—This has been an inexpressibly dull day in the House. The attendance was slim and the topics discussed were not of great public interest. Both sides readily assented to the Premier's proposition for an evening's holiday.

Mr. Gillies' Question.

One of the first questions asked was in regard to a dismissal from the Intercolonial Railway. The question was put by Mr. Gillies for Mr. Casgrain, and the answer of the Minister of Railways shows how the majority of these were effected. Mr. Blair said that Pierre Begin had been dismissed from the position of section foreman on the Intercolonial Railway for active and offensive partisanship in the late election. There had been no investigation, the Minister having acted simply on the representations made by Dr. Guay, the member for Levis.

No Vote for Toronto Exhibition.

Mr. Wallace asked if the Government intended to make a grant towards the Dominion Exhibition in Toronto this year.

"I have reason to believe," replied Mr. Laurier, "that the secretary of the exhibition has been informed by the Minister of Agriculture that the Government did not see its way clear to give any financial aid to the Dominion Exhibition this year."

Hobbs Has the Full.

Replying to Mr. McLennan (Glengarry) the Premier said that the total cost of establishing the binder twine factory in Kingston was $40,280; that there were employed in 1894 in the manufacture of twine four officers, aggregate salaries $3620, and about 40 convicts; in 1895, four officers, salaries $3620, and the same number of convicts; in 1896 three officers, salaries $2800, and 40 convicts. He said further that the sale had been made this year to the Hobbs Hardware Company of London, the sale including the actual output up to Aug. 1, an approximate quantity of 500 tons, but, as the goods have not yet been put on the market, the price cannot be made public at present. The terms and conditions of sale are cash on delivery.

Mr. McLennan further asked if the Government had taken precautions to stipulate with the purchaser that the consumer will be protected in getting the twine at the same price as formerly sold by the Government.

The reply was that no such conditions had been exacted, the Premier adding that "the keen competition of the past few years and the lowering of the duty in 1894 have made this unnecessary." As to whether the Government would continue the manufacture of twine, the question was under consideration, the Premier said.

The Quebec Bridge.

In answer to a question by Mr. Casgrain, Mr. Laurier said the Government was not aware that, according to Le Soleil, Mayor Parent of Quebec declared he had a letter from Ottawa, giving assurance that the building of the Quebec bridge would soon begin. Neither was the Premier aware that Mr. Parent had received any such letter. There was no change in the Government's policy in that regard.

This is a Little Awkward.

Sir Charles Tupper moved for a "copy of schedule B, showing recommendations of the Treasury Board as submitted by report of council to His Excellency the Governor-General on July 6 and 7, 1896, and intended to be approved by him, laid upon the table of the House last session, with a statement of the action taken by the Government on each of these appointments, and made by the said order-in-council, approved by His Excellency, or, where no action has been taken, the reason for such a course."

Speaking to his motion, Sir Charles pointed out that after the defeat of the Mackenzie Government in 1878 the Governor-General, Lord Dufferin, sanctioned 116 appointments and 17 promotions recommended by the outgoing Government. Many of those were to most important offices, to the Supreme Court and County Court benches, and one to the office of Deputy Minister. In this, although the Mackenzie Government had been overwhelmingly defeated, Lord Dufferin was acting according to constitutional usage, and according to his own precedent, in the case of the resignation of the Government of Sir John Macdonald in 1873. However, in the case of the Government of which Sir Charles was a member, although it had been defeated by a small majority, the Governor-General, out of 92 recommendations, had refused his assent to 26, contrary to usage, and against the precedent established by Lord Dufferin. The report of the Treasury Board had been submitted, and in the exercise of his discretion, or indiscretion, he undertook to judge which should go through and which should not, signing the report with a qualification as to the latter. The decision of the appointments which came within the category of the exception was submitted to the new Ministry, and they brought down to the House a report as to those which had received the sanction of the Governor-General, and declared that these should be allowed to stand. The House, Sir Charles continued, would, therefore, be surprised to learn that down to this day the extraordinary course had been pursued in a large number of these cases that the parties appointed have been left without any communication from the Government. No graver disrespect to the Governor-General could be shown than to lay on the table of the House appointments sanctioned by His Excellency, and then refuse to carry them out. Sir Charles would mention one case, that of a gentleman who had been appointed a collector of customs at a salary of $800 a year. His appointment had been sanctioned and approved by the present Government, but he was as yet without any communication from the Government upon the subject. As he was thus [illegible] state of suspense, being unable to [illegible] other business under the circumstances. Sir Charles thought this gentleman would in the ordinary course be entitled to a fiat to recover his salary. He held that the Government were bound either to instal these parties in office, or, if for any reason they felt bound to cancel the appointment, they should do it by order-in-council, so that the parties might know where they stood. There was a large number of cases of this kind, and he felt it essential, therefore, that the Premier should be given an opportunity of explaining the policy of the Government on this matter.

