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No agents' fees, as we deal personally with parties equiring work. Estimates and plans furnished on pplication. All my work guaranteed to stand the weather. *Will be at the Daly House, Lindsay, he last day of each month. Reserve orders till I come and save money.*

FRANK LAPP

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY FRIDAY, OCT. 9, 1896.

FURTHER ESTIMATES

Laid Before the Members of the House of Commons.

TORONTO EXHIBITION "NOT IN IT"

Substantial Encouragement to the Dairying Interests in the Northwest—Twenty Thousand Dollars for Cold Storage—Aid to the Steamship Service.

Ottawa, Sept. 30.—(Special.)—The further supplementaries presented tonight cover an amount of $357,000. No grant for Toronto Exhibition appears in them. The following are among the principal items:

To promote the establishment and maintenance of creameries in the Northwest Territories, $15,000.

To enable the Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner to promote dairying interests by advances for milk and cream, and for making butter in creameries in the Northwest Territories, $35,000.

Cattle quarantine, $3000.

Towards providing for cold storage and carriage of Canadian perishable food products, and to secure recognition of the quality of such products in the markets of Great Britain in an undeteriorated condition, $20,000.

Royal Military College of Canada, to provide for two months' pay $527, and traveling expenses to place of abode of Major-General D. R. Cameron, late commandant of the Royal Military College at Kingston.

Bisley medals, $200.

Penetanguishene, repairs to wharf, $600.

Port Elgin, repairs to breakwater, $1000.

Port Stanley, breakwater, $2000.

For steam service between St. John and Halifax and London (pending negotiations respecting the fast line) in addition to the $25,000 provided in the main estimates, the whole sum of $40,000 to be applied as follows:

In the summer months a service between St. John, Halifax and London as hitherto; in the winter months direct services from St. John to London, and from Halifax to London; for steam service between St. John and Glasgow during the ensuing winter; for steam service between St. John, Dublin and Belfast during the ensuing winter.

To provide for the purchase of 500 copies of the Canadian Parliamentary Companion.

To provide for another expedition by water to Hudson's Bay to settle, if possible, the practicability of the route for commercial purposes.

In aid of the completion of the monument to soldiers of the Northwest Rebellion, city of Toronto and private citizens each to provide similar amounts.

Towards the expenses of the meeting of the British Medical Association in Montreal.

Payment of transportation expenses of His Excellency Li Hung Chang and suite through Canada from Niagara Falls to Vancouver.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Davin Gets the Parties All Mixed Up—Some Sharp Shooting Across the Floor.

Ottawa, Sept. 30.—(Special.)—A disposition to economize in small things has manifested itself upon the part of some of the new members of the House, and it was possibly as a rebuke to this species of representative that the House to-day, without discussion, decided to forego the legislative perquisite that has existed for a long time in the shape of a box of stationery at the beginning of each session and a leather trunk at the commencement of each Parliament in which to transport sessional belongings to and from Ottawa.

When Mr. Laurier moved an amendment to the report of the Printing Committee that hereafter the supplying of each Senator and Member with a leather trunk and box of stationery be discontinued, the amendment carried without a word of dissent.

Mr. Bain moved the adoption of the report of the Committee on Agriculture which deals with the provision of cold storage and the removal of quarantine on thoroughbred animals entering Canada. Mr. Bain lucidly explained the leading features of the report.

Dr. Sproule spoke strongly in favor of the report, as also did Mr. McMillan.

Dr. Montague said the Government could count upon the support of the Opposition in any efforts made to secure cold storage accommodation on Atlantic steamships. From conferences which he had had with the Imperial Minister of Agriculture in England he regretted to say there did not seem to be the slightest chance of a removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Davin, Oliver, Choquette and Dupont.

The Minister of Agriculture said the House would find the Government prepared to carry out the recommendations in the report so far as lay in their power. In the matter of quarantine of thoroughbred stock, he had reason to believe that the United States Government was prepared to meet Canada on common ground. As regards the shipment of Canadian cattle from United States ports, he presumed like concessions would have to be granted for shipment of American cattle from our ports.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Mr. Davin, on motion to go into supply, moved an amendment in favor of placing coal oil, binder twine and agricultural implements on the free list.

