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Clerk of Senate 1Jan96
SENATE P O

SIXTEENTH YEAR | WEDNESDAY MORNING MAY 1 1895. | ONE CENT.

LAURIER'S VENOM

Sir Frank Smith the Butt of a Bitter Speech.

NO SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

Futile Attempt to Learn Terms Offered Newfoundland.

Mr. Laurier Oversteps the Bounds in Attacking the Toronto Senator—Dr. Landerkin Follows Suit in an Ill-Natured Fling at Hon. N. C. Wallace—No Information Re Hudson Bay Railway Until the Budget Speech—Notes and Gossip of the Lobbies.

Ottawa, April 30.—The Commons fairly got down to business to-day, and made some progress with the estimates. Before supply was reached, however, there were two lively discussions. Mr. Davies sprang the Newfoundland question on the House. He evidently expected to learn something about the terms of union, but in this he was foiled. It suited the purpose of the Opposition to back up Mr. Davies, but the leader of the House had an able supporter in Dr. Weldon, and the Opposition made nothing out of their kick.

Then, at the request of Mr. Laurier, Mr. Foster made an announcement of the ministerial changes since last session. This was followed by a very bitter speech from Mr. Laurier, in which for once the Opposition leader, in his attack on Sir Frank Smith, exceeded the bounds of legitimate criticism. The people of Ontario, regardless of nationality or religion, admire and respect the worthy senator from Toronto. They knew that he would not be guilty of such conduct as attributed to him by the Opposition leader, and it is difficult to realize how Mr. Laurier, who is invariably courteous towards an opponent, could so far forget the canons of good taste as to use the language which he did. Something must evidently have gone wrong at the Liberal caucus in the morning, otherwise Mr. Laurier would have been in a better frame of mind.

Mr. Thomas McGreevy, the member for Quebec West, was introduced by Mr. Taylor, M.P., and Mr. Frechette. He took his seat amid some applause.

The Admission of Newfoundland.

Mr. Davies said that the other day he had asked the Leader of the House for information on the Newfoundland question, and Mr. Foster had given assurances that the terms would be submitted to the House simultaneously with their presentation to the Newfoundland Legislature. Since that time statements had appeared in the organs of the Government purporting to give certain information with regard to the proposed terms of union. He rose to ask if a clause had been inserted in the terms binding Canada to give a bounty on fish exported from Newfoundland in order to enable the fishermen of the island to compete with the French fishermen. There was a point much more important than that, and one upon which the House and the country ought to be informed without delay. It was the statement that it was not contemplated to submit the terms of union to the people of Newfoundland at all. He thought it most essential that provision should be made for taking the sense of the people on this important issue. He did not think it was desirable that there should be a repetition in the case of Newfoundland of the difficulty with Nova Scotia. If the matter were not referred to the people it would create a deep-seated feeling against this Dominion and against union with the Dominion. The fires of discontent were still smouldering in Nova Scotia and could be blown into a flame at any moment. He hoped that provision had been made in the terms of union requiring their submission to the people of Newfoundland before the House of Assembly would have power to carry them into effect.

Cannot Force the Government's Hand.

Mr. Foster said he was surprised at the observations of Mr. Davies. He did not think he would undertake on mere newspaper rumors, without one iota of official basis, and not purporting to have any official basis, to precipitate a discussion on this important question. Not a word had been said by the Government or the Newfoundland delegates of what had taken place in the negotiations between the two countries. It was not proper and the Government must refuse at the present time to give any information on the subject of negotiations. It was with a full sense of the responsibility attaching to the Government's position that he made that statement. He disputed the right of Mr. Davies to attempt to force the hand of the Government to divulge information relating to the negotiations before the proper time. The Government had agreed to make known the terms simultaneously here and in Newfoundland, and they would adhere to that arrangement.

Mr. Laurier said the House and country would regret the attitude assumed by the Government in this matter. He thought the least Mr. Foster might do would be to assure the House that Newfoundland would not be admitted into union until the people of that colony had had an opportunity of pronouncing on the question.

Mr. Mills contended that the answer of Mr. Foster implied that the Dominion Government had no responsibility for a reference of the question to the people of Newfoundland. Clearly they took the ground that it was a question for the island alone. While he wanted to see Newfoundland a province of the Dominion, yet he was reluctant to bring the island in by fraud, force or importunity. Were they going to sit there until the Government had committed treason against the country and not raise their voices in protest?

Nova Scotia Loyal to Confederation.

