

HOLLAND'S STRIKERS SEEK TO NEGOTIATE.

Would Like to Get a Settlement With Reinstatement of Men

Rome, April 13.—The strikers having succeeded in gathering in threatening numbers on the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, almost in the centre of the city, the troops charged, fired three times, and dispersed the rioters. About a dozen men were wounded. Order has been re-established, but the city is still occupied by the military. The general strike continues, and many arrests have been made.

QUIET RESTORED.

Now Cavalry Occupy the Squares and Hold it in Control.

The aspect of Rome was completely changed early to-day. The gay, crowded city of yesterday seemed dead. No cabs passed through the streets, and even the street cars, which ran at long intervals, were escorted by police, and were almost empty, as the people feared to ride in them on account of the threats of the strikers. The overcast sky added melancholy to the scene. The shops were open, but the shutters were up, as the proprietors intended to be ready for any eventuality. They were apprehensive of rioting, and feared, as on other occasions, that their windows would be smashed.

The whole city was occupied by troops. Detachments of cavalry were posted on the squares, and special details of soldiers and police were stationed around the Vatican, so as to prevent any attempt against the papal palace.

Foreigners continue to fly from Rome, but many of them cannot get away, as they are far from the railroad station. Omnibuses can carry only a limited number of passengers. If the strike continues, and all the foreigners leave the city, it is said the boarding house keepers alone will lose on an average \$6,000 daily. Unimportant encounters between the strikers and troops took place during the morning, the former wishing to hold meetings, which were forbidden, or reach the centre of the city, but the strikers were easily dispersed by cavalry charges, which were scarcely necessary. During the morning an attempt was made by strikers to overthrow a street car, but it failed.

Pilgrims in Trouble.
Five hundred French pilgrims arrived here this morning, and had some startling experiences. They got off at a station on the outskirts of Rome, so as to avoid going through the city, but there were no cabs, and all kinds of wagons and cars were hired to take the pilgrims' baggage. The men and women of the party arrived at the Garibaldi Bridge just as a detachment of cavalry charged a mob, and a scene of indescribable confusion ensued. With screams and shouts the pilgrims in their efforts to escape were scattered in all directions, and some of them have not yet been found.

Many strikers were arrested during the day. The Government has determined to have a sufficient force of troops on hand to maintain order under any circumstances, and has issued instructions to send ten more

battalions of troops to Rome. They will arrive here to-day.

The Hague, April 13.—According to the Vredeland, the railroad employees' union has asked the state railroad companies to agree to negotiations for a settlement of the dispute and the reinstatement of the men.

The Bill Passed.

The Hague, April 13.—The second chamber of the Netherlands Parliament to-day adopted the anti-strike bill by 81 to 14 votes. The Socialists and Liberal Democrats voted with the minority.

The punishment clause of the anti-strike bill was adopted by 78 to 15 votes.

Over 25,000 Out.

Amsterdam, April 13.—The strike of the municipal employees, like others, is only partial. About one-third of the gas workers are idle. The authorities have appealed to the public to restrict the consumption of gas. A majority of the diamond cutters and the men employed in the building trades are idle. It is now estimated that the strikers and men locked out number about 25,000.

Shot by a Sentinel.

Rotterdam, April 13.—A sentinel on the railroad fired to-day at four railroad men who refused to leave the line after having been warned. One of the men was killed.

Quiet at Rome.

Rome, April 13.—A peaceful solution of the strike continues to be probable. The city has almost resumed its normal aspect, the only difference being the absence of cabs. Many pilgrims, especially Germans, have arrived for the Easter functions. They will be received in audience by the Pope on Monday. The pilgrims walk undisturbed about Rome, rather enjoying the insignificant struggle between the police and the strikers.

In over 300 churches holy week services are proceeding without incident.

A Government Setback.

London, April 13.—The Parliamentary vacancy in the Chamberlain division of Cornwall, due to the death of W. S. Caine (Progressive Liberal), was filled to-day by the return of Sir Wilfrid Lawson (Liberal), 3,558. Arthur Strauss (Liberal Unionist), 2,809.

Considerable rowdiness marked the canvassing. The students of a local mining college had frequent encounters with the villagers. Sir Wilfrid Lawson's increased majority was not expected, as he was bitterly assailed for his so-called "Little England" attitude. Colonial Secretary Chamberlain sent a telegram to the electors, pointing out that throughout the war Sir Wilfrid had "invariably sympathized with the enemies of his country."

HEAVY FIGHTING IN MOROCCO. United States Pay Italy for Outrages on Citizens in 1901.