Mr. Laurier said there was an election protest hanging over the hon. gentleman, which probably accounted for his action to-day. Did he not think the House would seriously decide to give six months' notice in advance what it intended to do with regard to the duties on these articles? The position was a preposterous one. Mr. Davin surely never expected that his amendment would carry.

Mr. Davin reminded the Premier that one of his colleagues, Mr. Mulock, had frequently sought to elicit the views of the House on this and similar questions.

Mr. Richardson believed that these articles should be placed on the free list. He fully realized however that a resolution, if adopted this session, would be meaningless. Mr. Davin was clearly influenced by the fact of the protest hanging over him.

Mr. Mulock said that in 1891 he introduced a resolution in favor of free binder twine. Eighty voted for it and 100 against. One of the noble hundred was the hon. gentleman who had moved this amendment. (Ministerial laughter and applause.)

Mr. Craig said there was a binder twine factory in his town and the adoption of this resolution would mean that the factory must be closed. Free binder twine would not mean cheaper binder twine for farmers. He was opposed to the adoption of the amendment in that respect.

The House then divided upon Mr. Davin's amendment, when a somewhat unusual scene was presented. For the first time in the recollection of some of the oldest parliamentarians groups were caucussed and votes were canvassed in the chamber. As a general thing the House divided on such clear-cut issues that every party man knows just where he stands. But in this instance party men, especially among the Opposition side, were a little at sea as between their protectionist principles and a desire to show up the Liberal party. However, there was not much wavering, and the great bulk of the Conservatives voted with the Government against the motion. But it did seem strange, in view of their protection tenets, to see the efforts of the three Patron members to shirk the vote. Messrs. Rogers (Frontenac), Tolmie (West Bruce), and Pettit (Prince Edward), were in the House and heard the question put, yet it was not until Mr. Davin arose and called attention to the fact that the hon. members had not voted that the three Patrons reluctantly arose and voted in favor of the amendment. The incident was quite an unusual one.

The amendment was lost by 128 nays to 32 yeas, those voting yea being Messrs. Davin, Boyd, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Bergeron, Dupont, Prior, Casgrain, Bennett, Carscallen, Chauvin, Powell, Cochrane, Guillet, Henderson, La Riviere, McAllister, McDougald, Marcotte, Martin, Mills, Quinn, Roche, Wood (Brockville), Tolmie, Rogers and Pettit.

TWO OTTAWA

On the canal estimates, Messrs. Hughes, McHugh and Kendry spoke in favor of the Trent Canal.

Mr. Blair said that representations had been made to him regarding this enterprise, but he admitted there were differences of opinion as regards its utility. He proceeded to say that he proposed to thoroughly look into the project, and if it was decided that it was unwise to proceed further with it then the proper policy would be to stop at the earliest moment, the Government taking the responsibility of stating so to Parliament and withholding any further appropriation. He had not, nor had the Government, formed any conclusion as to this as yet, but he would take the earliest opportunity of informing himself upon this point, and if he was satisfied that the undertaking should be further prosecuted further sums would be asked from the House. He could not at the present time, however, hold out any assurances that this would be done. Up to June 30, 1895, $54,000 had been spent on the work. Contracts to the amount of $393,000 were let and a further sum of $500,000 had been voted in the main estimates this session.

Mr. Bennett spoke in favor of the Canal, while Mr. Rogers (Patron) objected to another cent being expended upon it.

The Nordheimer divorce bill passed its third reading.

Resuming on the supplementaries, Mr. Bennett asked about the vote for Collingwood harbor. Was the $20,000 part of the contemplated expenditure of $200,000 which would be necessary to put the harbor into condition to receive vessels drawing 20 feet? Had tenders been let?

Mr. Tarte said this would be the first portion of the proposed expenditure of $200,000. Tenders were received in January last for the work, but nothing was done with them by the late Government. When he took office he thought it better to send back the cheques. His idea was to give a 20-foot channel to the harbor. Before calling for tenders, however, he would have a new survey made.

Dr. Montague said he did not see anything in the supplementaries for Owen Sound harbor. Was Owen Sound only going to get cold justice, as Hon. A. S. Hardy put it in the late election, or was the town to get warm justice? (Laughter.)

