MILLBROOK AND OMEMEE MIRROR

Durham and Victoria Standard

VOL. 17. NO. 46. $1 per annum. MILLBROOK ONT., THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1906. C. W RICHARDS, Publisher and Proprietor

THE BLOW THAT KILLED

Or, The Beginning of the End : : :

CHAPTER XVII.

Edith Melville, under pretext of a headache, which her face did not belie, returned home immediately, promising her husband to send back the carriage for him.

Shortly after, Beatrice, obeying a secret sign from Leroy, rejoined him in the retired boudoir, which recalled to them both the most culpable incident of their lives. She sat down beside him on the luxurious sofa with a haughty nonchalance.

"Well, what is it?" she asked.

"Why do you watch me so closely," demanded Leroy. "It is unworthy of you."

"Ah, an explanation? Disagreeable thing. It is the first between us—at least let it be quick and complete."

She spoke in a voice of constrained passion—her eyes fixed on her dainty foot, which twisted in her dainty shoe.

"Well, tell the truth," she abruptly said, "you are in love with your wife?"

He shrugged his shoulders impatiently.

"Unworthy of you, I repeat," he said. "What then, were these delicate attentions to her?"

"You ordered me to marry her, but not to kill her, I suppose?"

She made a strange movement of her eyebrows, which he did not see, for neither of them looked at the other. After a pause she said almost wildly:

"She has her son! She has her mother! I have no one but you. Hear me, Leroy; do not make me jealous, for when I am so, ideas torment me which terrify even myself. Wait an instant. Since we are on this subject, if you love her, tell me so. You know me—you know I am not fond of petty artifices. Well, I fear so much the sufferings and humiliations of which I have a presentiment, I am so much afraid of myself that I here offer you and give you your liberty. I prefer this horrible grief, but which at least is open and noble. It is no snare that I set for you, believe me. Look at me. I seldom weep." The dark blue of her eyes were bathed in tears. "Yes," she continued vehemently, "I am sincere, and I beg of you, if it is so, profit by this moment, for if you let it escape you will never find it again."

Leroy Melville was little prepared for this decided proposal. The idea of his breaking off his relations with her had never once entered his mind. The secret intimacy seemed to him very reconcilable with the sentiments his wife could inspire him with.

It was at the same time the greatest wickedness and the perpetual danger of his life, but it was also the excitement, the pride and the magnificent voluptuousness of it.

He shuddered.

The idea of losing the love which had cost him so dear exasperated him. He cast a burning glance on this beautiful face, refined and exalted as that of a warring arch-angel.

"My life is yours," he said. "How could you have dreamed of breaking ties like ours? How could you have alarmed yourself, or even thought of my feelings toward another? I do what honor and humanity command me—nothing more. As for you—I love you—understand that."

"Is it true?" she asked joyously, "It is true. I believe you."

She took his hand and gazed at him a moment without speaking—her eyes dimmed, her bosom palpitating, then suddenly rising she said:

"My friend, you know I have guests," and hurriedly kissing him, she left the boudoir, a satisfied smile playing about his lips.

This scene, however, left the most disagreeable impression on the mind of Leroy.

He thought of it impatiently the next morning while trying a new horse in Central Park—when suddenly he found himself face to face with Senatora Raymond's former secretary Forbes. He had never seen this personage since the evening he had shown that fatal letter to Edith.

The park was almost deserted at this hour. Forbes could not avoid, as he had probably done more than once, encountering him.

Seeing himself recognized, he saluted Leroy and stopped, with an uneasy smile on his lips.

His worn black coat and doubtful linen showed a poverty unacknowledged but profound. Leroy did not notice these details, or his natural generosity would have been awakened and have curbed the sudden indignation which took possession of him.

He reigned in his horse sharply.

"Ah, it is you, Mr. Forbes?" he said. "You have left Boston, then?" What are you doing now?"

"I am looking for a situation, Mr. Melville," said Forbes, humbly, who knew the editor too well not to read in the curl of his moustache the prognostic of a storm.