Madrid, April 13.—A despatch from Malilla, Morocco, gives details of the fighting at Frajana. It says 5,000 insurgents made a desperate attack on the fortress of Frajana on April 8th. After the customary prayers, the tribesmen advanced with a wild rush to the accomplishment of religious exhortations. Twice they attempted to carry the fortress by assault, but were repulsed by a well-directed fire. During the attack the powder supply of the tribesmen exploded, killing many of them.

U. S. Pay Italy.

Rome, April 13.—The Italian Ambassador at Washington, Signor Des Planches, has notified the Foreign Office here that he has received \$5,000 indemnity for the families of the Italians who were lynched or injured at Erwin, Miss., in July, 1901.

opened, but nothing surprising was found in it.

Bartmore prison convict has confessed to sending blackmailing letters from Winnipeg to people in England.

Manitoba Liberals on Tuesday placed three more candidates in the field, named J. W. Campbell, in Dauphin; P. W. Cogan, in Wapiti; and A. R. Leonard, in Woodlands.

A company with a capital of about \$36,000,000 is applying for incorporation at Ottawa, with the intention of entering the field in opposition to the Bell Telephone Company.

In Bartmire vs. Miller, a case tried at the Assizes at Milton, the ownership of a farm depends on whether the word "or" in a will should be read "and." Judgment was reserved.

Application for incorporation has been made to the Provincial Secretary's Department of a company to be known as the People's Tavern Company. The main object of it is to furnish places of temperate entertainment.

Immigration returns for March show that 12,267 settlers entered Western Canada through Custer, Emerson, Portage and Winnipeg, the largest number yet recorded for March, and 70 per cent. in excess of the arrivals for March of last year.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

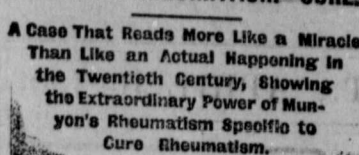
The Echo de Paris says Yvette Guilbert, the music hall artist, is seriously ill at a Berlin hotel.

The London education bill, vested

CONFINED TO BED.

C. D. Zimmerman Suffered From Rheumatism for Sixteen Years. Cured by MURPHY'S RHEUMATISM CURE.

A Case That Reads More Like a Miracle Than Like an Actual Happening in the Twentieth Century, Showing the Extraordinary Power of Murphy's Rheumatism Specific to Cure Rheumatism.



"A man like a piece of machinery, incapable of doing his best when out of repair."—MURPHY.

"I have been afflicted with rheumatism for sixteen years. In that time I have tried every available means to get well. I tried pharmaceutical preparations, advertised remedies, and physician's prescriptions, and could only obtain a small amount of relief. My feet and ankles were affected, and they would pain me so severely that I had to take to my bed for days at a time. I procured a trial of Murphy's Rheumatism Cure at the free distribution recently held at—office and I can now get around. I am greatly relieved, feel better than I have for years before, and I consider a permanent cure is not far off."—C. D. Zimmerman, 47 Duke street, Toronto.

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MR. JOHN REDMOND

Welcomes Land Bill—Must be Given a Fair Trial.

London Cable—John Redmond, the Irish leader, made an important speech at Dublin to-night in which he welcomed the Irish Land Bill, in spite of its great defects, as the first measure proposed by an English Minister having the avowed object of carrying into effect the policy of Parnell and the Land League.

Mr. Redmond said he did not wish to forestall the decision of the convention of the Land League. The latter's acceptance of the bill would mean its amendment, and its certain passage into law. The rejection of the bill by the convention would mean that both Chief Secretary Wyndham and his bill would disappear. He knew what he was saying when he said that at this moment the positions of the Government, of Mr. Wyndham, and of the Land Bill, were all weak. He deplored any postponing of the question of land and Home Rule. He believed that the settlement of the land question would remove the most formidable obstacle on the road to Home Rule, but the suggestion made by some Liberals that the Irish Land Bill should be accompanied by a measure of Home Rule was dangerous, and the suggestion was likely to wreck the bill. He considered that Ireland ought to be prepared to give Mr. Wyndham's attempt to deal with the question a fair trial.

After outlining the desirable amendments to the Land Bill, Mr. Redmond expressed surprise that there should be any uncertainty regarding the reception that Ireland would give to King Edward on his coming visit. He was convinced that the King was friendly to Ireland, and except that the Nationalists by their attitude toward the Crown were absolutely debarring from giving His Majesty an official reception, he would be welcomed with every courtesy and hospitality.

DEATH IN THE TORNADO.

Many People Killed, Others Badly Injured.