Mr. Tarte said Owen Sound had been provided for in the main estimates.

On the Public Works estimates there was an exciting quarter of an hour.

Mr. Tarte announced that he had discharged 75 men from his department, it being reported to him that their services were not needed. The hon. gentleman opposite should not press him too far.

Mr. Foster said Mr. Tarte must let all out; he must not keep any cards up his sleeve.

Mr. Tarte: Let the hon. gentleman keep civil. He has lost his temper several times this session. He should keep cool and show a better example to younger members.

Mr. Henderson: Business is business. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Foster: Keep cool!

Mr. Tarte: I will keep cool. If Mr. Foster has any accusations to make against me let him produce them like a man.

Mr. Foster said Mr. Tarte on the platform and in the press for years had been boasting of making disclosures, but he had always kept a sort of reserve arsenal and he would tell his audience after he had made partial disclosures: "I could tell lots more, but I will not just now." The hon. gentleman should, therefore, tell all he knew.

Mr. Tarte said when he took office he asked for a statement from his officials regarding the number of employes in each department, and he found that he could dispense with the services of 75. Possibly later more might be discharged. He wanted to say, however, that there was not a shadow of a charge against any of these men—simply that their services were not needed.

Dr. Montague asked if the newspaper reports were true that it was the intention to superannuate the chief architect, Mr. Fuller.

Mr. Tarte said he had made up his mind that he would not long retain Mr. Fuller's services. He had talked the matter over with Mr. Fuller and he had agreed that the time had come when he might ask for superannuation. Mr. Fuller was 73 years of age. He was a most excellent officer, but the time had come when he might retire.

Dr. Montague: Is failing memory to be the cause of his retirement?

Mr. Tarte: I cannot say that.

Sir C. H. Tupper: How about some of the hon. gentleman's colleagues? (Laughter.)

Mr. Tarte, replying to a further question, said no successor to Mr. Fuller had been chosen.

Mr. Fielding presented further supplementaries for this year.

The House adjourned at 12.30 a.m.

Quarrelled Among Themselves.

Suakin, Sept. 30.—Advices received here from the dervish headquarters show that disputes have broken out among the Khalifa's lieutenants, and that in consequence the various Emirs are keeping their own followers around them. It is added the influence of the Khalifa is shattered.

An Old Gentleman's Bad Fall.

Georgetown, Ont., Oct. 1.—Mr. Maurice Kennedy, a pioneer of this township, over 70 years of age, fell from an apple tree to-day, alighting on his head and injuring his spine so severely that he is completely paralyzed and little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Petition Against Hon. Mr. Blair.

Fredericton, N. B., Oct. 1.—A petition was filed this afternoon with the Clerk of Pleas against the election of Hon. A. G. Blair in Sunbury and Queens. James P. Bless of Oromocto and George Gilbert of Gagetown are the petitioners. L. A. Curry is their attorney and agent. The petitioners seek to disqualify as well as unseat the Minister of Railways.

A WEIGHTY MATTER

Can Commoners Get Drinks at the Senate Bar?

THE CONSTITUTION IS STRAINED

If Members of the Lower House Cannot Refresh Themselves at That Bar They Will Demand a Rearrangement With the Caterer for the Commons Restaurant.

Ottawa, Oct. 1.—(Special.)—A grave constitutional problem has arisen in connection with the action of the Senate in debarring Commoners from using the Senate restaurant. The members of the Commons claim that they are entitled to the use of the Senate restaurant without let or hindrance and that in passing its order the Senate was exceeding its authority. Unquestionably the Senate's order, if enforced, must lead to some rearrangement of the mode in which the Commons restaurant is now run.

Mr. Joseph Martin of Winnipeg again favored Ottawa with his presence to-day. In the course of conversation, he stated that he had definitely made up his mind to refuse the vacant British Columbia judgeship, but favored the appointment thereto of D. C. Fraser, M. P. for Guysboro. Mr. Fraser's name was mentioned for this position some weeks ago.

