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C. H. RICHES
Canada Life Building, Toronto.

SIXTEENTH YEAR

NEWFOUNDLAND
WATER NOT COME IN.

Finds It Impossible To Accept
Canada's Terms.

Britain Reluctant To Lend A HAND.

The Propositions on Both
Sides Made Public.

Canada Offered to Assume a Proportion
of the Debt, Leaving the Colony With
\$2,000,000 Burden—Acceptance of
Canada's Terms Would Leave Newfoundland
\$200,000 a Year to Raise By Direct Taxation
of the Colonists.

Ottawa, May 16.—The long-expected
reply in reference to the Newfoundland
negotiations was presented to Parliament
to-night. They contain simply the
protocols of the Ottawa conference, the
despatches in which the Imperial Government
is interested not appearing in them.
At the recent conference it appears
that each side asked for a number
of statements bearing on the trade, com-
merce and financial conditions of both
countries.

What Newfoundland Asked.

Then, after a few days, Mr. Bond, on
behalf of Newfoundland, filed the following
basis of union:

1. A subsidy at the rate of 80 cents
per head.

2. Bounties to fishermen, \$150,000. This,
they say, would be largely increased sub-
sequently, as the number of boats in-
creased.

3. Canada to assume the debt of the
colony in proportion to the debt of the
Dominion, and if it was less than the
proportion Canada to give Newfoundland
and 5 per cent on the excess.

4. The Newfoundland debt to be paid
out of the colony, the rate of interest to be
\$9.16,000 and the floating debt \$675,000.
The total debt to be put down as
\$10,835,000. The Newfoundland debt to be
paid out of the colony, the rate of interest to be
\$9.16,000 and the floating debt \$675,000.

5. The Dominion to pay for a railway
to the interior to be raised for New-
foundland.

6. The Dominion to build the railway
and to make public works, leaving
nothing to be provided for by the Colony
except roads, bridges and education.

7. The Dominion to pay \$150,000 an-
nually for Crown lands. A contention
was put in that \$100,000 should be
given on account of timber and
minerals of Crown lands of Labrador,
which were not surveyed.

8. The Dominion to efficiently protect
the fisheries and arrange for the stock-
ing of the lakes and rivers. A state-
ment was put in of the quantity of her-
ring exported to the United States be-
tween 1892 and 1895. It was contended
that this should be borne in mind in
considering the question of fishery bon-
uses to the fishery, which would be
forgoing the advantages of the Bond-
fishery convention.

9. Provision for the steamship sub-
sidy, about which there seems to have
been no subsequent difference.

10. Except the fisheries from the
payment of a license fee or for the use
of it.

11. That in the present time there are
a number of local industries established by
protection. These industries, after Con-
stitution would be considerably reduced,
if not entirely closed, and it was
contended that in consequence of pro-
tection in the way of aid for a limited
period should be allowed.

12. The establishment of a naval base
in the colony, which would bring the
form of a naval training ship.

13. Precious metals to be reserved to
the Dominion.

14. Allowance for legislation \$50,000,
a statement of the services to be borne
by the colony was put in, totaling \$835,
754.

Canada's Alternative Offer.

Canada's alternative proposition, sub-
mitted a few days later, was as follows:

1. Canada will assume the present debt
of Newfoundland, \$2,000,000, and will
assume an excess of debt over the fore-
going amounting to \$2,000,000; total
\$4,000,000. The Dominion will grant
to Newfoundland a subsidy of 80 cents
per head of a population of 207,000. On an
excess of \$2,000,000 Canada will pay inter-
est five per cent per annum half-
yearly.

2. Canada will pay yearly allowance
to Newfoundland as follows: sub-
sidy of 80 cents per head of population
of 207,000, equals \$165,600; payments
to be made on the population of
Newfoundland, 207,000 equals \$165,600.
Payments for Crown Lands and rights of
minerals and timber thereof \$100,000
annually to maintain the main-
tenance of a police constabulary, to consist
of 100 men, and to defray the cost of
management and discipline, up to the standard
approved by the Minister of Militia. This
is to be in full of the Dominion Govern-
ment for the disposal of the Dominion
Government for the Dominion Government
in Canada in cases of general and seri-
ous emergency.

3. The fishermen of Newfoundland are
to participate equally with those of Can-
ada in any bounty to fishermen which
may be granted by the Dominion Govern-
ment at any time.

4. Canada will take on fair valuation
the steamer "Polaris," now in use by
Newfoundland of Newfoundland for fishery
services.

5. Newfoundland shall be represented
in the Senate by four Senators, and in

the House of Commons by 10 representa-
tives.

The Terms Not Acceptable.

The following, dated May 1, from Mr.
Waltway to Sir Mackenzie Bowden, is
given: "In the absence of your turning
the public debt and completion of the
railway to Port Aux Basques, also pro-
viding \$200,000 expenses for local Gov-
ernment, it is impossible to accept the
terms of union. Can you not manage to
arrange for this? If you do not concern
I must introduce an alternative policy
when the House opens, consequently beg
your early reply."

To this the Premier sent the following
reply, dated May 4: "Impossible to ac-
cede to your proposition. If a favorable
answer is received from the Imperial Gov-
ernment we will make a definite proposi-
tion as to the annual subsidy."

The correspondence closes with following
cable from Sir Mackenzie Bowden to
Premier Waltway, dated May 10:

Lord Ripon's despatch, May 9, to
Lord Aberdeen, forwarded to the Govern-
ment of Newfoundland, will inform you of
the position taken by the British Gov-
ernment. If Newfoundland adopts Lord
Ripon's proposition, it may be modified
by aid from the Home Government. If
not, Canada can only supplement the
proposal made and taken by the British
Government by agreeing, in addition to the
annual subsidy of the Newfoundland Rail-
way from River Exploits to Fort Aux Basques,
by a subsidy of \$600,000 per mile, and to add
\$35,000 additional to yearly allowance.

