

A Yankee Skipper Lays His Case Before Uncle Sam.

HEADS MANDS SATISFACTION.

A Washington despatch says: Capt White of the United States fishery vessel Rapid Transit, of Gloucester, Mass., part of whose cargo was recently thrown overboard by the Newfoundland authorities under the new Bait Act, has made his official statement to the Secretary of State. The following are some of the vital parts of it: I was adjudged to pay \$1 per ton for the measurement of my vessel and to take one barrel of bait only per ton. My vessel measured 80 tons. I was also to sign a bond that 80 barrels would be landed in the United States, and that the remainder of the catch should be given to them. In default of this I was to pay a fine of \$600 and to have the whole cargo confiscated, and in default of the fine I was to go to prison for three months. He said, "Which option will you take?" "I said, "I will do neither one thing nor the other." I demanded time to consult counsel and to communicate with my partner and the other owner in the vessel. He said, "I will give you thirty minutes to decide." He said to the commander, "See that my orders are executed."

THE BOSTON HARBOR ACT. As soon as I did so he ordered me to leave over my cargo. I said, "I will do nothing, I will not throw my property overboard."

In an instant Commander McGraw, of the Florida, said, "We will do it then." I said, "If you do this, you will do it entirely on your own responsibility." He said, "We will do it on our own responsibility," or something to that effect. He ordered two boat loads of men to go to work and to leave over my cargo, and finally I got in a boat with him. He came alongside of my vessel, ordered his men into the hold, and they scuttled out the herring with their large coils above. It took them from 9 o'clock in the morning until half past 10 in the evening, steady work, to do this. He wished me to go down and see whether there were eighty barrels left. I told him that I did not care whether there were fifty barrels left or not, as they were then no good to me. Finally I went down and said that there seemed to be eighty barrels there, but that they were all worthless to me. The fish were all tramped upon and out put by the boots and the slabs of the hold.

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He said, "It is too bad. I am sorry. I have only done my duty and can do no more."

Within an hour's time he had left. The next day it was blowing a gale of wind, and the wind increased so that without ballast the vessel would go ashore. The next day the wind had moderated somewhat. We left about 1 p.m. We made a harbor about four miles distant in order to procure ballast. This was the 18th or 19th. We left the harbor about 10 o'clock. We were in the Fort Mifflin I cleared my vessel with the 80 barrels on board for a home port in the United States. We left St. Jacques and arrived at St. Pierre that same evening. We went to St. Pierre because that was the port where the United States vessel was to be received. The next morning I entered a protest with the United States consul there and left soon after for home. The judge convicted me under the Bait Act of 1889, but he imposed the penalty of the new Act of 1890. I had loaded my vessel with this herring before this new Bait Act took effect. I had bought the herring on the 6th, and loaded it on the 7th. The Act was passed April 2nd, 1890, took effect on the 8th, consequently my herring was bought and loaded, and on the 6th before the Act was in effect. And I never heard of anything about this until April 13th, when the steamer came in. I asked throughout all these proceedings for counsel and for time, and both were refused me.

THAT POOR HOUSE FIRE.

The Loss of Life Much Greater Than First Supposed.

A Utica, N. Y., despatch says: The number of bodies found in the ruins of the poorhouse in Preston, Chenango county, already number thirteen. The impression is growing that the loss of life far exceeds the first estimate. It is believed that many aged men and women, some of whom had not left their beds for months, and others who from weakness of mind were incapable of finding their way out of the building in the midst of the confusion and excitement which prevailed. It is believed that a number of these perished, and this belief is strengthened by the discovery of a body this morning at some distance from the department occupied by the imbeciles. There are several feet of ashes and debris in the cellar, and the probabilities are that when they are removed a number of bodies will be found. Many of the old people had no relatives, and they are only brought to mind by the recollection of the keeper and their companions. So it is impossible yet to say how many are missing. The building burned very rapidly, as it pitched and tarred, and with great force. The fire was intensely hot, and the beliefs exist that some of the bodies were so completely burned that no trace of them can be found.

On Monday the coroner's jury will begin the taking of testimony, and it is not expected that the full number of those missing will be known till then, as the officials are very reticent. The insane papers will be brought to Utica to-morrow, and preparations are being made in the State hospital to receive them.