ALABAMA AND KANSAS SWEEP

Hanceville, Ala., April 13.—Tornado passed over Hanceville settlement, one and a half miles north of here, at 2 o'clock this morning. Twelve persons were killed, four fatally injured and a score seriously hurt. The destruction to property was heavy. The dead: Henry McCoy and three children, C. C. Oden and three children, John C. Oden and wife, and son. Fatally injured: Two children of Henry McCoy, and two children of C. C. Oden. The storm came from the southeast, and its path was so terrific that it took many people, some of whom fled in time to escape death in their falling houses. Buildings were tossed about, and several were blown a hundred yards or more. The body of McCoy, who was a farmer, was blown down yards and landed in a sand pit. The house of Mrs. John Norton was blown down, but the family escaped by crawling under the bed while the timber and brick fell on top of the bed breaking the force of the fall. The houses of the Oden and Griffin families were smashed to splinters. Trees were uprooted in all directions, and many were blown across the Louisville & Nashville Railroad track, delaying trains for a time. The roar of the storm was heard at Hanceville, but no damage was done here. Rescuers hurried to the scene, and cared for the wounded.

Little Rock, Ark., April 8.—A cyclone three miles wide passed through Osborn and White counties, north of here, last night, razing to the ground everything in its path. The scene is remote from telegraph, and details are hard to obtain. At Little Rock, eighteen miles from Jacksonville, seven out of eight persons in one house were killed instantly, the survivor being an infant.

Near Pangburn, an old man named Williams was blown off a stump and killed. Many are reported injured, and it is feared the loss of life will be large. Houses were picked up and carried several hundred feet. Two persons each of whom died in the town of Hiram.

The record of casualties so far, besides the nine dead, is three dying and thirteen others badly injured. The owners of the Hiram Hotel, Bradford, Heber and Pangburn have been heard from. It is feared the little town of Hiram, with a population of 150, has been wiped off the map. It is a small town, and the storm's track. Nothing has thus far been heard from it. It probably will be several days before the names of all who were killed in the tornado are known.

LIVE BEYOND INCOME.

Officers in the Army said to Spend More Than They Get.

London, April 13.—The report of the committee appointed to enquire into the expenses incurred by officers in the army, and to suggest measures for bringing commissions within the reach of men of moderate means, has been issued in a blue book.

The report shows that the average annual legitimate extra expenses of officers in the infantry exceeded their pay by \$300 to \$750 annually, while cavalry officers' expenses are in excess of their pay by \$3,000 to \$3,500 annually. The recommendations include the furnishing of the officers' kit and the payment of certain other expenses, in addition to rules limiting the expenses of polo playing. The total cost of carrying out the recommendations will amount to \$1,848,700 and the annual expenditure \$367,550.

An investigation regarding certain letters, promised by Gen. Andre, the French Minister of War, will probably lead to a reopening of the Dreyfus case.

PENNELL INQUEST SOON; WAS HE A DEFAULTER?

Mr. Thayer Issues a Denial of Alleged Interviews Published.

Buffalo, April 13.—District Attorney Edward E. Coatsworth sent a number of subpoenas to Police Judge Murphy this morning to serve in connection with the Pennell inquest.

The most important of the subpoenas are for Thomas Penny, Wallace Thayer and J. Fred Pennell.

"They will be subpoenaed if they can be found," said Mr. Coatsworth this morning.

What Mr. Penny knows is problematical. He is said to have papers that Pennell left before his death, in which he anticipated his act; papers in which he told of whatever connection he may have had with the Burdick murder and other information of a most striking character.

Mr. Thayer's Statement.

Mr. Thayer gave out the following letter last night. It is of considerable interest in view of all the developments, including the various statements credited to Mr. Thayer in the form of interviews, and about some of which he may be questioned at the inquest:

I have tried my hardest to keep out of the Burdick-Pennell discussion and yet be a gentleman to the reporters who have called upon me. Notwithstanding my alleged interviews, which have appeared or may appear, to the contrary, I have not said, and shall not say anything on the stand or off of it respecting my relations with the deceased or in regard to the trust, except to say that I know nothing bearing upon either the question of murder or suicide or the alleged defaultations. The article in yesterday's Commercial, which first disclosed to the public the fact that defaultations had occurred, was inspired by gentlemen interested in the administration of the Pennell estate, not by myself. I gave no information and was ignorant of many of the facts therein contained. When I found that the matter was out and that the ad-

ministrator of the estate of his attorney had asserted that he was fighting to prevent the collection of the \$25,000 insurance so as to make the trust placed in his hands ineffectual, I stated the true reason for such contest, which was that the administrator had failed to induce me to violate the trust and pay the money over to him. I knew nothing of the defaultations until the administrator informed me of the fact last Friday.