"And why," said Leroy, "do you not return to your trade of locksmith? You are skillful at it. The most complicated locks had no secrets for you."

"I do not understand your meaning," mutterede Forbes.

"A nice fellow you are!" and throwing out these words with an accent of withering scorn, Leroy struck him a sharp blow across the shoulder with his riding whip, and then calmly passed on at a walk.

George Forbes was truly in search of a place, that is, had he consented to accept one for his talents; but he was, as will be remembered, one of those whose vanity was greater than his merits, and one, too, who loved employment better than work.

He had at this eventful period fallen into the very depths of want and distress which, if aggravated, would prompt him on to evil, and even to crime.

After his encounter with Leroy in the park, fairly mad with rage, he immediately turned his steps towards Miss Selima's house, and an hour later she had the pleasure of knowing all he knew of the liaison between the distinguished editor and the Senator's wife, and we must remember that he knew everything.

These revelations, though not unexpected, filled the woman's soul with joy. She at once resolved that her kinsman, the Senator, should know all.

In her consummate baseness and eager desire for greater wealth, she gave not one single thought to the agony her course would inflict on the warm-hearted old man. She cared not for him or his feelings. She cared only for his property, and to be revenged on Beatrice and Leroy. They should be made to suffer, and the Senator's wealth should become hers.

It was true she had been badly recompensed of the anonymous letter by which she and the ex-secretary had previously attempted to open the Governor's eyes; for from that moment the Senator, Beatrice and Leroy himself, without an open rupture, let her feel their marks of contempt, which ulcerated her heart.

She never would again expose herself to a similar slight of this kind; but she must assuredly, in the cause of good morals, and the hope of gain, at once confront the blind with the culpable, and this time with such proofs as would make the blow irresistible.

By the mere thought, Miss Selima had persuaded herself that the new turn events were taking might become more favorable to the expectations which had become the fixed idea of her life.

Beatrice destroyed, Leroy wholly put aside, the Senator would be quite alone in the world; and it was natural to suppose he would turn to her for consolation and companionship. Indeed, he must, if only in recognition of her farsighted affection and wounded heart.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Miss Selima Skinner had no scruple in engaging George Forbes in the good and meritorious work she meditated.

She secured him by some immediate advantages and by large promises for the future. She told him, too, that the Senator would recompense him amply.

But, without her knowing it, the worthy Mr. Forbes had certain reasons of his own for joining her; heart and soul. He smarted still from the cut of Leroy's whip on his shoulder, and for that alone he would have killed him with his own hand had he dared, and then there was another reason, the very thought of which brought the looks of a demon into his face. So he scarcely required the additional stimulus of gain to aid his protectress and her vengeance by acting as her instrument.

The night after the compact entered into by Miss Selima Skinner and George Forbes, Leroy, at about the hour of twelve, penetrated into the garden by way of the private alley.

At the moment when he turned the key in the gate he thought he heard a slight sound behind him. He turned, cast a rapid glance over the dark space that surrounded him, and, thinking himself mistaken, entered.

An instant later the shadow of a man appeared close by the stone stoop of a neighboring house. This shadow remained for some time immovable, with the face turned toward Beatrice's window, which could readily be seen from where he stood, and then plunged again into the darkness.

A few nights later Leroy was at the Union Club, of which he was a member, playing whist with the Senator, who, with his wife, were almost on the eve of starting for Washington. He remarked that his old friend was not playing with his usual interest, and saw also imprinted on his features a painful preoccupation.

"Are you suffering, Senator?" he asked, after they had finished their game.

"No, no," responded the Senator. "I am only annoyed—a tiresome matter with regard to an appointment in the sub-treasury here. The President and I do not agree."

He took a few steps toward the opposite side of the room, then returned to Leroy and conducted him aside.

"My friend," he said, "I deceived you just now; I have something on my mind—something very serious. Alas! I am very unhappy!"

"What is the matter?" asked Leroy, whose heart sank like lead.

"I shall tell you that probably to-morrow. Come, in any case, to see me to-morrow morning, won't you? You know it's our intention to start for Washington almost immediately."