Dr. Weldon said that no more proper answer than that given by Mr. Foster could have been furnished to the House. The Ministry, which was conducting the negotiations on behalf of Canada, must take the responsibility for them, and afterwards must answer to the House. No man in the House understood the duty of the Ministry in this respect better than Mr. Mills. One would think that this country was bound hand and foot by the negotiations already entered into. Every statement made, every undertaking submitted by the ministers of the Crown in Canada, were subject to the ratification of Parliament. Where, then, was there any danger? Where the ground for alarm? If the liberties of the people of Newfoundland had not been protected by the ministers of Newfoundland, if they were unequal to their duty, then the people of the island would call them to task. With regard to Mr. Davies' observation as to the state of the union feeling in Nova Scotia, he would say that the embers of discontent, to which he had alluded, were as dead as the ashes of Julius Caeser. (Conservative cheers.) Mr. Fielding attempted to animate them into flame eight or nine years ago and secured a majority in a catch vote. Since that time he had crawled into a hole and had never ventured to raise the repeal cry again. He (Dr. Weldon) flatly, but respectfully, declared that the repeal sentiment was hopelessly and forever dead in Nova Scotia. (Cheers.)

Sir Richard Cartwright justified Mr. Davies' action in seeking a guarantee from the Government that steps would be taken to prevent a future source of heart-burning in Newfoundland.

Mr. Flint, as a Nova Scotian, said he knew corrupt means had been taken to bring that province into the Dominion. It would be a disgrace to Canada if the people of Newfoundland were not given an opportunity of pronouncing on the federation issue. So far as Nova Scotia was concerned there would be no feeling of loyalty to the Dominion until the present generation had died away.

Mr. Edgar was favorable to Newfoundland coming into the Dominion, but only on fair terms. The subject then dropped.

Laurier on the Cabinet Changes.

At the request of Mr. Laurier, Mr. Foster proceeded to make a statement of ministerial changes, consequent upon the death of Sir John Thompson. It was a repetition of the statement made by Sir Mackenzie Bowell in the Senate the other day.

Mr. Laurier said that there was not very much information in the statement made by Mr. Foster. Evidently there was a disposition on the part of the Ministry not to give any information this session. The Leader's statement was just as bare as it possibly could be. He was also inclined to the belief that there was a desire to load up the Opposition the wrong way. Nothing had been said either in the Senate or the Commons about another gentleman having been invited to undertake the task of forming a Ministry. It was but natural to expect at that time that Mr. Bowell would be called upon. He was the oldest member of the Ministry, and it was but natural to expect that His Excellency would send for him, and yet the Ministerial press had stated that the Governor-General had not sent for Mr. Bowell first, but for Sir Frank Smith. He read from an interview which appeared in Ministerial newspapers at the time, with Sir Frank Smith, in which that gentleman explained how he had been sent for by the Governor-General, but had respectfully declined to undertake the task of forming a Ministry, and had recommended him to send for Mr. Bowell. He (Mr. Laurier) characterized that as a false and mendacious statement. It was perfectly incredible that His Excellency could have called upon Sir Frank Smith. He did not wish to speak disrespectfully of the Senator. He was a good man in his own sphere, but politics, statesmanship and Parliamentary government were not his sphere. If Sir Frank Smith had known not the elementary principles but the elementary proprieties of Parliamentary government he would not have gone blabbering to newspaper reporters. At the very least he should have known enough not to divulge what had passed between himself and His Excellency. It was quite possible, and indeed quite probable, and it might have happened that Sir Frank Smith had not been consulted by His Excellency, but had had a confidential conversation with His Excellency, a private interview. But to go, as he did, and exhibit his own self-sufficient importance was, to say the least, nothing short of an impertinent vulgarity. But in that impertinence there was a sign. It was done evidently to do service for the Conservative party. The design was found in the last words of the interview of Sir Frank Smith. It evidently dawned upon the minds of the wise men who surrounded Sir Mackenzie Bowell, after he had been called to office, that perhaps an impression might be entertained in some quarters that the Orange color was rather predominant in the formation of the new Cabinet. It was well known that Sir Mackenzie Bowell has been all his life an active member of the Orange order, a past grand master, and the order was already well represented, not exactly in the Cabinet, but very close to the Cabinet, in the person of the present grand master. Evidently it was thought that so much Orange color in the Cabinet made it offensive to some eyes, and it was supposed it would be very clever indeed if it were given to the world that a prominent Roman Catholic had been called by His Excellency, and that that Roman Catholic, instead of accepting the honor for himself, had given his certificate to the Past Orange Grand Master. (Opposition cheers.) It was thought it would be very clever, indeed, if it looked as if a little mixture of Green was adjucted to so much Orange color. (Laughter.) Nobody objected that Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Frank Smith should parade before the public their mutual admiration, but it became intolerably objectionable when these gentlemen attempt to cover their little political manoeuvres behind the name of His Excellency the Governor-General. The Conservative party had been too long in the past in the habit of taking advantage even of the ordinary proprieties of Parliamentary life to foster party ends and party purposes, but when it came to this, that falsehoods were invented, circulated and published, and that the name of His Excellency was connected with those falsehoods, then it was high time that these proceedings should be branded with all the opprobrium which they deserved.