Commander Wakeham, in charge of the Government steamer Le Canadienne, reached Gaspe to-day from the Straits of Belle Isle. He states that the fishing along the Canadian Labrador has been good. All the fishermen are well off for the winter, except the usual drones. There is no sickness or distress. The Newfoundland-Labrador fishery has been bad, but the fishery on the south shore of the St. Lawrence has been remarkably good.

Ottawa has an interest in a divorce suit in high life in England. To-day in the High Court of Justice an order was made.

The Commons has cleared all private bills off its order paper.

Registrar Peter Ryan of Toronto was in town to-day, also Mr. Elias Rogers.

Hon. F. Peters, Premier of Prince Edward Island, is here, en route to British Columbia.

Assessment Commissioner Pratt states that the returns of the assessors show the city population to be over 51,000. The assessors' census last year placed the population at 49,674.

Mr. John Ross Robertson, M.P., entertained a number of his newspaper confreres at luncheon to-day. About 35 sat down.

The Ottawa Electric Railway Co. carried 250,000 people during exhibition week without a single accident.

Dr. Chamberlain, Provincial Inspector of Prisons and Asylums, is here on official business.

In the Senate to-day Sir Oliver Mowat said the British Columbia judgeship had not yet come before the council.

Mr. Debouchervile asked when prorogation would likely take place. Sir Oliver Mowat replied that, so far as the Government was concerned, it might take place at any time. Sir Mackenzie Bowell asked if it would be Saturday? Sir Oliver said the Government did expect to close on Saturday, but its hopes are not now so sanguine as when that hope was previously expressed.

The Debates Committee presented a report recommending that the debates of the Senate be translated into French, and that the chairman of the committee be entrusted to make arrangements for the work at a cost not to exceed $1.50 per page.

A lengthy discussion took place on the dismissal of employes from the P.E.I. Railway.

It is now understood that the Behring Sea Commission will not meet until the middle of November, and that Judge King will be able to attend the sitting of the Supreme Court.

IN THE HOUSE.

The Appointment of Translators Again Up—Another Whack at the Case of General Cameron—In Supply.

Ottawa, Oct. 1.—(Special.)—When Mr. Choquette at the opening of the House moved the adoption of the report of the Debates Committee, the question was asked by Mr. Foster if this was the report recommending the appointment of another set of translators. Being assured that it was, Mr. Davin strongly criticized the proposal to appoint three new men. Mr. Davin was called to order for describing the proceedings of the committee as scandalous, whereupon he said that, at least, now the facts are known, the action of those who had followed up and persecuted the translators with all sorts of inquisitorial devices was, in the light of this subsequent action, the most extraordinary thing that had ever come before any Parliament. It was proposed to appoint the law partner of one of the prosecutors, the son of another member, and without any question of their fitness.

Mr. Monet denied that the party in question was a partner of his.

Mr. Davin: My informant is the hon. member himself. (Laughter and cries for order.)

Mr. Monet explained that when he had business in Montreal he occupied a desk in Mr. Geoffrion's office, but he never said he was a partner.

After some further talk, Mr. Foster remarked that not a word had been said about the qualifications of these three candidates. Mr. Monet had practically admitted the partnership between himself and Mr. Geoffrion. So far as giving the position to Mr. Fiset's son was concerned, the Government might as well appoint the hon. member himself. He asked Mr. Laurier to give his opinion of the probable effect of this action upon the independence of Parliament. According to the newspapers, the committee, after in the first instance having asked the House to dismiss these translators, had, not being able to agree upon their successors, decided to keep them on for the session. And after all, these men, having been dismissed for partisanship, it was proposed to appoint partisans in their places.

Mr. Laurier replied that the Government had in no way whatever interfered in the matter. As a member of the House he simply stood by the rule laid down by the Tories in 1883. The House had nothing to do with the past political partisanship of the new appointees. It was only concerned that from thenceforth the partisanship should cease. He saw no impropriety in the son of the member for Rimouski being an officer of the House. Of Mr. Geoffrion's capability he was thoroughly satisfied.

Mr. Somerville said these dismissed translators had been retained for the remainder of the session out of pure benevolence.