"Yes, I will come."

"Thanks. Now I shall go, for I am really not well."

He squeezed the young man's hand more affectionately than usual.

"God night, my dear young friend," he said, and turned around abruptly to hide the tears which suddenly filled his eyes.

Leroy felt for some moments a lively disquietude, but the friendly and tender words at parting, of the Senator, reassured him that it did not relate to him. Still he continued astonished and even affected by the sad emotions of the old man.

Was it not strange? If there was one man in all the world whom he loved, or to whom he would have devoted himself, it was this one whom he had mortally wounded!

He had, however, good reason to be uneasy, and was wrong in reassuring himself; for the Senator, in the course of that evening had been informed of the treachery of his wife—at least he had been prepared for it. Only he was still ignorant of the name of her accomplice.

Those who informed him were afraid of encountering the blind and obstinate faith of the Senator, had they named Leroy.

It was probable, also, after what had already occurred, that had they again pronounced that name, the grand old man would have repulsed the suspicion as a monstrous impossibility, regretting even the thought.

Leroy remained until some time after midnight at the club, and then started up Fifth Avenue.

He was introduced into the Raymond mansion with the customary precautions; and this time we shall follow him there.

In traversing the garden, he raised his eyes to the window of the Senator's own private room, and saw a dim light burning behind the curtains.

Beatrice awaited him at the door of a lower room, which opened on a passage at an elevation of a few feet. He kissed her fervently, and in a few words told her of her husband's sadness.

She replied that she had been very uneasy about his health for some days. This explanation seemed natural to Leroy, and he followed her through the dark and silent room.

She held in her hand a small lamp, the feeble light of which threw on her delicate features a strange pallor.

When they passed up the long winding staircase, the rustling of her dress was the only sound which betrayed her movement.

She stopped from time to time, all shivering, as if to better taste the dramatic solemnity which surrounded her, turned her shapely blond head a little to look at Leroy, then cast on him her inspiring smile, placed her hand on her heart as if to say, "I am fearful," and continued to proceed.

They at length reached her boudoir, where a dim lamp faintly illuminated the sombre magnificence, the sculptured wainscotings, and the heavy draperies.

The door stood open, and yet both seemed reluctant to enter.

Leroy looked suddenly into his companion's face.

It was white as marble, and her lips trembled convulsively.

A terrible fear entered his heart.

At that moment he would have given much to have been anywhere in the wide world rather than where he was.

"Come," she presently whispered, and the two guilty ones entered the boudoir, Beatrice herself closing the door.

"It is too late to turn back now," muttered the young man, as he groped his way still further into the room.

(To be Continued.)

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

NOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE OTTAWA HOUSE.

ST. LAWRENCE ACCIDENTS.

Mr. Bergeron was told by Mr. Brodeur that 122 accidents had happened on the St. Lawrence below Montreal since 1890. Of these 36 had been in the pilotage division of Montreal, and 43 in that of Quebec.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Mr. Kemp learned from Sir Frederick Borden that 224 Canadians had been killed in the war in South Africa, in addition to Major Howard, and 20 others, who at the time of their deaths had ceased to belong to Canadian corps but were still in service in South Africa. The attention of the Government had not been called to the fact that certain seriously disabled soldiers had received no recognition from the Imperial Government.

BEAUTY OF NIAGARA FALLS.

Mr. Cockshutt was informed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that 14 memorials had been received from Canadian organizations or citizens and 467 from Americans in favor of the preservation of the beauty of Niagara Falls.

SUPPRESSING RIOTS.

Col. Hughes was told by Sir Frederick Borden that the cost to the country of the riots at Sydney, C.B., a year ago had been $7,809, of which only $2,500 had been paid by the municipality up to date, and the Department of Justice had been instructed on April 27, 1905, to take legal proceedings against the municipality. There were three municipalities similarly in arrears for the service of troops to suppress riots.

