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The Weekly Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MAY 18th, 1900

THE FAMINE IN PAPER

Some Relief Discussed in the House of Commons.

THE DUTIES MAY BE SUSPENDED

Question of the Abrogation of Newspaper Postage—During Debate on Cold Storage. Sir Charles Tupper

Ottawa, May 9. — When the business of the House began yesterday, Sir Charles Tupper drew the attention of the Government to the scarcity of paper consequent upon the Hull-Ottawa and the Grand Mere fires, and the necessary resultant pressure brought upon the newspaper publishers.

Mr. W. F. Maclean said he had just come from a meeting of publishers, who unanimously passed a resolution requesting the Government to suspend the duty on news print, because the recent fires had so crippled the paper industry that Canadian mills were hard pressed to supply the Canadian demand.

Sir Wilfrid declared the Government had received communications from all over Canada, to the effect that such a condition had been caused by these conflagrations, that it was expedient to consider some measures for temporary relief. Should the custom duty on paper be remitted? Should the postal duties be suspended? The Government was considering the matter, but at present had reached no conclusion.

Mr. Fisher said that since 1897, when Canada came so much to the front in the jubilee year, and since Canada passed the preferential tariff, Canadian produce was so popular in Great Britain that articles from other countries were sold as Canadian.

The resolution was reported and introduced a bill in accordance with it. The House adjourned at midnight.

Ottawa, May 9. — In the Senate yesterday afternoon the bill to incorporate the Holiness Movement Church in Canada was read a third time.

Mr. Dandurand moved the second reading of his act respecting usury. He said last year the Senate passed a bill limiting the rate of interest on loans to the rate of 20 per cent. He remembered that some Senators were frightened at the high rate, but he explained that to restrict money lenders to 20 per cent. was doing a great deal, as they were running riot at four to five hundred per cent.

After Dr. Montague had pointed out that R. L. Richardson's statement regarding the West, if true, should be looked into by the Government, Mr. Filding had said that the Government could not act on the unsupported statement of a member of the House. Mr. Maclean read a telegram from the Laurentide Paper Company, stating that they would be doing business next week.

Sir Richard Cartwright was given permission to bring in a bill bounded on no union, and are therefore dependent upon charity. The manufacturers insist upon closing down their works rather than give in to the demands for increased wages.

Arrest was to be reduced 64 quarts, because the Canadian shippers were selling too big a barrel to the English consumer. Sir Wilfrid turned the bill a meritorious one.

Mr. Fisher moved the House into committee on the following resolution: "That it is expedient to authorize the Governor-in-Council to enter into contract with H. & A. Allan and Robert Reford & Co., of Montreal, to charter steamships from Montreal to the United Kingdom during the season of 1900-1901, on such terms and conditions as the Governor-in-Council deems expedient, the sum to be paid for such cold storage not to exceed \$28,750 in the year."

Mr. Fisher, in explaining the motion said that this year there would be placed on the trans-Atlantic cold storage service ten new steamers. In all there would be employed 27 or 28 steamers; of these, 23 would be given new contracts, while the rest, namely, of the firms of the Manchester Ship Company and the Furness Company, would run under the old contracts.

The discussion then became general. Sir Charles Tupper declared the Government's cold storage policy had caused the farmer to pay 50 per cent. more than he should for the service. He particularly declared that Mr. Fisher had shown capacity for nothing except a patent process for fattening chickens.

After recess, in reply to a question by Mr. Taylor, Mr. Fisher stated that when the ex-Minister of Agriculture fitted up the steamships with the ice cold-storage system of mechanical cold-storage was well understood, and the better that competed with the Canadian article in the British market was conveyed there in steamships fitted with that system.

Mr. Montague in reply said that when the cold-storage was first instituted by the former Government it was carried out in accordance with the advice of Prof. Robertson. He argued the necessity of bringing Canadian produce prominently before the people of Great Britain, for which purpose the late Government asked a vote for the purpose of establishing depots in which our produce would be labelled and sold as Canadian.