In the debate of last session Mr. Laurier had referred to him (Sir Charles) as an office-grabber, but no public man in Canada could better vindicate himself from such a charge than himself. Mr. Laurier in the previous debate had claimed that when the constitution of the Senate was under consideration at Confederation is was agreed that both political parties should be equally represented on the floor of the Senate. As one of those present at the Confederation conferences he (Sir Charles) could state that the policy agreed upon almost unanimously was that it should be a Senate nominated for life, and that in regard to first appointments due regard should be had to a fair division of the seats between the two great parties. After that first division of the seats there was to be no limitation as to the power or policy of the Crown to make appointments, so that on that point Mr. Laurier's statement was incorrect.

Mr. Laurier's Reply.

Mr. Laurier, dealing with the last point mentioned by Sir Charles Tupper, conceded that it was understood at Confederation to be the rule that both parties should be equally represented in the Senate, but if that were the case then could it not be consistently argued that the rule should always apply? He quoted from Pope's "Life of Macdonald" to show that Sir John himself held that view. It was but reasonable to suppose that if the rule held good for the first appointments it must be good for all time to come. Practical exigencies had led to Sir John acting differently. With reference to the motion for papers, there was no objection to it passing. Those papers would show that except in a few cases the Government had respected all the recommendations of the late Government which were approved by His Excellency.

Mr. Foster's Objections.

Mr. Foster pointed out the impropriety of officer who had been regularly appointed, being kept on the tenter hooks for eight or nine months without any notification as to whether they were to fill the offices or not. Referring to the Senatorial appointments, he reminded the House that at Confederation a coalition Government was in power in Canada, and that that was the reason why a division of the seats in the Senate was agreed upon. The original appointees, as a result, nearly all came from the old Legislative Council.

After a few observations from Mr. Davies, the motion passed.

Mr. Martin moved for papers in connection with proposed extensions to the P. E. I. Railway. He was discussing the matter at 6 o'clock, when the debate was adjourned and the House quit work for the day.

OUR ROSSLAND SPECIAL.

Judgment Was Given Yesterday in the Paris Belle Appeal Case—Company Got the Best of It.

Rossland, B.C., May 3.—(Special to The World via Spokane, Wash.)—The Paris Belle appeal was allowed by the judgment given to-day at Victoria. The company retains the mineral rights of the entire claim and the surface rights of the portion covering zenite ground, as outlined in these despatches some weeks ago. The railway will carry the case to the higher courts.

Efforts by disgruntled brokers to disincorporate the Stock Exchange failed to-day.

A. R. M.

HE TRUSTS IN GOD.

President Kruger Holds Out the Olive Branch and Will Celebrate Victoria's Jubilee Year.

Pretoria, May 3.—On the reopening of the Raad to-day, President Kruger, in a speech prepared evidently with great care, asked the Raad, as a token of sympathy with Queen Victoria and appreciation of her long and glorious reign, to declare June 22, Diamond Jubilee Day, an official holiday in the Transvaal. He said that, in spite of unfavorable influences, the South African Republic continued to enjoy friendly relations with all foreign powers. After asking that provision be made for the election of his successor next year, he said the Government intended to submit proposals for the facilitation of traffic and the promotion of trade with adjoining States, and he added that the Government hoped as soon as possible to submit the report of the commission appointed to enquire into the conduct of the Transvaal mining industries, with a view of adopting such measures as might seem desirable.