PROVINCIAL REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Hughes (King's) moved a resolution that an address be presented to the King, praying for the submission to the Imperial Parliament of an amendment to the British North America Act, preventing any province of the Dominion from ever having fewer representatives in Parliament than it was given when it entered Confederation.

MILITARY BANDS.

Col. Hughes was informed by Sir Frederick Borden that the Government regulations forbade any military band in uniform to take part in a demonstration or procession for party or political purposes.

FOOD SUPPLIES.

Mr. Macdonell was told by Mr. Emerson that the food supplies for the survey parties on the Ontario section of the Transcontinental Railway were not purchased by the Government, but by the Transcontinental Railway Commission, through a purchasing agent who obtained them at most favorable wholesale rate prices. No complaints had been received regarding the supplies. The purchasing agent examined the supplies and tested them before shipment and they were also examined by the commission's agents at the points of destination.

LORD'S DAY BILL.

Mr. Foster asked Mr. Fitzpatrick to explain the intention of the clause referring to the continuance of trainloads of cattle to their point of destination on a Sunday. What was meant by the "destination"? If it meant the next place where the train could be naturally held up, it would be very objectionable, but if it meant the ocean point, no objection could be found.

Mr. Fitzpatrick said the intention was that the point of destination should be the destination of the goods or cattle, not the destination of the train. Confusion might result from this clause, and it would be the duty of the Government to make the point absolutely clear.

Another difficulty might arise regarding the arrival of perishable fruit at its point of destination on a Sunday. Fruit could not be left on the siding all day long. He would invite the attention of all the members of the House to these points. They should have a reasonable measure, such a measure as would have behind it the force of public opinion, and not a measure which the judges and other people might consider it their business to endeavor to evade.

INDEMNITY TO MEMBERS.

Among the bills introduced and read a first time was one to amend the Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons, by Mr. Fitzpatrick. This is to remedy an omission in the Act of last session regarding indemnity to members. It provides that in case a member who is in Ottawa becomes sick and is unable to attend the House he may be entitled to his indemnity.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, April 10. — Flour—Exporters are paying $3.05 for 90 per cent. Ontario patents, buyers' bags. Manitoba, $4.30 to $4.50 for first patents and $3.90 to $4 for seconds.

Bran — $19 was bid, Toronto, bags included.

Wheat — Ontario — 77c bid, C. P. R. points for red and for No. 2 white outside, 77½c asked, 77c bid for mixed.

Wheat — Manitoba — 82c asked, 81c bid for No. 1 northern, Point Edward, May shipment; No. 2 northern, 80½c bid same terms.

Barley — Feed, 47c bid North Bay.

Oats — 35½c asked outside for No. 2 white.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter — The market continues steady.

Creamery	25c to 26c
do solids	23c to 24c
Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice,	18c to 19c
do large rolls	17c to 18c
do medium	16c to 17c

Cheese — 14c for large and 14½c for twins.

Eggs — New laid are quoted at 16c and storage at 13c.

Poultry — Choice dry plucked turkeys are up to 16c to 18c, fat chickens 1c higher at 12c to 13c, thin 7c to 8c; fat hens, 8c to 9c, thin 6c to 7c, ducks 12c to 13c.

Potatoes — Ontario selling at 65c to 75c per bag on track here, and 75c to 85c out of store; eastern, 70c to 80c on track and 10c more out of store.

Baled Hay — $8 to $8.50 for No. 1 timothy, and $6 for No. 2 in car lots here.

Baled Straw — $5.50 to $6 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, April 10. — Grain — Good demand by cable for Manitoba spring wheat.

Oats — No. 2, 39½c; No. 3, 38½c; No. 4, 37½c.

Peas — 76c f. o. b. per bushel.

Barley — Manitoba, No. 3, 49c to 49½c; No. 4, 48c to 48½c; Ontario, 46c f.o.b. 73 per cent. points.

Corn — American mixed, 51½c; No. 2 yellow, 52c, ex-track.

Flour — Manitoba spring wheat patents, $4.50 to $4.60; strong bakers', $4 to $4.10; winter wheat patents, $4.25 to $4.50; straight rollers, $4 to $4.10; do., in bags, $1.75 to $1.85; extras, $1.65 to $1.75.