Mr. Earle informed the House that Mr. Monet had certainly stated that Mr. Geoffrion was his law partner. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Blair rose and referred to the indignation which the Opposition had expressed at the brutality of the Government in proposing to dismiss, without enquiry, officers who took part in the federal elections. He read a letter from Sir Charles Tupper, addressed to James Ryan of Moncton, dated April 7, 1883, on the subject of the dismissal of Mr. Ryan's son from the service of the I. C. R. "For openly taking part in opposition to the Government at the last general election. This," said the letter, "as you will readily understand, no Government officer can be permitted to do—(Ministerial cheers)—and your son's action was so conspicuous that it could not be passed over." (Renewed cheers.)

The report was then adopted.

Mr. Pettit, one of the Patron members, complained of The Citizen's report that he had shirked the vote on Mr. Davin's motion yesterday. He said that, being a new member of the House, he was not aware that members sitting on the Government side were expected to vote first. He did not want to shirk the vote, and while he was a member of the House he hoped he would never be guilty of such a thing. (Derisive cheers.)

Mr. Borden read a telegram from Hon. W. E. Sanford disclaiming the truth of the statement made by the Minister of Militia in the House that the Sanford Manufacturing Company had the absolute monopoly of the scarlet serge made in the Dominion.

Mr. Borden said he willingly made the correction.

Mr. Powell, on motion to go into supply, brought up the case of the late Commandant of the Royal Military College. He said Gen. Cameron had two grievances, i.e., that he had been dismissed without a fair opportunity of making his defence; second, that, supposing the Government were justified in dismissing him, he had not been equitably treated. Mr. Powell enumerated General Cameron's honorable career in the Imperial service, as well as in connection with the Royal Military College. He pointed out that a professor of the R.M.C., desiring to leave that establishment, was required to give six months' notice. Surely there ought to be some mutuality in this respect. If General Cameron was to be summarily dismissed, he ought certainly to be given a year's pay; but the Government only proposed to give him a gratuity equal to two months' salary. In common justice to the General a year's pay should be allowed him.

Mr. Borden, Minister of Militia, said the report of the Board of Visitors, criticising the administration of the College, was made during the time of the late Government, by whom the board was appointed. If, therefore, any blame attached in that respect to any one, it was to the late Ministry. As regards the action of the present Government towards General Cameron, it had been taken in good faith and in the best interests of the country. He thought the Government had done full justice to the late Commandant.

Col. Domville asserted that cadets had come out of the college worse than when they went in, and charged that General Cameron had shown favoritism in his treatment of the cadets. He instanced the case of his own son.

Mr. Britton thought that Canadians should take pride in the institution and ascertain what was wrong, if anything, with a view to remedying it. There were many classes of critics. First, the student, who invariably knows more as a college cadet than afterwards; then the parents of the cadet, who, like Col. Domville, were perhaps hard to satisfy; thirdly, there were the taxpayers, but they should not be influenced by anonymous statements in newspapers—The Army Gazette, or any other. True, the management of the college might not have been perfect, but it lay with the new Minister to correct mistakes. The cost, $66,000, for the present year, was not excessive, the Royal Military College being a necessity.

As to Maj-Gen. Cameron, it was not fair, because he might not be regarded as the best man for the position, to condemn the institution on that account. Still speaking for himself, he (Mr. Britton) would assure the House that no officer could be more enthusiastic and conscientious in fulfilment of his duties. He was extremely anxius for the efficiency of the graduates. Now, of all four reports before the House, only one could have conveyed to Gen. Cameron a conception of the fact that his services might be dispensed with, and that report the General never saw or heard of until it was laid on the table of the House. Then came the letters of Gen. Gascoigne, asking Gen. Cameron's resignation. "If it were my case," said Mr. Britton, "I feel that I should consider I was not being justly dealt with." He was not well, in his opinion, that the Government should deal harshly in the matter of salary with an Imperial officer, whose services we had really borrowed.

Major Beattie wondered how the gentlemen who made the investigation would feel if the sapient rule, that an officer should not remain longer than five or eight years in one position, were applied to themselves. With this the subject dropped.

Next was brought up the Manitoba school question. Mr. Casgrain asked whether any settlement had been come to on this question, and if so, what it is. If not, he wanted to know if any negotiations or correspondence was now going on between the Government and the Government of Manitoba.

election campaign had been given the most solemn assurances that Mr. Laurier, if he got into power, would send a commission to Manitoba to settle the whole question. It was promised that Sir Oliver Mowat would be the chief of the commission, and that, by his good offices especially, a satisfactory settlement would be brought about.