The Government, he added, recognized that the general welfare of the country went in hand with the prosperity of its mining interests. In conclusion, President Kruger said: "It would have been a cause of heartfelt joy if the Government could give a frank assurance that the political horizon was unclouded, but we must gratefully admit that many light-giving points can be discerned, and we are animated with a firm resolve and an earnest wish to do what lies in our power, while guarding our independence, to break up the clouds which seem to menace the whole of South Africa, and to make the way clear and light, by means of peaceable co-operation. We look to the future cheerfully and fearlessly, trusting to God, who holds the fate of all peoples in his hands, and relying also upon your hearty support and the righteousness of our cause."

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

When you ask for Adams' Tutti Frutti see that you get it. Some dealers, to obtain a big profit, try to palm off imitations.

Who is This?

Buffalo, May 3.—The body of the man who was found a week ago last Saturday lying with a fractured skull beside the New York Central track at the foot of Hudson street, has not yet been claimed. Hudson street, has not yet been claimed. It is that of a young man about 23 or 24 years old, with dark, closely cropped hair, blue eyes and fair skin, about 5 feet 7, or all the position gained since the opening of the campaign.

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

Lake View Hotel, Parliament and Winchester-streets; terms $1 and $1.50 per day. Special rates to weekly boarders. Table d'hote, 6 to 8 o'clock. J. H. Ayre, proprietor. 246

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

Machinists in Convention.

Kansas City, Mo., May 3.—About 100 delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada attended the opening session here today of the annual convention of International Association of Machinists of North America. The convention will remain in session during the week.

Neglect, decay, filth and squalor are the other names for St. Joseph-street.

THE WAR TO CONTINUE

Greek Ministers From the Front So Decide.

FIGHTING AT VELESTINO.

The Combat Was So Hot That General Smolenski Had to Remain.

Greeks Were So Much Fatigued That They Could Not Follow Up Their Victory—Turkish Army Advancing on Pharsalos in Three Columns—Greek Position at Volo Very Precarious—Powers Are Ready to Intervene—Col. Vassos Recalled From the Command in Crete—The Crisis Approaching.

London, May 3.—The chief points of interest in the situation to-night are:

First, that the decision of the Ministers who have returned from the Greek frontier seems to be in favor of a continuance of the war; and, second, that fighting continued almost incessantly at Velestino from last Tuesday until Sunday, with the result that General Smolenski has been prevented from actually assuming his new duties as chief of staff.

As a further result the Greeks at Velestino have managed to retain their positions, but they are too much fatigued to follow up their success.

Altogether, 14 officers have been recalled from Crete to be sent on to Thessaly, and this also is a proof of the intention of the new Cabinet to continue the war. The movement is actuated by necessity. All the best officers are being sent to the front; nor is there any intention yet displayed to evacuate Crete.

The Turkish army is advancing in three columns on Pharsalos, while an additional column is operating in the direction of Volo.

As the Volo column could easily take Velestino in the rear, the Greek position is very precarious. This probably explains the retention of General Smolenski there, as it was natural to expect him to go to Pharsalos to assume the supreme command. Everything points to an inevitable retreat by the Greeks on Domokos.

Greek Mistakes.

London, May 3.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Arta says:

"One of the worst mistakes the Greeks have made has been the casual and intermittent character of the attack upon Prevesa. Its capture was essential if the Greeks meant business in Epirus. To capture so strong a place by the means adopted was quite impossible and now the opportunity is lost altogether. Instead of the desultory firing, which enabled the Turks to repair damage about as fast as it was done, the town should have been attacked with determination by the combined naval and military forces. Arta is now deserted; its wretched inhabitants living in the fields behind the town, many of them on the verge of starvation. Nothing is procurable in the way of food except a scanty and uncertain supply of bread. Women and children are suffering horribly with cold and hunger and to these tortures is added the dread of a Turkish attack at any moment."

The Crisis Approaches.

Athens, May 3.—The Cabinet remained in council from midnight on Sunday until after 7 o'clock this morning. It is evident that the crisis approaches.

Vassos Recalled.

Athens, May 3.—The Greek Government has recalled Col. Vassos from Crete. He will be replaced in command of the Greek forces in the island by Col. Stalkos.

WHAT IS THIS FOR?

Edhem Pasha Asking a Five Days' Armistice, So Report Says.

London, May 3.—A special despatch from Athens announces that Edhem Pasha has sent an officer with a flag of truce to the Greek headquarters, asking for an armistice for five days.