Mr. A. T. Wood, speaking from the Opposition, said that he was Canadian. Mr. Featherston said the great trouble had been that although the dealers in Great Britain knew what they were handling, the consumer did not know what he was getting.

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Sir Henri Joly moved a second reading of his bill to regulate the size of the apple barrels. The bill was discussed for an hour, and then eventually withheld to be talked over in a week's time.

DEFENCE OF THE LAND

British Premier Speaks of the Importance of the Question.

IRISH HOME RULE QUESTION.

No Hope, Says Lord Salisbury, of the Practical Independence of Ireland—Important Affairs Looming Up—The Part of the Wise People Is to Be Prepared for Them.

London, May 10. — The annual grand habitation of the Primrose League was held in Albert Hall yesterday afternoon. Lord Salisbury, who presided, commented on the remarkable change which had taken place in the latter half of the century in the views of the people regarding the Empire.

The death of Gordon had been avenged. Perhaps it was too soon to say the great humiliation of Maluba had been effaced, or that the great wrong had been righted, but that was on the road to accomplish that end. Under the brilliant guidance of Lord Roberts, 200,000 soldiers, a larger army than had ever before been sent across the same expanse of sea, were now engaged in reducing the territories which ought never to have been released, and to restoring to South Africa the only chance it had of peace, development and tranquillity.

The Premier referred to the difficult and intricate Irish problem, and said: "Mr. Gladstone, in an evil moment for the name of the country and for his party, attached himself to the idea of the separation of England and Ireland. There has been a long struggle, but no one can say that Home Rule presents any elements of sanguine anticipation for the future. It might be said that Mr. Gladstone's aspirations would be fulfilled, but I do not believe that the causes which have once been well beaten have reappeared to any purpose in English history."

"Apart, however, from the fate of former struggles, I am still assured that there is no hope of the present-day Ireland practical independence. We have learned something from the South African war—how a disloyal Government, in spite of the most powerful combatant, and thus secure a terrible advantage. We now know better than we did ten years ago what a risk it would be to give a disloyal Government the power of accumulating forces against this country."

"Mr. Gladstone shattered his own English politics. But when they are imagined that the enactment is likely to be permanent."

"Heretofore external affairs will occupy a considerable large place among the problems we have to solve. Not necessarily because in themselves they are more important; but, if we look around, we can see the elements of a cause of menace and peril slowly accumulating, and they may accumulate to such a point as to require our earnest and most active efforts to repel them."

"I am nervous at using language of such a kind, lest it should be thought I am indicating that something is known to the Foreign Office, by pointing out this possible danger. But I wish most emphatically to say I have no doubt of that kind. The state of affairs as I know it and so far as the Government is concerned, is peaceful. It is impossible to speak too highly of the careful, calm neutrality which has been observed by all the Governments of the world."

The Premier's remarks were greeted with loud cheers. Rebellions May Be Reckoned With. Continuing, Lord Salisbury said: "A certain section of our subjects, not I hope, a very large, were very noisy when at the present moment a great prejudice against this country. It does not, however, follow that we have no precautions to take. Governments may come and go, and feelings may be raised against England, which I am unable to explain, may be mere caprice to satisfy the exigencies of journalists to-day, or it may indicate a deep-seated feeling, which, later, we may have to reckon with."

"There can be no security nor confidence in the feelings or sympathy of other nations, except through the efficacy of their own defence and the strength of their own right arm. Everywhere the power of defence is increasing, and who knows but that these things may be united in one great wave to dash upon our shores?"

The Premier then urged the necessity of precaution in time, remarking that the material for military aggression was yearly increasing in power and efficiency among every one of the great nations, adding: "In every case in history the great maritime power has been paralyzed—killed—not by disasters suffered in its provinces, but by a blow directed at the heart. The British navy, of course, ought to be sufficient. But, are we wise in placing our eggs in one basket?"