Something Like a Bridge Span.

A Needles, Cal., despatch of yesterday says: The connection of the Arizona and California wings of the great cantilever bridge will be finished to-day. The bridge is said to have the longest unsupported span of any cantilever bridge in the world—360 feet—and the total length of the bridge is 960 feet. Nearly 40,000,000 pounds of iron and steel were used in the construction. Three men were killed and twenty-five injured during the work. By the 10th inst. trains will be running regularly on the bridge.

The United States pension payments for April were \$9,200,000 more than for the same month of 1889. The recent bills will increase the United States pension tax to between 140 and 150 million a year. The cultivator of "a voice ever soft, gentle and low" gets \$60 for a course of twenty lessons. Voice building is to be reckoned among the remunerative callings.



HE WRUNG HER NECK.

The Revolting Deed of a French Teamster.

HE WILL BE GUILLOTINED. A Paris cable says: A meek, inoffensive-looking man, of middle age, at the Paris Assizes to-day, was tried and condemned to death for a double crime almost unparalleled in atrocious savagery. This monster is Jean Vodable, a Paris carrier. Vodable used to live with a assassin named Malfeist, who after three years' experience wearied of her lover's brutal usage and showed him the door. Breathing threats of vengeance Vodable went away and remained absent about a month. On the morning of November 30th Mrs. Malfeist found Vodable in the apartment. He urged her to resume her former relations, emphasizing his entreaties by showing a rope with which he said he would hang himself in case of refusal. Mme. Malfeist compromised matters by agreeing to spend the day with Vodable. She had a daughter, Alexandrine, 12 years old, whom she supposed to be at school as usual. When midday came Alexandrine did not return at luncheon time. Her mother grew anxious, but Vodable quieted her by saying that he had given Alexandrine three coins to get her meal at school. The afternoon was passed by Vodable and Mme. Malfeist in quarrelling bottles of wine. As twilight gathered and Alexandrine still did not return, her father anxiously revived. Accompanied by Vodable she went to the school where she learned that Alexandrine had not attended. Thence she went to the police station, and an inquiry was set on foot, but nothing could be learned of the missing child. Finally, tired and discomfited, Mme. Malfeist went home, still in company with Vodable, who passed the night at her house. Vodable took his leave early in the morning, and Mme. Malfeist set about tidying the room. While thus engaged she noticed a bit of red cloth sticking out from under the bed. The woman staggered back in terrible fear, then she stooped and pulled the cloth towards her. It was her child's dress. Alexandrine was found a last. A shriek rang through the house, and when she opened the door she found the room empty. She found the hapless mother lying insensible upon the corpse of the child. A medical examination showed that a brutal assault had been committed upon the girl. Suspicion was at once directed to Vodable who, after keeping the police at bay for a couple of days, fled to his country, confessing that he was guilty of the crime of murder.

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THE RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

List of the Lucky Companies to Receive Government Aid—The N. & B. Left Out in the Cold.

An Ottawa despatch says: Sir John Macdonald gave notice last night of the following resolutions granting or renewing railway subsidies: Vaudreuil & Ottawa Railway, additional, \$96,000; Waterloo Ontario Junction Railway, \$35,200; for a railway from Woodstock, Ont., to Chatham, \$256,000; St. Catharines & Niagara Railway, \$44,800; Morrisburg & Ottawa Railway, \$186,400; Erie & Huron Railway, \$70,400; Brockville & Westport Railway, \$83,000; Manotauhin & North Shore Railway, \$96,000; Port Arthur, Duluth & Western, \$16,000; Lake Erie & Detroit River Road, \$16,000; Lindsay, Ontario & Hochberg Railway, \$51,200; Kingston & Ottawa Railway, \$115,200; Ottawa and Parry Sound Road, \$96,000; Bay of Quinte & Lake Nipissing Railway, \$96,000; Cobourg & Pacific Railway, \$96,000; St. Stephen, N.B., and Milltown Railway, \$11,200; and the Ontario & Central Valley Railway (re-voite), \$19,200; Fredericton to Westfield station, 30 miles, \$6,000, and New Brunswick Central Railway, for four miles, \$14,400; railway from Shelburne, N.S., to Annapolis, via Liverpool, \$296,000; Intercolonial Railway, 50 miles, from Hakesbury to Broadview, \$50,000 (\$1,000 per mile); International Railway Company (additional), \$3,840; Montreal & Sorel Railway, \$40,000; Pontiac & Pacific Railway, \$24,000; Montreal & Lake St. Lawrence Railway, \$10,200; Great Eastern Railway, \$9,600; St. John, P. Q., \$37,600; Drummond County, P. Q., \$76,800; Joliette, P. Q., & St. Felix Railway, \$48,000; Lake Temiscamingue Railway, \$64,000; Mont St. Omer, Ontario & Kingston Railway, \$67,200; Mackinac, P. Q., & Nipissing Railway, \$48,000; Jacques Cartier Union Railway, \$48,000; Valleyfield, P. Q., & Huntingdon Railway, \$36,000; Quebec Central Railway, \$288,000; Lake St. John, P. Q., Railway, \$68,400; for a railway from Summerside, P. E. I., to Richmond, \$9,600; Stewiacke Valley Railway (renewal), \$80,000; railway from Fredericton, N. B., towards Prince William, \$70,400; St. John Valley Railway, from Prince William towards Woodstock, \$70,000; St. John Valley (B. C.) Railway, \$150,000; St. John Valley & Riviere du Loup, \$70,400.