CANADA'S TERMS UNACCEPTABLE.

The Delegates Report Adversely on
the Offer Made.

St. John's, Nfld., May 16.—The idea of
the confederation of Newfoundland with
the Dominion of Canada was abandoned
to-day. In the Legislature the White-
way Government almost unanimously op-
posed the proposal.

Mr. Morris, one of the delegates to
Ottawa, reported to the Legislature the
proceedings of the conference between the
Canadian authorities and the Newfound-
land delegates. Canada's terms included
the assumption of \$10,000,000 of New-
foundland's debt, leaving \$5,000,000 to be
assumed by the colony. The Dominion
proposed to grant 80 cents per
capita for the local administration, \$50,000
for Legislation, \$150,000 for the
Crown Lands and \$40,000 for police
in lieu of the formation of a militia body,
a total of \$505,000. This was exclusive
of the interest on the debt, which was to
be maintained by the Dominion Govern-
ment. These services now demand an ex-
penditure of \$200,000, so that the con-
federation would demand the equivalent of
\$1,405,000.

The main objection to these proposals
was that they left Newfoundland in
debt nearly \$7,000,000, on which sum in-
terest would have to be paid annually.
Newfoundland demanded a bounty to
fishermen, a subsidy of \$150,000, of which
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ARTHUR THOMPSON'S
TRAGIC MANIA.

This Popular Young Man
Swallows Prussic Acid.

FELL DEAD IN HIS WIFE'S PRESENCE.

Used To Pretend, But This
Time He Went Too Far.

Carried to the Grave the Secret of Whether
His Death Was By Deliberate Intention
or But an Accident—The Son of Mr.
Thomas Thompson of the Mammoth
Clothing Store—A Celebrated Methodist Divine—The
Horrible Mania Which of Late Had
Possessed His Mind, Due to a Belief
That He Could Not Control Himself—A
Man With No Motive For Suicide
Whatever.

Arthur R. Thompson, one of the best
known and popular of the younger men
of Toronto, committed suicide yesterday
afternoon, whether by accident or by
deliberate attempt can never be known.

He was one of those men possessed with
a morbid devil of suicidal mania, and
on many occasions of late he had pre-
tended to take his life, had ventured
near to the brink of eternity, but had
drawn back in time. Yesterday he finally
and forever left the world behind
him, and his friends will always wonder
whether he intended to quit life for good
or whether he was merely attempting
to frighten about him as he had done
in the past.

Died in His Wife's Presence.

Arthur Thompson was the son of Mr.
Thomas Thompson, the well-known
clothing store, which he had been separated
from his wife for a fortnight, but his death
took place in her presence at her old
home, 1495 King-street west. At noon
yesterday he went to the house in the
company of one of his employees, a clerical
man named Edwards. Mrs. Thompson re-
ceived them in the dining room, and
during the conversation the husband re-
peatedly took to his room, and was
thought for a moment he was again
attempting suicide, but her worst fears
were not realized, when after a moment
strange the man gave a groan and fell
over dead. The death took place at 10
minutes to 1. The doctor, who was called,
found the man dead, and no portion
of the scrip was for labor performed.

The Royal Society.

The Royal Society met this morning,
a number of papers being read in differ-
ent sections. Dr. Ellis of geological
survey presented a valuable paper on
physical geology in the Dominion of
Ontario. The paper was read by Mr.
Burgess and Dr. Bell was appointed to
prepare a memorial recommending the
Government to purchase the Dominion
of the Canadian forest. Perhaps the
most important paper in the English
literature was read this morning
by Dr. Bourne. It was entitled "The
Evolution of the Human Brain." The
author is a member of the Royal Society,
and gentlemen were present and par-
took of their Excellencies' hospitality.

The Ontario Express and Transporta-
tion Commission.

In the Supreme Court to-day the case
of the Ontario Express and Transporta-
tion Commission was argued. The case
was one for winding up the ap-
pellant company, the Ontario Express
and Transportation Co., which was
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His Strange Mania.

Thompson was a boy of very vio-
lent and almost uncontrollable temper;
he grew older he learned to control
it more or less, but was always a man
of fierce temper. During the mania
he was in, however, in the opinion of
his intimate friends, this temper in
him took the form of a limited insanity,
and he was unable to make any effort
to restrain it. For this reason his
anger was usually of dimensions utterly
inconceivable to the minds of pro-
vocateurs.

It had come to be a mania with him
to pretend to be a mania with him
by pretending to commit suicide.

Frequently he has taken enough of
some mild poison or other to render him-
self unconscious, and the doctor has
been called on these occasions to see
at rest Mrs. Thompson's fears. At other
times he has been known to rush upstairs
and fire off a pistol, giving a scream
well known to his wife, and then he
had taken the fatal step. Finally Mrs.
Thompson found that the constant an-
xiety caused by these freaks of her hus-
band, who had otherwise been con-
siderable, was rubbing her of all peace
and health, and the couple decided to
separate. Mrs. Thompson continued to
reside with her child at their home, 1495
King-street west, and the deceased
went to live with one of his brothers, Wil-
liam Thompson, proprietor of the
Army and Navy Clothing Store.

It is said that three days ago Thomp-
son went to his home to see his child,
but was not admitted, and that this fact
preyed upon his mind. He was, however,
admitted to his home yesterday, and may
have had the idea of seizing the occasion
to once more work on the fears and
sympathies of his wife.