Sir Richard Cartwright, in Mr. Laurier's absence, replied that as the Premier had stated on more than one occasion, there is every reasonable prospect of an amicable settlement. More than that he could not say at present. (Laughter.)

Mr. Oliver made a lengthy address on the subject of the expenditure upon the education of Indian children. He said this was not properly chargeable to the Northwest, because it was something the people did not ask for and did not want. He thought it anomalous that this country should spend $285,000 a year to educate 1000 Indian children—more money than the Federal Government spent on the government of the Territories, the education of its people and public works put together.

On the item of $3000 for a commissioner to investigate the penitentiaries, the Solicitor-General thought that the necessity for the investigation was shown in the large increase in the expenditure of late years, and that while in the penitentiaries the per diem cost was from 63c to $1.26, the per diem cost at the Central Prison was only 27c, and the annual per capita cost was only $99, against $234 for St. Vincent de Paul and $541 in Manitoba yearly.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper pointed out the difference in the cost of living and prices generally as between the east and the west and the large outlay of late years in machinery and supplies, whereby the revenue from the penitentiaries was largely increased. He paid a high tribute to the efficiency of the Inspector of Penitentiaries, Mr. Stewart.

In the course of further discussion, the Solicitor-General admitted that of the $20,000 due for binder twine it was now believed every dollar would be collected.

Mr. Foster was not convinced by the arguments of the Solicitor-General. He could not see any grounds for the granting of a commissioner and did not see how a commission would bring out any new facts.

Mr. Davies said the late Government had never justified the increase in prison expenditure. The facts were startling and required explanation.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper asked if it were true, as reported in the press, that Mr. J. B. Noxon was to be the commissioner.

Mr. Fitzpatrick said he had never heard the name before.

The discussion continued until a late hour, when the item passed.

On the customs vote Mr. Penny asked if it was the intention to appoint a board of customs experts.

Mr. Paterson said there were many recommendations in that direction, but he had not yet been able to look into the matter.

Mr. Quinn favored the appointment of a board of three judges to decide differences of opinion as between appraisers in the several ports.

The House adjourned at 12.45 a.m.

Arch Campbell.

A FALL THOUGHT.

Let it be on the Supject of Our Very Complete FALL GROCERY STOCK.

NEW TEAS. - - -

Another line of Japan Tea of unusual quality just received, to be sold cheap. We would like every housekeeper to inspect this, as we think it unexcelled for quality at the price.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

We offer some pronounced bargains in the above lines. New goods constantly arriving crowd us for space, hence we offer 6 Dinner Setts and 5 Chamber Setts at cost. These will be picked up quickly.

ARCH. CAMPBELL,

FAMILY GROCER.

PRETTY BALLET GIRL

Danced Her Way Into the Heart of a Count.

A SCION OF AUSTRIAN NOBILITY

Lured From Parental Authority by Nina Conti, With Whom He Eloped to New York—His Father Has Died and Now He is Being Eagerly Sought After.

New York, Oct. 2.—Ever since the death of Count Oswald Kielmansegg, Privy Counsellor, and Field Marshal, Lieutenant Grand Marshal of the Court of the Duke of Cumberland, at his villa at Gummden, Austria, on Saturday, private enquiries have been made at the office of the Austrian Consul-General in this city about his son, Count Karl Edward Thedel Oswald Joseph Kielmansegg, who came to this country last January, accompanied by his young wife, who was Nina Conti, the dancer.

The young man—he is only 26 years old—is now said to be somewhere in this city, while his pretty little wife is said to be with a company traveling in Canada. His present address is unknown at the office of the Austrian Consul-General. Until about a month ago the Count lived with his wife in a neatly-furnished flat at 168th-street and Amsterdam-avenue. Two weeks ago the young Count received a letter from his father. It was the first message the Field Marshal of Austria had sent to his son since his marriage. It is said that the proud old Austrian Count urged his son to return home and re-enter the service of his Emperor. The young Count's leave of absence from the army expires next May and he told friends in this city that he would not break his leave.