A FARIAN CRIME.

A Murderous Assault with the Object of Securing Money.

A Paris cable of Sunday says: Marie Gagnon, the demi-mondaine, better known under the name of Marielle, whose assassination was attempted on Friday, had not recovered consciousness up to a late hour last evening. Mr. Gordon and his principal inspector, Mr. Jansen, were busily engaged yesterday hunting for clues, but they were unrewarded. They are of opinion that the murder was committed by an *amant d'occasion*. The *conscience* of the house, No. 11 Rue de Provence, where Marielle resided, did not see her visitor enter. The criminal appears to have been working for some time after entering Marielle's apartment, that is about half-past 1, when the woman changed her outer dress for her *peignoir*. He struck her two heavy blows with a spiked knuckle-duster or some similar weapon on the head, and, leaning in the blood that gushed from the wound, Marielle fell with a groan which was heard by a woman living on the floor above. For about an hour silence reigned. Then this woman again heard Marielle moaning. She knocked on the door, and it is supposed that the murderer then struck his victim a third blow which crushed in her right temple. The assassin remained in the apartment until daybreak and searched for the fruits of his crime. As Marielle's jewellery was not great in value, he did not appropriate it, contenting himself with a large cash sum, a very dangerous booty. He was heard moving about the room at 5 a.m. by the occupant of the apartment next Marielle's. Marielle was only 23 years of age, very pretty, with naturally golden hair. She was well known among Parisian *debutantes*, and was an inmate of the Bergere, Montague's, Rue de la Fayette, and other resorts frequented by her class. Her apartment is very coquettishly furnished. She had only occupied the Rue de Provence apartment for the last few months, and previously lived in Rue de Chteau d'Eau. She had the reputation of being of an economical character, having in a snug little sum put by for a rainy day. News from Lariboisiere Hospital at a late hour to-night is that Marie Gagnon continues in a deepening coma, and her recovery has thus far defied all that medical science can suggest. Although powerless to utter a word the poor girl seems to comprehend all that goes on around her. When drunk she is offered her, she turns on one side for greater convenience, and afterwards wipes her lips. Her right eye is horribly inflamed, but her left remains uninjured. Portions of her brain are exposed in three gaping wounds. The doctors hope, even if they cannot save her life, at least to restore consciousness so far as to allow her to tell what she alone knows of the terrible drama in which she has played such a fearful part.

Bloody Fight Between Italians.

Pasquale Marrescola, aged 32, Francisco Micheli, 44, and another, all Italian, drank and played cards together until midnight Saturday night in an Italian resort in James street, New York. Marrescola and Micheli then sought for home, but got into a quarrel. A few minutes later Marrescola, with blood streaming from a terrible gash across his face, ran up to a policeman and soon fell from weakness. The policeman a short distance away found Micheli lying on the sidewalk senseless and bleeding from five wounds in the chest and abdomen. Both men were taken to a hospital. Micheli had been wounded with a siletto and Marrescola with a razor. Marrescola had cuts on his arm and shoulder as well as on his face. Micheli died yesterday afternoon without making a statement. No one saw the affray, and Marrescola's conviction as a murderer is extremely doubtful.