Montague's Good Jump

He was sorry that upon this occasion the Minister of Justice was not in his seat. He would not, therefore, say a word of what he intended to say were he present. As to the other Cabinet changes, they were simply little family arrangements which concern gentlemen opposite and as to which the Opposition had no observations to offer. It appeared that the Secretary of State now occupied the station which it had been supposed was reserved for one of the three gentlemen who had long been patiently waiting at the door of the council chamber. If rumor was to be credited, there was a rivalry between these three gentlemen as to which of them should enter the Cabinet first, but while they were disputing at the door there happened what sometimes does happen under such circumstances, there stealthily came from behind another gentleman, the member for Haldimand, who, with one single jump, clear over the heads of the Solicitor-General, the Controller of Customs and the Controller of Inland Revenue, landed safe and on his two feet right in the council chamber. (Opposition laughter.)

This was, to say the least, an acrobatic feat which showed in that somewhat corpulent gentleman great agility and suppleness of limbs. (Renewed laughter.)

It was thought this would conclude the discussion on this subject, but Mr. Edgar had a little piece to say, when Mr. Speaker closed him off with the intimation that it was contrary to the custom of the House in this regard.

Dr. Landerkin: Will the leader of the House have an opportunity of explaining his explanations? (Laughter.)

Mr. Cochrane: If he did he could not get them into your head. (Renewed laughter.)

Dr Landerkin's Ill-Natured Wit.

On motion to go into Supply, Mr. Edgar made merry over the subject of the Cabinet formation and subsequent events as alluded to in the newspaper reports and illustrated in The World's inimitable cartoons.

Then Dr. Landerkin took up the subject and spoke in a facetious strain for about 20 minutes. After treating the Cabinet members individually to a taste of his wit, the doctor wound up with a rather ill-natured fling at the Controller of Customs. He observed, he said, that the Controller was studying constitutional questions, but he could assure the House the constitution would never bother the Controller so long as the salary held out. He concluded by remarking that, like the Cabinet all through, there is in it a nice commingling, "Roman punch and Orange marmalade." This, of course, raised a laugh, but the House grew suddenly serious again. Mr. Casey was on his feet, and in less than five minutes he had pretty well emptied the chamber. He spoke for half an hour.

No Supplementary Estimates.

Mr. Laurier next brought up the question of the Hudson Bay Railway scheme. He denounced the policy of pledging a loan of $2,500,000 to that enterprise. He would like also to know whether the practice was to be followed this session of bringing down large supplementary estimates.

Mr. Foster replied that that question was in advance of the times, inasmuch as he had already promised, that on Friday, in making his Budget Speech, he would be prepared to make a full and frank statement of what it was proposed to do in reference to expenditures, and explain generally the financial position of the country. "I am not indisposed, however," added the Finance Minister, "to say to my hon. friend, so far as these estimates are concerned, that they contain all the estimates that will be brought down for the fiscal year 1895-6." As to the Hudson Bay Railway matter, the papers, when brought down, will show that his hon. friend's charge of equivocation was unfounded. The Government had done nothing that was not quite constitutional.

Sir Richard Cartwright congratulated the Minister of Finance on his determination not to bring down supplementary estimates.

Mr. Davies would like to understand beforehand whether the Government was going at the last minute to bring down large railway subsidies.

Then the House got into Committee of Supply at last, and was discussing the appropriation for the Privy Council office when 6 o'clock arrived.

Resuming after recess in committee of supply, discussion was continued on the estimate for the Privy Council office.

The Privy Council estimates finally passed, as also those for the departments of Justice and Militia.

The estimates for the Interior department were under discussion when the committee rose at 10.40 p.m., and the House adjourned.

The Senate and Emigration.

In the Senate Senator Bernier called attention to the importance of the Upper Chamber either appointing a committee of its own upon immigration and colonization or agreeing upon a joint committee of both houses to deal with this important subject. Senator Angers admitted the overwhelming importance of the suggestion and agreed to make enquiries as to the practicability of a joint committee being appointed to deal with matters pertaining to agriculture and colonization.

Liberal Caucus

A caucus of the Liberal party was held this morning in the House of Commons. Every Opposition member in the city at present was there. Hon. Wilfrid Laurier delivered a stirring address and Mr. Julius Scriver, M.P. for Huntingdon, occupied the chair. The general program for the session was outlined, and it was resolved that the Government should be compelled to conduct parliamentary business in a more parliamentary and constitutional manner. The system of evasion and withholding all information was condemned, and the necessity for a change in this respect was generally expressed. No mention was made of the Manitoba school question.