Millfeed — Manitoba bran, in bags, $19 to $20; shorts, $20 to $21 per ton; Ontario bran, in bulk, $18.50 to $19.50; shorts, $20, milled mouille, $21 to $24; straight grain mouille, $25 to $27 per ton.

Rolled Oats — Per bag, $1.80 to $1.90 in car lots, $2 to $2.05 in small lots.

Cornmeal — $1.30 to $1.40 per bag.

Hay — No. 1, $8 to $8.50; No. 2, $7 to $7.50; clover, mixed, $6 to $6.50, and pure clover, $6.

Cheese — New-made fodder cheese sold at 12c to 12½c in country. Local quotations unchanged at 13c to 13½c.

Butter — New milk butter is selling well at 22½c to 23c; old creamery, good quality, is bringing 21c to 21½c; inferior grades, 19c to 20½c.

Eggs — Fresh receipts were quoted at 15½c to 17c.

Potatoes — Per bag of 80 pounds, 60c to 65c.

Honey — White clover, in comb, 13c to 14c per pound section; extract, 8c to 9c; buckwheat, 6c to 6½c.

Provisions — Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $21.50; light short cut, $20; American short cut, $20; American cut clear fat back, $20; compound lard 7c to 7½c; Canadian pure lard, 11½c to 11¾c; kettle rendered, 12½c to 12¾c; hams, 13c to 14½c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 16c; Windsor bacon, 15c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $10.25 to $10.50; country dressed, $8.75 to $9.25; alive, $7.75 to $7.85 for selects.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Buffalo, April 10. — Flour — Quiet and steady. Wheat — Spring unsettled; No. 1 Northern, 85c, carloads. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 51½c; No. 2 corn, 50¾c. Oats —Dull; No. 2 white, 35¾c; No. 2 mixed, 34c. Barley and rye—No offerings.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET.

New York, April 10.—Wheat — Spot market firm; No. 2 red, 83c bid in elevator, No. 2 red, 90c nominal, f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, 89c f.o.b. afloat.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, April 10.—Prices continued steady for butchers', but owing to an alleged weakness in the English market an easier tone was noticeable in exporters'. Best exporters' were worth $4.80 to $5.15; medium, $4.50 to $4.75 per cwt. Quotations for butchers' cattle were as follows:—Choice, $4.90 to $5.50; good loads, $4.50 to $4.85; medium, $4.15 to $4.45; good cows, $3.50 to $4.25; medium cows, $3 to $3.50; common cows, $2.50 to $3.25 per cwt. A straight load of butchers' were sold by Wilson, Maybee and Hall for $5.50 per cwt. Short-keeps were quoted at $4.30 to $4.70; medium weight feeders, $3.90 to $4.25; stockers, $3.50 to $3.85; stock calves, $3 to $3.60 per cwt. Calves were easy at $3 to $6. Export ewes, $5.25 to $5.75; culls and bucks, $4.50 to $5; grained lambs, $7.25 to $7.75 per cwt; Spring lambs, $6 to $7 each.

Hogs were steady and unchanged. Quotations were:—Selects, $7.25; fats and lights, $7 per cwt.

SOME STRENUOUS STRIKERS.

Sacked and Burned Factories and Employers' Houses.

A despatch from Abbeville, France says: The striking locksmiths of Fressenville on Wednesday sacked the residence of employers and foremen, set fire to the furniture, prevented the firemen from extinguishing the flames, and smashed the machinery and the factory windows. Reinforcements have been ordered to Fessenville.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE AT TORONTO IS DOING.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Smith, of Peel, moved the second reading of his amendment to the Franchise Act, which provides that unmarried women and widows, who are entitled to vote in municipal elections, shall have votes for the Legislative Assembly, subject to the same conditions which govern male voters. He hoped that the House would give the measure a liberal and gallant support.

SALES OF CHATTELS.