Another despatch from Athens says it is again reported that Bulgarian irregulars to the number of about 200 men have crossed the frontier into Macedonia.

They are Thoroughly Panic-Stricken.

Athens, May 3.—Advices from Arta say that the chief local authorities and about 100 inhabitants of that place have returned there. Panic, however, still prevails at Arta. All the stores are closed, and the military authorities are said to be contemplating further withdrawals of the Greek troops in that vicinity.

In the direction of Filippiada flames are visible.

An armed Greek priest has been attempting to restore the morale of the troops at Arta by preaching a crusade against the Turks in the public square.

GREEKS ARE NO GOOD.

They Fled Like a Lot of Sheep Without Any Attempt to Fight.

London, May 3.—The Times correspondent at Patras, giving further details of the fighting at Pentepigadia, notes the neglect of the officers to provide for the timely arrival of reinforcements, a matter so difficult in that wild section of the country, and proceeds: "When the Turks opened the attack I realized that their fierce onset might expel the mere handful of Greeks, but I did not realize that this one blow would throw the entire Greek army in Epirus into a hopeless panic, and cause the loss of all the position gained since the opening of the campaign.

"Six thousand Turks scaled the mountain, covered as it is with bushes and rocks, and in the face of firing which was rapid and continuous. They lost heavily, in spite of the fact that two Greek guns were inexplicably removed from action shortly after the fusilade began. The Evzones fought bravely, but were compelled to retire.

"The rest of the Greek positions have been abandoned. There has been apparently no stand anywhere, and the whole army is crumbling up without firing a shot. We entered Kumuzades with 3000 men, and then we descended the rough pass where for hours we met no one. The retreating and panic-stricken troops were far ahead. About midnight we and our mournful procession of villagers overtook the rout in the army road, crowded and in utter confusion, packed with a mass of humanity tumbling on through the darkness, without hurry and silently, for it was a strange panic that had seized the men, a sullen, unexcited, stubborn determination not to fight, but to press on toward Arta in a sluggish, irresistible wave. The officers, too, like their regiments, walked with gloomy and shame-faced expressions, quite unable to get their men in hand.

The Scared Inhabitants Joined In.

"At Kanopoulo Col. Botzari and his staff vainly tried to check the rout and to make a stand, but the mass, continually growing, kept rolling along. Presently there mingled with the troops the scared inhabitants of the villages on the line of defeat, who, fearing the vengeance for assisting the Greeks, were fleeing to Arta with their families and chattels, their cattle, sheep and goats, bellowing, bleating, trampling and killing each other, while the lurid glare of the burning homes behind reminded them all that they had lost."

Greeks From America.

A despatch to The Daily Mail from Paris says that 200 American volunteers for Greece have arrived there and gone on to Marseilles. They were all Greeks, and all wore ribbons bearing the inscription: "War, for victory or death."

The correspondent of The Times at Volo says: "Communication with Volo still remains uncut. Locomotives have pushed out a short distance towards Larissa, and they report that the line is apparently little damaged. The authorities are distributing rifles and bayonets to civilians indiscriminately, thus increasing the panic.

"The British warship Dryad has arrived here and reports that she sighted the main body of the Greek fleet off the Island of Skiatho."

Turks Arriving at Janina.

The correspondent of The Standard at Constantinople says: "Said Eddin Pasha arrived at Janina Thursday night with seven battalions from Adrianople. Eighteen other battalions were expected on the following day. He intends to assume the offensive, and it is considered that the Greeks in Epirus have no alternative but surrender, with the Turks advancing from both Janina and Trikhala. Hafzi Pasha complained bitterly of the lawlessness and pillaging of the Albanians, and the palace council has therefore decided to distribute other regiments in that section."

The Morning Post's correspondent at Constantinople says: "An Imperial irade has been issued approving the telegram sent by the military council to Edhem Pasha, ordering him to advance with the utmost caution. This curious step is quite in accordance with Turkish methods. Such orders are of a nature greatly to embarrass the general in command at the front."

The Morning Post has a despatch from Larissa saying that the Greeks before evacuating the town seized the horses of the war correspondents, thus compelling them to go on foot.