McCarthy After Hon. Mr. Ouimet.

Mr. McCarthy gives notice of the following question (1): Whether the Minister of Public Works caused to be published the following despatch in La Presse newspaper: "Ottawa, April 5. You are authorized to deny as being absolutely false the rumor published in The Herald that Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper demanded from his colleagues that remedial legislation should be postponed until after the general elections if such legislation was necessary by the refusal of Manitoba. In the latter case it will be presented with the shortest possible delay in order to secure passage of it. (Signed) J. A. Ouimet."

A Reverend Immigration Agent.

The Auditor-General's report shows that Rev. Manly Benson, formerly of Toronto, received $1110 for lecturing in Europe in 1893, for immigration purposes. The Auditor-General wrote asking for an explanation and received the following reply from the Secretary of the Department: "Sir, I am directed to inform you that the services performed by the Rev. Mr. Benson consisted of a series of lectures delivered at various cities in England and Scotland. He left Montreal on June 23 per S.S. Parisian, and returned from Liverpool on Aug. 23 per S.S. Mongolian. The Deputy Minister of the Interior does not understand why you should conclude that the authority of the Governor-in-Council is necessary for payments of this nature. In his opinion it is strictly within the administrative powers of the Minister of the Interior to authorize such payments for immigration services out of the appropriation made by Parliament for that purpose."

The militia estimates show a reduction of a quarter of a million for next year. This is taken to mean there will be no drill of rural corps this year. It is thought that only city corps and artillery will be drilled.

Sir Richard Cartwright will call attention to a letter written by the Premier to Mr. McNeill, M.P. and ask who are the gentlemen to whom present vacant Senatorships have been promised.

The Opposition has decided to oppose the Hudson Bay Railway subsidy tooth and nail.

Mr. Lepine will introduce a bill to determine the hours of labor for workmen employed on public works—in other words, the adoption of an 8-hour day.

Mr. Rider will introduce a bill to facilitate voting by employes at elections of members of the Commons.

Senator Miller will call attention to the large number of vacancies in the Senate, and will enquire of the Government why these vacancies have been allowed to remain unfilled.

Senator Miller is asking for all papers in connection with the Hudson Bay Railway.

Mr. Taylor, M.P., has been requested to take charge in the Commons of the bill respecting the Canadian Order of Oddfellows.

Col. Denison will again take the sense of the House in favor of adopting a policy of 20-foot navigation on the St. Lawrence.

Mr. Forbes will introduce a bill respecting commercial treaties affecting Canada.

Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Ives gave a large dinner party this evening. A Vice Regal reception was also held at Government House.

THE TRIAL OF THE HYAMS

GRAND JURY LOSE NO TIME IN RETURNING A BILL.

Prisoners to Be Arraigned This Morning—An Extra Panel of Forty Grand Jurors Summoned for the Trial—Defence to Apply for an Order to Take Evidence by Commission.

The grand jury at the York Assizes did not require much time to decide that there were good grounds for placing upon their trial Harry P. and Dallas T. Hyams, the two Toronto brokers who are accused of having, on Jan. 16, 1893, deliberately murdered William C. Wells, a clerk in their employ, for the purpose of acquiring the $35,000 insurance on the young man's life. The case was given to the jury at 1.30. Two hours later they had returned a true bill against both prisoners on a charge of murder. They will be arraigned this morning, and the trial probably fixed for next Monday.

An Extra Panel.

Mr. Osler, during the afternoon, asked His Lordship for an order authorizing the sheriff to call an extra panel of 40 jurors for the Hyams case. Only 48 had been summoned, and as the prisoners, according to practice, may sever in their challenges, and thus claim 40 challenges, and as their might be challenges for cause and others told to stand aside, the present panel might become exhausted.

Mr. Osler also said that he understood that the defence intended to make a motion to obtain evidence by commission. Reading this motion, the judge ordered the sheriff to notify the additional panel.

The attempt to secure a postponement will be vigorously opposed by the Crown.

Counsel for the prisoners claim to have a strong defence. The attempt to place the enormous insurance on the life of Mrs. Harry Hyams, and the fact that the prisoners are fugitives from justice in New York State, will of course not be brought against the accused, as these circumstances have no bearing on the murder charge.

The Pillows Will Testify.

Montreal, Que., April 30.—Acting at the instance of County Crown Attorney Dewart of York County, Detective Carpenter to-day served subpoenas on Mr. and Mrs. Pillow, who were arrested here on Feb. 4, ordering them to appear in Toronto as witnesses in the Hyams case. They had left their old address and he had a two days' hunt for them.