Mr. Lucas' bill to amend the Act respecting conditional sales of chattels was warmly supported by the members representing farming communities, but the Attorney-General could not give it his sanction, as in its present shape it would legalize violations of certain contracts. The main feature of the bill is that lien notes, time receipts, contracts for conditional sale of chattels or other contracts should be null and void when they contained provisos, conditions or stipulations that actions or suits in connection with them should be tried in any particular place.

Mr. Hoyle suggested that the courts should be authorized to fix the place of trial and this suggestion will be discussed when the measure comes before the Legal Committee.

MEMBERS TOO DILATORY.

Mr. Pratt was not prepared to move the second reading of his bill to regulate proprietary and patent medicines, and the Premier took advantage of the fact to read the members a brief lecture for their dilatoriness. There were some bills, he said, which had been on the order paper for five weeks, though there was not the shadow of an excuse for the delay. The Government, he declared was doing all it could to expedite business and he thought the members should lend all the assistance they could.

ENQUIRY OF MINISTRY.

Mr. Gamey — Is the Government aware that Mr. Joseph Phillips, the president of the Toronto Life, is a prisoner on the charge of misusing funds? That the two other directors of the company have discredited themselves by their evidence at his trial? Also the clerks have shown an absent-mindedness and forgetfulness quite incompatible with competent work? Has the Government thought of appointing some reliable, competent person to take charge of the company's affairs?

ESTIMATES PASSED.

Consideration of the estimates was resumed, a large number of votes being passed, including a total of $412,395 for public buildings, $95,260 for public works, $212,410 for colonization roads, $427,525 charges on Crown lands, $160,172 for miscellaneous.

ENGINEERS' BILL.

The Stationary Engineers' Act was reported by the special committee. The bill provides that every engineer operating any steam plant of 50 horse power or over, must pass an examination to be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, who fixes the fees, entitling him to a certificate. This, however, is not to apply to steam heating plants in schools and public buildings, where the pressure rarely exceeds ten horse power. The association must make a return to the Government annually showing the number of members, applicants, those passed and plucked, together with the reasons for the latter. Every engineer of two years standing, who can show a certificate of good character, is to be admitted to the Association of Engineers. In case of illness of the engineer, employers must allow 20 days before taking on another permanently, using a substitute in the meantime. This also applies to the case of an engineer leaving his employer. Appeals from the Board of Engineers are to be made to the Minister of Agriculture. The penalty for violations of the provisions of the act was reduced on the advice of Hon. Adam Beck, making the minimum $10 and the maximum $20.

RAILWAY BILL.

At one point in the discussion of the Railway Bill Premier Whitney made an important declaration of policy. The operation of electric railways on Sunday was under consideration, and one or two members had expressed themselves as adverse to giving extended powers in this direction., when Mr. Whitney made the following declaration in the question: "It is impossible to foreshadow what the situation may be in five years from to-day. In case the future should prove that electrical systems will be doing the same amount of work and extending over the same distances as the steam railways do now, the people of the province will have to decide whether they will allow those railways the same privileges on Sundays as the steam railways have to-day. Until that time comes the Government proposes that the present law shall remain as it is. It may be changed next year or the year after, whenever common sense may decide. That will be left to be decided by the force of public opinion. There is no immediate hurry or necessity for a change."

At another stage of the discussion the Premier stated that while electric railways deserved every reasonable encouragement, he would not take the responsibility—and he was certain no one else in the Legislature would—of giving Councils, which were elected one January and might be turned out the next, the power of granting perpetual franchises. In his opinion, the time had not come when the public would justify the Legislature saying that any railway should have the right forever of going on a highway.

TO STOP LATE REGISTRATION.

Premier Whitney introduced a bill to repeal this law. He does not propose to put anything in its place, but simply to wipe out a measure which, he says, has proved itself a perfect nuisance. The law as it now stands applies only to cities and county towns, and the Premier pointed out, was not in force in many places considerably larger than some of the county towns. The only apparent advantage of the system, he said, was that it permitted electors who were not on the roll to have their names inserted immediately before an election and after the lists had closed. The advantage of this, however, was more than doubtful, while the cost was very great, considering the meagreness of the results. In future the municipal rolls will be taken as the sole basis of the voters' lists.