The Daily Chronicle publishes a despatch from Pharsalos which says it is reported there that Osman Pasha has superseded Edhem Pasha.

A despatch to The Times from Pentepigadia, dated Thursday, says that the Greeks are arming the population of the district and have occupied Turkish territory, many villagers escaping through the Turkish lines and joining the ranks of the Greeks.

Turks Occupy Karditza.

Constantinople, May 3.—Word has been received here that a Turkish detachment from Trikhala has occupied Karditza.

GREEK PRESTIGE GONE.

Evident Bungling in the Handling of the Troops—An Utter Rout.

London, May 3.—A despatch to The Daily News from Patras, on the west coast of Greece, and not far from Arta, dated Sunday, gives a most graphic account of the battle between the Greeks and the Turks at Pentepigadia, Epirus, and the retreat of the former from that place. It shows the rout and panic of the Greeks at Pentepigadia was as complete as the stampede which followed the fighting at Tyrnavos and the retreat of Larissa and Pharsalos, in Thessaly.

The Daily News' correspondent says: The net effect of the Greek retreat to Arta is that each army is now in the position which it occupied before war was declared, but with all prestige gone from the Greeks. The latter had held the hill near Pentepigadia on Wednesday evening against fierce Turkish attacks. The Greeks obviously needed to be reinforced, but, although considerable forces were near, no help was sent. On Thursday morning the Turkish fire was brisker and our guns on the crest of the hill, for some reason, were silent. The fury of the fire culminated at 2.30 p.m. The Turks' fire was easily distinguishable by reason of the sharper crack of the Martini rifles and it developed in the space of a quarter of an hour into the most terrific roar ever heard in any battle, diminishing to a fusilade in three-quarters of an hour. The Turks in the meanwhile were massing upon the slopes on our right front, preparatory to rushing the hill. Yet, our guns on the central hill were silent after 20 minutes and were withdrawn.

I asked a sergeant where the guns were going and he replied: "To a better position."

As a matter of fact they were being hurried back to Hanopoulo as fast as the mules could take them.

The Evzones on the crest of the hill made a gallant reply to the murderous fire and held out manfully, losing 100 men, until 5 o'clock, when cheers began to mingle with the roar of the Martinis. A moment later the Evzones tumbled over the crest, firing as they came, the Turks following and firing incessantly as the kilted men ran down the hillside. It only remained to make good our retreat.

The Turks continued to pour a smart fire at the Evzones. The latter eagerly responded, but it was obviously useless.

Then someone gave an order and the Evzones, with a groan of disgust, left their position and moved sullenly, though in perfect order.

The correspondent for The Daily News then describes the flight of the Greeks before the Turks. He then says: When I left Arta on Friday morning the Greeks had not a man left on the Turkish side of the River Arakphos. I have never seen men so demoralized for so small a cause. They had neither seen the enemy nor felt his fire, yet 11,000 men and 40 guns melted away. Had the Turks pursued the fugitives much farther, accompanied as they were by the peasantry, women and children and 30,000 sheep, besides cattle, the massacre would have been awful.

King George Has Spasms.

Paris, May 3.—An Athens despatch to The Figaro asserts that King George is suffering from cardiacal spasms, and that his physician insists that a change of air is necessary. A trip to the Island of Milo or to the Island of Syra is recommended.

Steamship Movements.

May 3.	At	From
Fr. der Grosse	Southampton	New York
Michigan	New York	London
Caspian	Glasgow	Halifax
Manitoban	Quebec	Glasgow
Cynthiana	Father Point	Antwerp
Tritonia	Quebec	Liverpool
Andalusia	New York	Hamburg
Bovic	New York	Liverpool
Christiania	New York	Stettin
Mohawk	New York	London
Patria	Hamburg	New York
Aleides	Glasgow	St. John, N.B.
Georgia	Copenhagen	New York
Alsatia	Marseilles	New York
Kensington	Antwerp	New York

FEARED KIDNAPPING.

Mr. DAVIN to Widow McManus: You have our sympathy, ma'am, and we would certainly have made you a party issue had we not feared that the Grits might have stolen you, as they have stolen all our other policies.

AS TO IMMIGRATION

Mr. Sifton is Looking for Information.