BOTH CANADIANS.

Durrant, the Alleged San Francisco Woman Murderer, and His Victim.

From San Francisco papers containing extended reports of the horrible butchery of the two girls—Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams—in Emanuel Baptist Church, in Bartlett-street, in that city, it would appear that the young man, Theodore Durrant, who is accused of both murders, attended the public schools in London. The Chronicle says: "Durrant was born in Canada, and is 23 years of age. He attended the public schools of London, Ont., and about eight years ago came to this city with his parents. In 1891 he entered the Cogswell school, and remained there until he graduated. He then entered the Stanford University, but pursued his studies there for only a year."

Miss Williams, one of the murdered girls, is also a Canadian. Her parents have been separated for nearly three years. Mr. Williams resides in San Francisco, but the mother lives in Beamsville, Ont., and provides for several smaller children. Miss Minnie was the eldest.

Sutton's billiard parlor, all new tables, 130 King W.

Most Popular Savings Bank.

Life insurance is the fruit of a moral idea. It stands pre-eminent among all institutions for the needs of human kind. It makes warmer and brighter the sunshine of love. It makes stronger the thin partition between security and despair. In the words of another: "It stretches the ample shield of protection over the young head of the aged parent, the beloved form of the honored wife and the cradle of the sleeping babe." A Life Assurance policy is a letter of credit. It is an amulet around the mother's neck. It is a deposit against which nothing but loss can draw, and it goes without saying that the Life Insurance Companies are the largest, the strongest and the safest, and fast becoming the most popular savings banks of the people.

Talk with an agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and ask him to show you the new Continuous Income Debenture, incontestable, or write Henry K. Merritt, manager, 31, 32, 33 Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto.

To correct any phase of indigestion and build up the system use Adams' Tutti Frutti. Refuse imitations.

TOO SLOW TO CATCH COLD.

If the Local Government Shove Them Out.

The idea of the slow pace, the gingerbreads of the Queen's Park palace, paid by the good money of the best people of this province, makes one sick, when one looks at the heap of cold and broken bricks, and the two day costly board fence that bounded the corner of Queen and Yonge-streets (Jamieson block). Why don't some one stir them up?

Time costs money—Howell, the big shoe dealer, 246 Yonge-street, saves your money by losing no time in getting rid of the West & Co.'s stock at 50c on the dollar. Wagon loads of bargains, 246 Yonge Howell don't make a mistake, Howell is the accuser.

Ask for delicious "Salada" tea.

Monday Shopping.

A few years since the first working day of the week was the dullest in the retail stores. Now it is one of the busiest, and perhaps this may be accounted for by the fact that McKendry & Co. have their bargain day on Monday. Other stores in the neighborhood reap a certain advantage from the crowds who attend this weekly sale. 135

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

Poor and Thin Blood.

Almoxia Wine is particularly recommended to persons having poor and thin blood on account of the natural Salts of Iron it contains; it is also efficacious in restoring strength that has been lowered by disease or by difficult digestion. Sold by all druggists and wine merchants.

Dufrane, Photographer, Yonge-street Arcade. Finest cabinets, $1.50 per doz. For 30 days only. 236

Michie and Co.'s 60th Anniversary.

It is just 60 years ago to-day since the formation of the business conducted by Michie & Co., and they are exhibiting some interesting old papers in their window in King-street. ed

Turkish baths, open all night, phone 1266

HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.

Winnipeg Excited at Being Sidetracked—Contractors and Politicians Confer.

Winnipeg, Man., April 30.—Following Hugh Sutherland and Contractor Isbester of Ottawa, there arrived here to-day Messrs. Donald Grant, Michael Foley and several other railroad contractors, also a number of the provincial politicians, who made the famous jaunt to Ottawa in connection with the formation of this somewhat, as yet, mysterious enterprise. Winnipeg people, who have naturally been much interested in the project, as they expect much material benefit, were up in arms to-day when rumor went the rounds that Gladstone, a point 80 miles away, and not Winnipeg, was to be the base of operations and the starting point of the line. Mr. Boyd, M.P., in whose constituency Gladstone is situated, would not deny the rumor, but he refused absolutely to say anything, and his attitude alarmed the Winnipeggers, even in spite of the vigorous denials of the report on the part of Mr. Hugh Sutherland.

A FORGER AND HIS OUTFIT.

Complete Plant for Forging Notes and Stamps Found in London.