Sincerely, Wallace Thayer.

The Pennell estate, in its fight against Thayer and the \$25,000 trust, claims that the trust is not valid because no bond or other security ever was actually passed between Pennell and Mrs. Burdick. A copy of the \$50,000 bond was introduced in the Burdick inquest. Mrs. Burdick swore she never saw the bond. The copy was in Burdick's handwriting, and he was supposed to have made it from the bond which was in Mrs. Burdick's safe-deposit drawer when he opened it. Mr. Thayer's suit is to compel the insurance companies to pay the \$25,000 to him. He knows more about the trust than he has told as yet.

Mrs. Pennell's Sister Talks.

New Haven, Conn., April 13.—Miss Helen C. Lamb, sister of the late Mrs. Arthur R. Pennell, returned to her home to-day. When seen she reiterated her own faith in Pennell's integrity, and said that the members of her family who are in Buffalo share that belief. Miss Lamb said:

"I have not changed my opinion of Arthur one bit since the recent stories began to be circulated. I still believe that he was not guilty of wrongdoing. He never handled the funds of any member of my family, not even the private fortune of his wife, my sister, and we are in no way interested in the statements from Buffalo that allege that he has taken funds that belong to relatives. In fact, we do not believe them."

NEW SCHOOL CURRICULA

Important Changes in the Course Announced.

NOT YET DEFINITELY FIXED

The Education Department has issued a draft of the proposed changes in the Public and High School courses. It will be submitted to the Education Association for approval next week. In the Public School course a number of innovations are provided for, including literature, nature study, lessons appropriate to the time of year, and the various holidays, history, stories of primitive people, ancient Britons, North American Indians and Eskimos, and drawing in colors. The studies in nature for form I, include animal life, their care and food; birds, their nesting, song, food and migrations; metamorphosis in a few conspicuous butterflies and moths.

In Form II, and III and IV, the regulations for drawing; manual training and nature study; provide for a continuance of the studies begun in Form I.

In Form II, the student in nature study advances to a study of the form and uses of trees, and looks into matters forestry, studies pioneer life, and conditions to-day on the land, in manual training the student will model in clay, natural forms and common objects.

In Form III, the pupil in nature study will look into the adaptation of different animals to their conditions of life; of the butterflies, beetles and grasshoppers, the life of insects, useful and harmful, and the methods of destroying the latter.

In Form IV, the student will now take a glimpse of farm and garden crops, together with the shade trees, local minerals, and the formation of rocks, purification of water sources, of heat and its transmission, ventilation, and the courses of wind and ocean currents.

In Form IV, the nature studies lead back to causes, as well as effects, such as combustion, and the practical uses of heat, steam and electricity in commerce.

The same graded courses hold good in the departments of dairy, household science, and manual training.

In Form IV, the girls will study household sciences. In history considerable freedom will be allowed the teachers, and the duties of citizenship will be impressed on the young.

In the High School the courses of study will be taken up in three main divisions, 1, lower school (a 2 or 3 years' course); 2, middle school (a 1 or 2 years' course); 3, the upper school (a 2 years' course).

The following shall be obligatory on all pupils. The lower school courses in geography, arithmetic and mensuration, English grammar, penmanship and reading, with English composition, English literature, history and physical education throughout the period of their attendance.

In addition to what has been said above regarding the High School entrance examination, in relation to fourth form work in the Public Schools, it may be stated that the written examination will be limited to reading, penmanship, spelling, geography, grammar, composition and arithmetic. The examination in reading will be both oral and written.

The examinations for teachers' certificates will hereafter be entirely separate from university matriculation, and the papers therefor will be constructed wholly with a view to the requirements of the Public Schools. The non-professional cer-

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MR. RITCHIE'S HINT.

Duties on Corn, Tea and Sugar Will Not be Removed.

London, April 13.—Replying to a deputation in the House of Commons to-night, asking for the removal of the duties on corn, tea and sugar, Mr. Ritchie, Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave a plain indication that he had no such intention. It is now considered certain that any taxation relief that can be found possible will take the direction of a reduction in the income tax.

Carnegie Befriends Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., April 13.—Andrew Carnegie has offered the Public Library Board of this city \$250,000 for the purpose of erecting seven branch libraries. The offer is made on condition that the city furnish the sites and maintain the libraries. The offer, it is said, will be accepted.

THE RIGHT PAINT