"As to land defence, so far as I can see, any thing in the nature of conscription is not a remedy the country is prepared to accept. They would not induce the people to voluntarily put themselves in a position to defend their homes and country. The Primrose League can do much to foster the creation of rifle clubs. It is the duty of every able-bodied Englishman to make himself competent to meet an invading enemy, who would make the chances of an assailant so bad that no assailant would appear."

The statement was also greeted with loud applause.

After a resolution urging British subjects to prepare in times of peace so as to be ready to play their part in time of Imperial emergency, had been carried by acclamation, the meeting adjourned.

Violent Charged With Manslaughter. Ailsa Craig, Ont., May 10. — Victor B. Hall, describing himself as Vitalist of Philadelphia, was brought up before Police Magistrate Smith on charges of practicing medicine without a license, and for manslaughter in causing the death of Mrs. William Charlton of East Williams, who was suffering from typhoid fever. He was remanded to the County Jail for five days for further evidence.

Naples, May 10. — The activity of Vesuvius is becoming more formidable and the Observatory officials are extremely agitated. A thick column of smoke is arising from the crater, and the earth shocks are vast.

Melbourne, May 10. — The British ship Sierra Nevada, Capt. Scott, from Liverpool, Jan. 16, for this port, was totally wrecked outside the Heads. Five of her crew were saved, but it is believed that 22 others, including the captain, perished.

A QUEEN CITY PARRICIDE. Peter McIntyre of Toronto Shot Through the Heart by His 13-Year Old Boy—Charged With Murder. Toronto, May 11. — Mr. Peter McIntyre, freight agent of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, was shot down by his 13-year-old son, Arthur, in his office on the wharf at the foot of Yonge street yesterday morning. The deed was committed at exactly 10:25, and was witnessed by one excepting the young lad, Mr. McIntyre went to his office yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, and was accompanied by his son, Arthur, who went to change a \$10 bill, and when he returned he entered his father's office and closed the door behind him. Arthur had the revolver in the room a few minutes when Daniel McGuig, customs officer; Edward Colligan of the Hamilton Steamboat Company, and Edward Niven and Clarence E. Watson, two clerks, who were in the building, heard a pistol shot.

Thinking that the shot was fired outside the building they all ran out onto the wharf, but immediately returned. As Mr. McIntyre was about to enter Mr. McIntyre's office, the deceased opened the door himself and fell to the floor across the doorway between the two rooms. The son was standing beside his father, and in a hysterical manner exclaimed that he had killed him. The revolver was found lying on the floor, where it had been dropped by the frightened boy.

Dr. Edmund E. King, who was summoned, was soon on the scene, but his services were of no avail. He said that death had resulted instantaneously. The police were communicated with, and Detective Forrest and Verney, Sergeant Hales and P. C. William Patterson hurried to the office. The officers Arthur said that he had taken the revolver from his father's trunk in the morning and brought it to the office with him. He said he had intended to use the weapon at him. He did not mean to shoot, he says, but it exploded accidentally.

Mr. McIntyre was taken to No. 1 police station, where a charge of murder was preferred against him. He was arraigned before Magistrate Kingsford and remanded for a week. The coroner's inquest will be held on Monday, where a charge of murder was preferred against him. He was arraigned before Magistrate Kingsford and remanded for a week.

CORBETT GETS HIS QUIETUS. Left Jolt to Jaw Retained the Championship for Jeffries, Though Generally Outpunched Throughout the Contest. New York, May 12. — The battle last night at the Seaside Club, Coney Island, for the heavyweight championship of the world resulted in a victory for Jim Jeffries, the elder, over Jim Corbett in the eighth round. Corbett made a surprisingly good showing, and about the middle of the scheduled route threatened to win the battle, though he figured a 3 to 1 shot in the betting. Jeffries, however, held more than held his own, and stood an excellent chance of winning the fight had it gone the limit. He had not been badly punished, and had managed to get back to his feet. The winning punch was a short left jolt to the jaw. Corbett dropped like a weight, and was clear out. Jeffries showed ability to take a punching, go any distance and knock hard. He was clearly outboxed, and at times made to look like a novice. The crowd numbered 10,000.