London, April 30.—Mendal Howard, 46 years of age, was arrested in this city to-day and arraigned in a police court upon the charge of having in his possession a quantity of engraved plates and other material for forging notes. He also had in his possession a passport attesting his United States citizenship. A detective swore that he searched Howard's lodgings, where he found a number of plates for printing thousand franc notes on the Bank of France, and also plates for the manufacture of French railway bonds. He also found several wood cut plates for printing counterfeit United States postage stamps and one dollar notes, and a complete outfit for the utterance of forged notes.

In a padlocked room in the basement of Howard's lodgings, the detective discovered a printing press with all the necessary accessories, also a quantity of counterfeit notes ready for issuance. They were beautifully executed, and in every respect calculated to defy detection. Howard, as well as several other men now in custody, is supposed to be connected with the gang of counterfeiters, whose traffic in spurious United States postage stamps was recently disclosed in Chicago through shipments of the counterfeits from Canada.

One Man One Vote in Britain.

London, April 30.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, President of the Local Government Board, introduced a bill providing for the abolition of plural voting, and for the holding of all elections on the same day. The bill was read a first time.

East Leeds Remains Liberal.

London, April 30.—A parliamentary election was held in the East Division of Leeds to-day to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lawrence Gane (Gladstonian). The result of the poll was as follows: T. R. Leuty (Gladstonian) 3999, J. Danvers Power (Conservative) 2868.

CANADIAN INTERVIEWS.

A Bright Variety of Reading in the Leading Magazine of Canada.

The Canadian Magazine, with the May number, enters on the fifth volume. The number is one of the most interesting of the month, containing, as it does, excellent fiction, including a story by A. Cawdor-Bell, the well-known writer, and a very agreeable variety of articles. The Underground Railway, The Home of the Ouananiche, The Early Artists of Ontario, The Remedial Order, Glimpses of Norway, Canadian Newspaper Interviewing and other subjects are treated of. The magazine, which is for sale by John P. McKenna, Bookseller, 80 Yonge-street, will maintain its position as one of the most entertaining on the continent.

Seasonable Changes.

With warm May days will come the demand for light and medium underwear. We are showing new shades in balbriggans at 50c a garment, natural wool 75c a garment; our special, two pairs for 25c black or tan Maco yarn 1-2 hose are remarkable value. Do you need an office coat? We have them in serges, alpacas, etc. Sword, 55 King-street east.

Ask for delicious "Salada" tea.

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

60 Years Ago.

In commemoration of their 60th anniversary, Michie & Co. are exhibiting some very interesting old documents in their window in King-street. ed

Turkish baths, bed for all night bather

Hotel Del Monte, Preston Springs.

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

Ask for delicious "Salada" tea.

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

Suing Bradstreet's.

Montreal, April 30.—P. A. Larivee is suing Bradstreet's for $25,000 damages for alleged damaging reports.

Turkish baths, day and night, 204 King-st

NEW KIND OF GOLF.

It Is Not a Game, But It Is Quite as Attractive.

This is blithe May Day, a welcome advent in all calendars. In Canada we have no Queen of the May, save in Tennyson's verses, nor any chimney sweeps dancing on the greensward around village Maypoles. But we as heartily hail the day which ushers in the dressiest month of the livelong year. The ladies, now that balmy breezes blow, array themselves in their lovely spring dresses. The gentlemen, not a whit behind in acknowledging the rejuvenescence of nature, don new headgear. Every month has its specialty in the style of hats. The time has gone by when the same chapeau was made to do duty all through the circling year. May is the month for light-colored hats—drabs, fawns and light browns. The Golf is a new soft drab hat, fedora shape, fashionable in England, and just imported into Toronto by Dineens'. It is as good as any $3 hat, and it is offered at King and Yonge-streets for but $2. Higher grades can be had at $2.50 and $3, and lower at $1. They are genuine English make, and Golf is the name soon to become familiar in our mouths as household words for the newest variation of fedora.

The members of the Toronto Rowing Club drink Sprudel regularly while in training. They say it assists them wonderfully in getting into condition, and they believe it to be the best mineral water sold on this continent.

Still No Rain.

Lowest and highest temperatures yesterday: Calgary, 34—68; Edmonton, 38—68; Prince Albert, 38—74; Qu'Appelle, 38—66; Parry Sound, 48—64; Toronto, 46—66; Montreal, 50—58; Quebec, 42—58; Halifax, 36—64.

PROBS—Fresh to strong easterly winds; fair, and at most points cooler.

CUTTING DOWN THE FAMILY EXPENSES.

HEAD OF THE HOUSE (Foster): There, altho' I don't know that the boys have been unduly extravagant, they'll have to get along with $2,149,888 less than they had last year.

GRAND TRUNK BOARD RESIGNS

SHAREHOLDERS RECEIVE THE ANNOUNCEMENT WITH CHEERS.