The elopement of the young Count with Nina Conti caused no end of trouble at the Court of Austria. The Court circles always admitted that the prima ballerina of the Imperial Opera was a most distinguished person. But when a man like Count Karl von Kielmansegg, Lieutenant of the 7th Imperial Regiment of Dragoons, known as the Leibgarde, or body guard, whose father was one of the chief commanders of the army corps, whose uncle is Count von Kielmansegg, one of the chief Ministers of the Empire and Governor of Upper Austria—when a nobleman whose family dates back to the year 1300, wanted to marry, actually marry, Nina Conti, principal dancer of the Opera, it made a great scandal in Court circles. There is no more exclusive society in the world than that of the Austrian Court.

Count Karl is very tall. His chest is thrust out like a pouter pigeon's, his back curves in and he has a little waist. He has a sweeping military mustache and side-whiskers of a beautiful blonde hue. His hair is curly.

Count Karl first met the dancer at Prague. The Emperor went thither on a visit, so of course the Count and the Imperial Opera went too. Nina Conti was at best, and she danced straight into the heart of Count Karl.

They were introduced and the lieutenant of Dragoons promptly became the ballet dancer's slave. It was not long before all Vienna was talking about Count Karl's infatuation for Nina Conti. His father heard about it and summoned his son. The old general laughed when the young man said he wanted to marry the dancer. Such a thing was so ridiculous that he could hardly compose himself sufficiently to give the young man a lecture. But his wrath broke over Count Karl. He shouted that no son of his should disgrace the house of Kielmansegg, which is 500 years old and equal to the house of Hapsburg. He said many things totally unfit for publication, even in German. In the end Count Karl was sent to a private institution. His friends explained that he was suffering from nervous prostration. He remained in the place several weeks. When he was released he eloped with Nina Conti, and they came straight to this country, where they are supposed to be to-day.

The young man's friends wonder now whether, when he returns to Austria to take charge of his estates, he will be accompanied by his pretty wife.

Windsor Bricklayers and Masons are Determined to Drive Out Detroit Workmen Unless They Join Windsor Union.

Windsor, Ont., Oct. 1.—The striking bricklayers and masons of the International Union, Windsor, to-day in session, decided to continue the strike until every one of their demands has been granted. The strike started because G. A. Goodman, contractor, engaged Detroit masons, who would not join the Windsor union, but since the men have entered upon a strike they are broadening their demands. They to-day drafted a list of what they want, and have told all the contractors in the city that they must agree to it or they will not do another stroke of work, nor will they allow outsiders to do it, unless they join the union, which, of course, means that outsiders must also agree to the same demands the local men are making of contractors. In short, as one of the strikers said to-day, "We are going to run our trade in this city ourselves." They declare they are ready to hold out for months to gain their demands. Goodman tried to make terms to-day. He offered to discharge all the Detroit men, but the strikers could not agree to other conditions of his agreement. They refused to announce what those conditions are until the Committee of Arbitration has decided upon them. Goodman has doubled the number of Detroit employes and the work is going ahead.

DESOLATION AND DEATH.

Those are the Words That Describe the Condition of Cedar Keys, Wiped Out by the Hurricane.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 2.—Cedar Keys is a place of desolation and death. Monday it was a thriving town of 1500 inhabitants. To-day many of the people are corpses, scores of others are injured, and there are but few houses left standing. Twenty corpses have been recovered. It is known that many others have been killed. Of those recovered but few have been identified, so mutilated were they by falling timbers.

The storm struck the place at 3.30 o'clock on Tuesday morning and continued for several hours. At 4 a.m. it blew a perfect tornado and suddenly changed to southeast, bringing in a deluge of water, the tide rising two feet higher than in the memorable gale of 1884.

At 7 o'clock an immense tidal wave came in from the south, carrying destruction with it. Boats, wharves and small houses were hurled from the shore, and, breaking into fragments, covered the streets with wreckage and rendered them impassable, while the torrents of water rushing through every open space would take the strongest man off his feet. It was this tidal wave that caused the principal loss of life, many houses being swept from their foundations and the inmates drowned.