Ostawa, May 14. — Col. Tyrwhitt, M.P., lay at death's door last night in St. Luke's Hospital, suffering from a severe attack of heart trouble, consequent upon a period of continued ill-health. Mrs. Tyrwhitt is a constant attendant at his bedside. The doctors of the hospital declared that the Colonel was somewhat easier last night, but has not been able to get on his feet since. The chances of his recovery are slight. It is thought it is only a matter of a few days.

Port Colborne Smelter. Port Colborne, Ont., May 14. — A public meeting of the ratepayers of the Township of Humberstone was held in the town hall on Saturday afternoon to consider the granting of a bonus of \$10,000 to the blast furnace. Mr. H. S. Carscullen of Hamilton addressed the meeting. At the close of the meeting a vote was taken in favor of granting the bonus. The bylaw will be submitted in a month.

Buffalo, N.Y., May 14. — With a hole in her bow, stove in while crushing through a field of ice, the schooner Thomas Howland, coal laden, from Buffalo to Bay City, Mich., began filling about four miles out of port on Saturday afternoon and sank within fifteen minutes in 40 feet of water.

THE WEST-ELGIN CASE

Orders Written by Andrew Grant and Signed by Mr. Macnish.

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTIES.

Who Asked for Them—Both Gentlemen Swear That They Did It in a Hurry and Knew Not Who Took It Away—Total Denial of Knowledge of Any Wrong-doing.

St. Thomas, May 12. — Mystery deep and unaccountable still surrounds the issuance of the orders by which Bole, Montgomery, Johnson and Stratford became deputy returning officers at the West Elgin election in 1898. This very point has been the place of the men whom it was intended should act. For four days the commissioners have been endeavoring to discover who was in communication with these mysterious persons, but without success, except in the case of the confessed balcony-slipper, Pritchett, whose evidence on this very point has been contradicted. Yesterday Mr. Andrew Grant of St. Thomas admitted writing the orders, afterwards said that he and Mr. Macnish signed them two days before the election in a bundle of other documents which he did not read. And there the matter rests. The other evidence of Mr. Macnish and of Mr. Grant was a total denial of any knowledge whatever of any wrongdoing. It is altogether probable that the commission will finish its work to-day, and possibly hold a sitting later in Toronto for the purpose of examining some of the party organizers. Mr. W. T. Preston arrived here from Ottawa yesterday to meet his accusers face to face. Having failed to elicit a response from Mr. Whitely, he wrote to Judge Barron, chairman of the commission, directing his attention to the fact that he had been charged by the press, and also by public men in Parliament, also by conspiring with the returning officer and his deputies to secure the fraudulent election of Mr. Macnish, and expressing a desire to appear before the commission. Mr. Preston will, therefore, appear this morning.

A MILLION IN SIGHT. The Ottawa Relief Fund is Confidently Expected to Reach This Mark—Claim Sheets Coming In. Ottawa, May 12. — With the amount in the bank, the large grants made by the various Governments and municipal corporations reported from England, which have not yet reached the city, the relief fund is now about \$1,000,000.

The official statement yesterday was: Relief fund in Bank of Ottawa \$424,974 18 Dominion Government 100,000 00 City of Ottawa 25,000 00 Ontario Government 100,000 00 City of Toronto 20,000 00 City of Montreal 10,000 00 New Zealand 10,000 00 Province of Quebec 20,000 00 Cape Town 10,000 00 Journal Fund 21,718 98 Citizen fund 21,718 98 Total \$884,961 81

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SPENCE BROS., Kirkfield.

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