Sir Henry Tyler Tells Why the Board Steps Down—The Resignations Accepted—A Motion for Reorganization Carried—The Charges Against the Directors—How Montreal Views the Changes.

London, April 30.—There was a large attendance at the meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway, which was held here to-day. Sir Henry Tyler, president of the company, presided, and announced that the Board of Directors had adopted to-day a resolution that, it having been reported to them that the committee had obtained a majority of the proxies, they had decided to resign their seats, and were prepared to hold themselves at the disposal of the shareholders. This announcement was received with prolonged cheers.

For a long time past, he said, there had been a great struggle for proxies among the proprietors of shares, and it was his duty to announce that the committee of shareholders had now obtained a large majority of them. He would not hesitate to say that many of these proxies had been obtained by unfair and misleading circulars. However, the directors only awaited the appointment of their successors. A poll would be needless, as the committee themselves must decide the method of procedure. It was absolutely necessary first that efforts should be made to reduce the expenses of the company, in consequence of the great losses incurred by the passenger and freight accounts. Under great stress and by rigid economy the expenses had been reduced by cutting the train service. This alone had saved £172,750, and during the whole year the expenses had been reduced about £315,000, against a loss of receipts of £418,000. These extraordinary savings had been made in the expense of a railway that had always been conducted under a system of great economy. It would have been impossible to have obtained such a reduction unless there had been the high state of efficiency to which the line had always kept up. After surveying the conditions of the line, Sir Henry said he thought the results were more satisfactory to the owners than they might have anticipated.

Resignations Accepted.

The adverse results, he said, were due to the continuous decline in rates since 1883, the competition of numerous railways, including the Canadian Pacific, the general paralysis of business and the lower prices in Europe. The resignation of the directors was accepted with few dissenting voices, and the meeting adjourned until May 7.

Reorganization.

At the conclusion of Sir Henry Tyler's statement, Mr. Girdlestone, chairman of the Shareholders' Committee, offered the following resolution:

"That the directors be requested to hold their resignations at the disposal of the committee, until the committee shall have made arrangements for a reorganization of the board; that such committee shall consist of the present committee and eight of the largest shareholders, not already members of the committee, and that the further business of the meeting be adjourned."

Mr. Girdlestone stated that the task of the committee had been simplified by the announcement by the president, Sir Henry Tyler, of the resignation of the directors. The agitation of those in favor of re-organization had no other object than that of improving the condition of the company. The indictment against the policy of the Board of Directors was contained in their circular to which they had nothing to add nor nothing to take away. It was based upon the report made by Mr. Barker. A cablegram, he said, had been received from Mr. Barker, confirming the statements which had been made in the circular. He denied the assertions that the committee had acted unfairly and had misled the shareholders. The five principal charges made against the Board of Directors, he contended, had been fully maintained. He also denied that the disastrous state of the company's affairs was due to low rates. Such a state of things had not come suddenly, but was the growth of years. Despite the decreasing rates from year to year, Sir Henry Tyler and his associates on the board had been constantly amalgamating and taking west subsidiary systems. "Were we to lie still," he asked, "under this bad generalship and see the stocks of the company sinking to zero and yet be like children, and be told nothing, while the accounts were being concealed and muddled? What is wanted is new blood in the board. (Loud cheers.) What else is wanted," he continued, "is a president of high financial ability, sterling character and sound judgment."

The company, he said, had procured such a man in Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, who would without doubt accept the position. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Joseph Price in a brief speech, and, after a short discussion of the situation, which was pronouncedly hostile to the board, Mr. Girdlestone's resolution was carried.

Sir Henry Tyler moved that the report and accounts be adopted. The motion was seconded by Shareholder Heygate.

The Retiring Directors.

The following is the Board of Directors which resigned: Sir Henry W. Tyler, president, George Allan, John Allan-Cluttons-Brock, Lord Claude John Hamilton, William Unwin-Heygate, Alexander Hubbard, William Brame Jefferies, John Marnhame, Sir Henry M. Matther-Jackson, Bart.; Hon. Sir Frank Smith.

In the ordinary course of events, the retiring directors would have been: Mr. Alexander-Hubbard, Sir Henry M. Mather-Jackson, Bart.; Hon. Sir Frank Smith and Mr. John Marnham. The two first-named gentlemen were eligible for re-election, and Mr. John Marnham, on account of serious ill-health, had expressed his wish to retire from the board.

Officials Do Not Look for Other Changes.