Of the twenty bodies recovered twelve are white and eight colored. Of the whites six belong to the Whitson family, a mother, four children and a young woman visitor. The other white victims are men, and have not yet been identified. Of the eight colored, only one, Peter Woodson, has been identified.

Most of the victims were buried deep in mud by the tidal wave, and many of the bodies will probably never be recovered.

Deplorable as is the loss of life in Cedar Keys proper, it is as nothing in comparison with the number of spongers and fishers who are drowned. The Mary Eliza, a fishing schooner, reached Cedar Keys yesterday and reported that at dark Monday night nearly 100 vessels were anchored on the Sponge bar just below Cedar Keys, and that nearly every one of them was sunk by the hurricane.

As these vessels carried from four to ten men, the loss of life is horrible to contemplate. It is possible that many of the vessels were blown into the Gulf and rode out the hurricane, but the Mary Eliza's captain thinks by far the greater number are beneath the water with their crews.

The men who went down the coast a few miles returned to Cedar Keys late yesterday afternoon and reported finding the bodies of eight men, which had been washed ashore. These men were the crew of sponging vessels, and the crews of most of the other vessels undoubtedly met a similar fate. Four men reached Cedar Keys in a dingy. They were part of the crew of the schoner Rosalie, and report the vessel sunk and eight of their companions drowned. The schooner Gertrude is dismasted and abandoned 15 miles south of Cedar Keys. The Mallory is fast in the Suwanee River swamp. Steamers Belle of Suwanee and C. D. Owens were both wrecked in the Suwanee River. The Owens is fast in the river's swamps, while the Belle steamed yesterday afternoon into Cedar Keys.

THEATRE ON FIRE.

Forty People Injured, Some Fatally, in a Mad Rush for the Exits—This Was in Scotland.

Aberdeen, Sept. 30.—During the progress of the performance in the People's Palace variety theatre in this city this evening a fire broke out and the audience were thrown into a panic and made a rush for the exits. A number of those present were seriously burned and many others were crushed by the wild endeavors of the frantic crowd to reach the street. It is stated that at least 40 persons were injured, four of them fatally, while a number of others who are known to have been in the theatre when the fire started are reported to be missing. The building was completely gutted by the flames.

3 a.m.—Up to this hour three bodies have been found in the ruins of the theatre, and fears are entertained that the search which is being actively carried on will result in the discovery of others.

Du Maurier Not So Very Sick.

New York, Sept. 30.—A London special to The Journal says: All sorts of rumors are afloat concerning the illness of George Du Maurier, the well-known artist and writer, who is said to be in a dangerous condition owing to an affection of the lungs and heart. It is true that he is confined to his bed, but his family do not believe that his illness is serious.

Merritton, Ont., Oct. 1.—A bricklayer named George Shuerr, working in the Wilson carbide factory, became frightened at some noise in the furnace room, where he was working, and jumped from the scaffold to the floor, a distance of 21 feet. He was very badly injured and was taken to the St. Catharines hospital, where he lies in a precarious condition.

New Advertisements.

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FARM FOR SALE—North half of Lot Number 18, in the first concession of Ops, 4 improved. Large stone house and woodshed, frame barns, stabling for ten horses and ten cows, sheep house, hog-pen, and driving-shed, with two wells; creek running through the farm, and large orchard. School house on the farm. Three miles from Lindsay. Every information given by applying to DAVID EAGLESON, SR., Colborne st.; Sunnyside, Lindsay.—41-tf-w.

FARM FOR SALE IN ELDON.—Lot 12, in the 3rd Concession of Eldon, 200 acres, 25 acres in hardwood bush, 35 acres of tamarack and cedar, and balance cleared. There is a good Stone house, a part Frame and Log Barn and Log Stable on the place, also a good Spring and Well. Terms to suit purchaser. Also East Half of Lot 4, in the 5th Concession of Eldon, containing about 112 acres, all cleared except about 5 acres of hardwood. There is a Log House and Two Barns, one Frame and one Log on the Farm also a small Orchard and good Wells. Terms favorable. For particulars apply to D. GRANT, Woodville, or P. A. CAMPBELL, Argyle, Executors of Gunn estate, or to E. E. WEEKS, Solicitor, Woodville.—34-4

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