RETURN MUST BE PREPARED

Showing All Details of Effects Entered by Prospective Settlers.

Chang, the Chinese Envoy, who Arrived by the Last Steamer, Objects to Being Fumigated and Has Protested to the Government Against Being Held in Quarantine with the Common Herd—Everybody Ordered to Aid Fred Jones—Book Publishers Kicking Against the Tariff—Personal and General Notes From Ottawa.

Ottawa, May 3.—(Special.)—Minister Sifton is anxious to procure as much information as possible bearing on immigration. Accordingly it has been ordered by the Government that a return shall be prepared by collectors of customs at all ports and outports in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia, and shall be forwarded to the Customs Department with entry of the settlers' effects passed at customs by intending settlers entering Canada from the United States. This return is to contain particulars respecting the settler and persons accompanying him who intend settling in Canada, showing names, ages, sex, whether married or single, original place of residence and destination of each.

Chang is in Trouble.

Chinese Envoy Chang, who is in quarantine at William's Road, B. C., and who is en route to London to represent the Emperor at the Diamond Jubilee, does not like the idea of being fumigated, and has appealed to England. The Deputy Minister of Agriculture said that Chang had cabled Mr. Chamberlain and that the Colonial Secretary had cabled the department to show as much consideration as possible for the distinguished visitor. The department here telegraphed Dr. Watt, superintendent of quarantine, to show whatever consideration he could towards Chang, but at the same time act in the public safety.

Give Mr. Jones All Assistance.

Collectors of customs have been notified that Mr. Fred L. Jones, having been appointed acting chief preventive officer of customs, they are instructed to give him every facility for the due performance of his duties, and assist him in the suppression of smuggling. Such customs officers at ports and outports are are required so to do by the chief preventive officer, and all officers at preventive stations in Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are to report weekly to the chief preventive officer, Ottawa.

The Tariff on Books.

Canadian publishers, after wrestling for years with the copyright question, are now in trouble over the tariff on books. To-day there is in town a deputation consisting of Messrs. Dan A. Rose, J. T. Johnston, James Murray, Toronto, and J. E. Barbour, Georgetown, who complain of doing away with the specific duty of 6 cents, and making a 29 per cent. ad valorem duty, which, they say, will fill up the country with cheap books and deprive Canadian printers of work.

Exchequer Court Proceedings.

The judge of the Exchequer Court called the Montreal case of the Queen v. Finlayson and Grant this morning, the trial being postponed at the instance of the Crown until the 20th inst. Newcombe, Q. C., D. M. J., and Ferguson for the Crown; W. D. Hogg, Q. C., for the defence. This is an action against Finlayson and Grant, Corby's agents, and the customs at Montreal. The defendants gave two bonds for the export to St. Pierre-Miquelon of 30 barrels of whiskey. The whiskey was shipped by the Richelieu and Ontario Company to Three Rivers, where it was transhipped to the steamer Georgina. The customs collector at Montreal, being suspicious of an export of whiskey to St. Pierre, detailed an officer to intercept the Georgina on her way down the St. Lawrence, but owing to conflicting orders the captain of the cruiser Constance put him ashore, and the Georgina, having landed the whiskey at Bay St. Paul, went down to St. Pierre and took off a hundred barrels more. Nine barrels were seized at Quebec. The action is now on the bond for $6480.

In the case of the Queen v. N. K. Connolly, Michael Connolly and John Connors, the Deputy Minister of Justice had moved for judgment by default last Monday, the decision of the motion being reserved. To-day the judge granted permission to the Crown to mark judgment by default against the Connollys, with a reference to the registrar to ascertain the amount of the claim, or, in the alternative, to renew the motion for judgment against the said defendants at the trial of the issues between the Crown and the defendant, John Connors. The Crown has time in which to make its election.

printed will also come in at 10 per cent. in the future.

Mr. Lamothe's Appointment.

H. G. Lamothe, who was superannuated from the State Department under the late Government, has been appointed assistant Clerk of the Privy Council, the apointment to date from 1st inst.

In the case of Peterson v. the Crown Cork and Seal Company judgment for plaintiff was given for default of pleading to the claim to set aside certain patents for non-fulfilment of the provisions of the 37th section of the Patent act. J. F. Smellie for Peterson.