Montreal, April 30.—The news of the resignation of the Grand Trunk Board was received with surprise at the head office here. L. J. Seargeant, manager, is at the Windsor Hotel, New York, attending a conference of the Trunk lines, but Mr. Percy, the treasurer, said that the committee that had secured the present results would seek further changes. He did not see how it could affect the present staff of officials, as they simply carried out the policy dictated by the London Board. Another official said that Mr. Barker's report had precipitated the present move, as many of the shareholders did not agree with Sir Henry's policy of buying up feeding lines. They charge that he has painted affairs in too roseate a hue.

Gives staying power to bicyclists and athletes—Adams' Tutti Frutti. Refuse to take imitations.

Arlington Hotel.

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

Ask for delicious "Salada" tea.

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

BIRTHS.

FYFE—At 303 Lippincott-street, on April 30, the wife of John Fyfe, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

KEILTY—At her residence, 205 Jarvis-street, Annie E., beloved wife of M. Keilty, of hemorrhage of the lungs. Funeral to St. Michael's Cemetery at 9 a.m. Thursday. Friends will kindly omit flowers.

DAVIDSON—At Wartle, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, on April 30, Dr. Davidson, father of John I. Davidson, this city.

HOLLAND—On April 30, Annie, beloved wife of Albert E. Holland, in the 47th year of her age. Funeral from 246 Church-street on Thursday at 3 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

CLARA FORD'S MOTIVE

The Self-Confessed Murderess on Trial for Her Life.

DID JEALOUSY PROMPT THE DEED?

Crown Alleges Westwood Was Intimate With Her.

Evidence Promised Which Will Explain Many Things Heretofore Mysterious in Connection With the Remarkable Case—Strong Testimony Irrespective of the Young Mulatto's Admissions—The Weapon Used Had a Curious Defect, Which Was Reflected in the Bullet.

Clara Ford, the self-confessed murderess of Frank Westwood, who was called to the door of the house of his father, Benjamin Westwood, No. 28 Jameson-avenue, at 10.45 o'clock on the night of October 6 last, and wounded unto death, was placed upon trial at the Spring Assize Court of the County of York yesterday.

The theory of the prosecution respecting the motive for the crime, as outlined by the prosecutor, Mr. B. B. Osler, Q.C., in his opening address, puts a different complexion on the case altogether to that generally entertained by the public.

According to the Crown's theory, Westwood's death is the old story of love and passion, condemned by the law of God and man. It is the story of a mulatto girl, who had been the plaything of an apparently respectable young man. Discarded by him for another, she deliberately shot him down. If this theory can be proven, and it must be proven unmistakably before it will be accepted as correct, it explains many things. It explains the remarks of the young man before his death, that "Mum's the word," and "You can't pump me"—and it gives credence to the opinion generally held at the time of the shooting, that Westwood knew who fired the shot.

The Prisoner in the Dock.

When the court opened at 1 o'clock the young tailoress was escorted into the dock by two constables. She was dressed almost identically the same as when arrested. The beaver trimmed cloth coat was relieved by a white linen collar, and on her head was a black felt hat, trimmed with black feathers. As she glanced about the court room on entering, there was a look of desperate defiance passed over her dark face. Jail life seems to have agreed with her. She is a good deal stouter than when arraigned in the Police Court. Her demeanor while the jury was being chosen showed that she was almost devoid of fear, but it also gave evidence that the strain was at length telling upon her. Like a bridge which has bravely borne some tremendous test of its strength, her mind stood firm, but vastly weakened by the ordeal. The firing of the fatal shot, the death of the victim, the arrest, were shocks she had survived, but when Mr. Osler was presenting the case to the jury she perceptibly winced.

The Jury.

Little time was lost in selecting a jury, only ten being challenged on behalf of the prisoner. One of these was objected to by the prisoner herself. When Fred Crawford stepped toward the witness box, Clara called out, "I object to him," and he was excused. This is the jury as finally selected:

James Dean, Queen-street east, Toronto, hardware; George W. Drinkwater, Spadina-avenue, tailor; Joseph White, Markham, wagon-maker; George Third, lot 6, con. 3, York, farmer; Martin Grant, Newmarket, blacksmith; Joseph Pollock, Markham, weaver; Joseph Callaghan, King-street, Toronto, merchant; Joseph Fisher, lot 12 con. 2, Whitchurch, farmer; Milton Fleury, Aurora, painter; Charles Caldwell, Bond-street, Toronto, carpenter; Christopher Brillinger, lot 10, con. 5, Whitchurch, farmer; John Collett, carriage builder, 696 1-2 Yonge-street.

Mr. Osler's Address.

Mr. Osler's opening remarks were brief. In part, he said: It is for you to say whether the crown has been able to bring the crime home to the prisoner. There was no one present, except the young man and his assailant. The crown can give you no eyewitness, but will ask you to say upon the evidence that we will submit to you that the prisoner was the person who when the door was opened by the young man and the person who fired the shot the moment