CHEAP SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Government, Hon. Dr. Pyne said in reply to a question by Mr. Dunlop, had the question of modern, cheaper and uniform school text-books under consideration, and hoped to make a statement on the question before the close of the session.

MR. JOSEPH PHILLIPS.

Hon. Mr. Foy, in reply to a question by Mr. Gamey, said that the Government was aware that Mr. Joseph Phillips, president of the Toronto Life, was a prisoner on a charge of misusing funds. A. to whether they knew whether two other directors of the company had discredited themselves by their evidence at the trial, that clerks had shown an absent-mindedness incompatible with good work, and whether the Government thought of appointing a competent and reliable person to take charge of the company's affairs, Mr. Foy stated that the Government was enquiring into these matters.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT ROUTED

Elections Held in the Stronghold of the Bureaucracy.

GOVERNMENT BEATEN.

The London Times' correspondent at St. Petersburg cabled on Wednesday as follows:—

Nothing is left to complete the rout of the Government parties in the great stronghold of bureaucracy, where three-fifths of the voters are in the employment of the Government, and the election was fixed for their pay day. The official organ published lists of those put forward by moderates and reactionaries, and carefully ignored the Constitutional Democratic candidates. Every effort was made to discourage and disorganize the opposition by threats or imprisonment. The right of meeting remained a dead letter till within a few days of the election, yet, in spite of all these adverse conditions, the Government has been hopelessly beaten, and the Constitutional Democrats have carried every electoral seat, even in wards where official and commercial elements predominated, and where every nerve had been strained to secure votes.

Persistent rumors of projected Jewish massacres at Easter are traceable to reactionary sources. It is more than doubtful if the local authorities would again dare permit atrocities, after the official publication of Ministerial circulars warning them to take precautions, and especially after the opposition victories at the elections, the Constitutional Democrats being committed to demanding punishment of the guilty officials as soon as the Douma meets.

RUSSIA WANTS $200,000,000

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Russia has opened preliminary negotiations in Paris for a large foreign loan of at least $200,000,000, and desires more if possible. The syndicate with which she is negotiating is composed of German, Dutch and British capitalists, but so far as ascertainable no Americans are connected with it.

TROOPS KILL PEASANTS

A despatch from Berlin says: Russian troops had a battle with peasants in the province of Kersan, killing 28 and wounding 100 of them. A Gatling gun was used.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHINA.

A despatch from Pekin says: The Russo-Chinese negotiations appear to have reached a deadlock. At any rate, they are dragging along slowly. M. Pokotiloff, the Russian Minister to China, and Tong, the Chinese commissioner appointed to negotiate an agreement with Russia regarding Northern Manchuria, have conferred only two or three times during the past month. Russia has the upper hand because she holds nearly all the privileges she contends for, while demanding that China officially grant them. The Chinese, on the contrary, were never so determined to withstand all foreign encroachments. Both parties are trying to keep the negotiations as secret as was the case with the Chinese-Japanese treaty. One bone of contention is believed to be the mining and other concessions which the Tartar generals in Manchuria gave to Russian corporations, and which Russia wants the Chinese Government to ratify. The Chinese, however, insist that their Government never sanctioned these concessions, and that therefore they are invalid.

TOBACCO USERS WILL PAY.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The extra financial burden caused by the war with Japan will be borne in part by tobacco consumers. A project to increase the internal revenue tax on an average of 30 per cent. has been approved for submission to the approaching National Parliament. The increase falls heavily on the choicer grades of tobacco, but even the cheap "mahorka" smoked by the peasants will be raised over eleven points.

THIEVES LOOTED MONASTERY.

A despatch from Rostoff, Province of Yaroslav, says: A gang of thieves looted the Troitze Warnitzki monastery during the night of April 3 and got away with $23,000 and a quantity of valuable articles.

LATEST IN STRIKES.