In the case of the Queen v. Okell, et al., judgment was given for default of plea to information claiming amount of promissory note given for $58.70 by defendants for fees due the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Newcombe, Q.C., D.M.J., for the Crown.

In the case of the Queen v. Bolond et al. Newcombe, Q.C., D.M.J., moved for judgment in default of plea to information claiming certain excise duties from plaintiffs. Judgment was given as prayed, with reference to registrar to find the exact amount due.

Concession to Roller Plate Makers.

Controller Paterson has made a ruling regarding matrices for linotype machines. A Toronto firm passed in six sets of them last week under the head of type-making accessories for printing presses. They are therefore dutiable at 30 per cent. only, in place of 30 per cent., as brass manufactures in the old tariff. Stereotyping machinery for making the plates from which papers are printed is dutiable at 30 per cent. This position has been vacant since Mr. Joseph Pope received his promotion as Under Secretary of State. Lamothe was formerly a private secretary to Laurier.

Chinese are Moving.

The Chinese residents of the city are

Continued on Page 2.

Offices to let in the Janes Building, best location, moderate prices. Apply to Fred Smith, room 31.

Easy to order—"Salada Ceylon Tea."

THAT'S THE WAY TO DO IT.

The Parkdale Bicycle Club Goes on Record Unanimously as Favoring a Sunday Car Service.

At the regular meeting of the Parkdale Bicycle Club, held in their club rooms, corner Queen and Close-avenue, last evening, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"Resolved, that the members of the Parkdale Bicycle Club, in regular meeting assembled, desire to go on record as being unanimously in favor of a Sunday street car service, and that every member having the rightful franchise shall cast his ballot for such service."

LOTS OF TALK.

About Dineens' Big Real Estate Deal and the Handsome Block to be Erected.

But that's a matter for future consideration. Dineens' business now is to sell hats, and in the multiplicity of good styles at the new address, 81 Yonge-street, perhaps it's a little bewildering what to buy. Here's a suggestion for to-day: Men's new style flat set brim fedoras, in mixed drab, otter, seal brown, mixed brown, tan and black—silk bound and Russia sweat band—special at $2, the highest in quality and at the top notch in good style.

Aids digestion wonderfully—Adams' Tutti Frutti. See that the trade mark name, Tutti Frutti, is on each five cent package.

It's Wood, Not Coal.

It appears that most people do not like to buy coal at this time of the year, wood being principally in demand just now. John Kent & Co. think that sound, dry maple is the best hardwood to buy; it makes a hot fire, and would advise the people to try it. Head office, 78 Yonge-street, near King.

Baths, steam heated, 127 and 129 Yonge.

Direct importations of pocket cutlery, string tickets, shipping tags, whist markers; also our extra value in automatic inkstands at 25c each. Get particulars of this bottle. Blight Bros., 65 Yonge-street.

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

Grand & Toy's List of Cable Codes.

Morsing & 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.

Flowers That Bloom in the Spring.

They are all specially lovely at Dunlop's. Come and select some of the dainty beauties for yourself or your friends. Prices are pleasingly low at 5 King-street west and 445 Yonge-street.

Pember's Turkish baths, 129 Yonge.

DEATHS.

CHEESBROUGH—At New York, on his way home from Nassau, Bahamas, Dr. A. H. Cheesbrough, dentist, in the 39th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KLOPHEL—At Stratford, on the 2nd inst., Effie, youngest daughter of W. J. Klophel.

PEARSON—On the 3rd inst., at his residence, No. 700 Ontario-street, Alfred George Pearson, son of Marmaduke Pearson.

Funeral private

THE VICTORIA HOLIDAY

Opposition Developed in the Senate.

MR. SCOTT WAS FAVORABLE

To the Idea of a Perpetual Holiday on May 24.

Senator Allan Also Favored the Bill, But Mr. Lougheed Was Afraid the Business of the Country Would Suffer — Mr. Clemow Surprised That There Should Be Any Opposition — Mr. Poirier Feels the Delicacy of the Question—At Last Senator Almon Withdrew His Motion for a Report of Progress and the First Clause of the Bill Went Through.

Ottawa, May 3.—(Special.)—Senator McDonald's bill to make the Queen's Birthday a perpetual holiday, to be known as Victoria Day, was opposed to-day. The debate was begun by Mr. Almon of Halifax, who moved that the committee rise and report progress, when the adoption of the first clause was moved. He had no fault to find with the sentiment of loyalty in which the bill was conceived, but thought that a measure of this kind should originate in the lower House and should come from a member of the Government. It was a kind of left-handed compliment to pay the Queen for this Parliament to decree that her birthday should be observed as a holiday after her death; and, besides, there was some doubt as to the right of Parliament to legislate for posterity. In addition to all this he thought it unfair to allow the burden of this tax to fall upon the laboring classes, who in Canada already had more holidays than they wanted.

Senator Scott thought it would be extremely unfortunate at the present time to kill the bill in committee, after having affirmed its principles by allowing a second reading. He could see no impropriety in Parliament passing such a measure, and so far as the holiday being observed after the demise of the Queen was concerned, he pointed out that the national day of George III. was observed during the reign of William III. and George IV., and even during the first years of Victoria's reign. It was only in 1850 that the 24th of May was recognized as a public holiday in Canada. He pointed out the vast importance and significance of the glorious reign of Queen Victoria to Canada, and expressed the hope that Parliament would adopt this happy method of expressing the loyalty of the Canadian people to the person of Her Majesty in this her jubilee year.

Senator Allan Also.

Senator Allan spoke strongly in favor of the bill, after which Senator Lougheed, speaking against the bill, thought the question not so much one of loyalty as of expediency. The issue was whether it was best in the interests of Canada to enact such legislation. The admission that the bill could be repealed at any time by posterity was in itself an admission of inexpediency. It was a serious thing for Parliament to say that for all time the business of the country should be tied up for 24 hours every year. Then it must be borne in mind that this tax, and the inconvenience, would fall upon the laboring classes.

Mr. Clemow Surprised.

Senator Clemow was surprised that the bill should cause any discussion. He had hoped that it would pass without a "dissenting voice. There was not a workingman in Canada who would not welcome such a holiday.

Mr. Poirier Was Sensitive.

Senator Poirier said the question was a delicate one, more so for a French-Canadian than for those of English origin. There was no precedent in history for such legislation, and in passing the bill he was afraid Parliament was establishing a ridiculous precedent. Such legislation, if wise at all, should originate in England.

Mr. Vidal Doesn't Understand.

Senator Vidal could see no force in the objections urged against the bill. If the observance of the holiday was such a great inconvenience as alleged why was it observed now?

All Very Well, Said Mr. Prowse.

Senator Prowse said it was all very well for the Senate to talk about adding to the already long list of public holidays, but it represented the wealthier classes in the country and could, without inconveniencing itself, make every day a holiday. The bill should have been introduced in the Commons, which more nearly represented the working classes, who would be most affected by the proposed legislation.

Senator Mills' Sensible Words.

Senator Mills thought that instead of minimizing the functions of the Senate they ought to be enlarged. There was already an impression abroad that the Senate represented nobody. To still further reduce the scope of its powers might lead to an agitation for its abolition as a useless body. He pointed out that the object of such holidays was to develop a feeling and spirit of loyalty and patriotism. In view of all the good Canada had reaped from the beneficent reign of Queen Victoria, the observance of her birthday by posterity would tend to inculcate a respect and veneration for the principles of English Parliamentary Government, which had come to Canada during her reign. He was astonished at the anxiety of the Senators to protect posterity and, though he doubted not their loyalty, he was forced to confess that they had a strange way of showing it.

Other Opinions.

Senator Dever was opposed to the bill as an unjust tax on the laboring classes.

Senator Almon withdrew his motion, saying he feared his stand against the bill would be misinterpreted.

The bill then passed through the committee stages and received a third reading.

At Government House.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick is to receive on Wednesday afternoon, between 4 and 6.30, and each Wednesday following during May.

Local Showers.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Calgary, 40—80; Edmonton, 36—84; Prince Albert, 40—82; Winnipeg, 44—67; Port Arthur, 36—58; Parry Sound, 44—62; Toronto, 42—56; Ottawa, 48—62; Montreal, 48—60; Quebec, 38—46; Halifax, 36—44.

PROBS: Moderate to fresh winds; fair; intervals; local showers; little change in temperature.