A despatch from Moscow says: The political prisoners with whom the local jails are crowded, have declared a "hunger strike" (refusing to partake of food) to compel the authorities either to bring them to immediate trial or order their release. Many of the prisoners have been three months in jail without being confronted with the charges against them.

COATS OF MAIL FOR POLICE.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The Chief of Police of St. Petersburg, after various tests, is equipping the police and gendarmes with coats of mail, to be worn under their uniforms.

PRISON FOR FALSE REPORTS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says. The rigorous press regulations announced on Thursday have been supplemented by a sweeping repressive measure, making it a prison offence to spread false reports about Government officials or troops which tend to produce public excitement. The penalty is multiplied if such reports result in actual rioting.

A MONSTER'S CRIME.

Horrible Death of a Five-year-old Girl at Montreal.

A Montreal despatch says: In the finding of the body of Ida May Ahern, a child of five years, lying naked and lifeless in a thicket at Cote St. Paul on Thursday morning, there came to light so piteous and so fiendish a crime that the whole island of Montreal is shocked. The horror of it is intensified by the thought that a being of such vicious tendencies could have passed through the community almost unnoticed until he had left the unmistakable marks of his unutterable brutality. Not only had the little girl been lured away from her homeward course after school and subjected to a horrible shame, but blue finger prints in the tender flesh show that the monster had not stopped at any ordinary violence. All the clothing, save shoes and stockings, was stripped away and thrown into the basement of a church within a few hundred yards of the secluded spot where the outrage took place. A young woman saw the man climbing over the fence leading from the wood with the clothes in his arms, and several others saw him with the child, and are able to furnish a valuable description of his appearance.

Ida has been missing since Tuesday afternoon, having failed to return from school, and when her clothing was found in the church, the distracted mother identified it. That fact in a measure prepared the parent for the terrible reality she was soon to face. From the blackness of this revolting crime a single ray of mitigation appears, and that is the evidence that the murderer was intoxicated at the time, and therefore not fully cognizant of the terrible deed he was committing.

Detectives from both the Provincial and city staffs have been detailed to work on the case. A number of private citizens are taking part in the search. It is believed that the murderer can scarcely escape, so well do all the descriptions agree.

FIGHT REBELLIOUS ZULUS.

The Natal Field Force Was Forced to Retreat.

A despatch from Greytown, Natal, says: The colonial field force, which was concentrating at Impanza, twelve miles northwest of Greytown, for operations against the insurgent Chief Bambaata, the deposed Regent of the Greytown district, has been compelled to abandon its laager after heavy fighting and retire to Greytown.

A portion of the force sent to rescue the women and children isolated at Keates Drift succeeded in so doing, but while returning was attacked by rebellious natives. A running fight was kept up for six miles, the Zulus continuing the pursuit until within a mile of Greytown. Three of the Colonial Police were killed and several were wounded. The remainder are safe at Greytown. The police report that the rebels are in strong numbers and flushed with victory and the officials fear further excesses. A strong force of artillery, infantry and mounted men moved out of Greytown on Thursday to operate against the rebels.

A laager has been formed here and every preparation has been made to defend Greytown in case of attack.

The bulk of the reinforcements sent from Pietermaritzburg and Durban have arrived, and will join Manselle's column.

TOWER FELL IN RUINS.

Accident on the New Government Block at Ottawa.

A despatch from Ottawa says: At ten minutes to twelve on Thursday morning the new tower, which the Government has been building in the north-east angle of the western departmental block, known as the "Laurier tower," collapsed. No lives were lost, four or five workmen employed on it stepping off on to the roof of the main structure just in time. The loss probably will be $25,000.

Just before noon the building began to crack. Two men were on the roof and stepped off on to the roof of the main building. Two or three others were in the vacant upper room of the tower, and they took alarm and got away. Then a crack showed on the outside, a piece the size of a man's body felt to the ground, the perpendicular crack grew larger, and then, with a loud crash, the walls fell outward, burying the derrick at the foot of a mass of stone, brick, rubble and ironwork.

Chatham will have an isolation hospital.