THE LONGUE POINTE HOLOCAUST.

The Loss of Life Estimated at From 100 to 150.

A Montreal despatch says: The excitement attending the great fire at the Longue Pointe Asylum having subsided to a considerable extent, the authorities have been enabled to take a calmer view of the situation. The chief object of the authorities is now to provide suitable accommodations for the unfortunate inmates who have been rendered homeless, if such an expression may be used, by the fire. This is by no means an easy task, and the services of the Sisters are being taxed to their fullest capacity. The inmates continue to have temporary shelter at the various institutions under the control of the Providence Society. At the Asylum there are 100 inmates, of whom 100 are lodged, while 100 have found shelter at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, which is also controlled by the order. In addition to these, 300 are lodged in the asylum barns, 142 at the St. Broit Asylum at Longue Pointe, 52 in the *deuxieme* section of the Longue Pointe school house, 17 in Senator Thibaud's summer residence at Longue Pointe. At the St. Isidore Convent, Longue Pointe, the private patients and the infirm to the number 150 have found a shelter. In addition to these there are a few of the more harmless patients lodged in private houses. The sisters are still busy in preparing lists of the patients now under their charge. Their task is a very difficult one, as, in addition to the large number lodged in the various institutions mentioned, many of the private houses in the village of Longue Pointe and surrounding country have taken in one or two of the more harmless unfortunates. When the lists are completed a comparison with the list of the original inmates will show exactly who are missing. The original list believed to be safe in the vault, which is buried beneath the ruins, and which will be removed as soon as possible. So far as can be estimated 1,182 patients are so accounted for up to the time of writing. The total number of inmates at Government charge on the first of May, according to advices from Quebec, was 1,297. This would leave over one hundred inmates unaccounted for.

THE FRISKY CYCLONE.

Creates a Commotion in Ohio, Kansas and Missouri.

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION IN ITS WAKE. A special from Akron, O., says: At 5.30 this evening, in the midst of a most terrific cloud burst, this city was struck by the worst tornado, beyond comparison, which has ever been known hereabouts, excepting, perhaps, the Sharon cyclone of just a month ago. The storm struck the southern part of the city and tore through the fifth, fourth and second wards, doing damage which cannot be estimated at their writing, but fully 100 buildings are completely demolished. The house of Dominick Greider, at Cross and Washington streets, was unroofed, and Mrs. Greider was slightly injured. John Heller's house, a few doors north, was almost demolished, as were Joseph Bigger's and Louis Shaffer's houses. Passing along Brown, Kline and Wheeler streets a dozen or more houses were more or less damaged, some being moved bodily from their foundations and others completely unroofed. Thomas Gilligan's house on King street was smashed. Tony Menetti's house on Grant street was turned topsy-turvy and practically ruined. The wind struck Robert Herman's house. The family of nine had just sat down to supper when the storm struck. The wind struck the house and hurled the dining-room like a flying top, landing it fifty feet away. All the occupants were more or less bruised. Mr. Herman was pinned down in the debris, and only the energy of despair when he was utterly disabled, kept him from allowing him to extricate himself. Recovering, he found his little girl burning by the overturned stove, and before the flames could be extinguished she was frightfully burned about the back and limbs.

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A London cable says: Thursday's proceedings in the House of Commons were highly interesting and important. For the moment they had changed the whole face of politics. The Government, having introduced a clause into its budget appropriating the revenue from new taxation to the formation of a fund for the extinction of licenses to public houses, it follows that in some measure they have pledged their very existence to the success of the enterprise upon which they have embarked. These clauses in the budget could not now be withdrawn without a heavy blow being inflicted upon the Ministry, and consequently the debate on the bill which is to affirm the principle of compensation must carry with it an issue not originally contemplated. Should there be any chance of a majority against the bill the budget would have to be reconstructed. The proposal to add duty on spirits would not be introduced if the Government were to fall through, and the superannuation fund for the police would have to be provided in some other way. Considering the agitation which exists in the country on the compensation question it can scarcely be doubted that the budget would not involve the budget in this issue. As matters stand the Unionist party generally will have to support compensation, for the defeat of the Government would necessarily occasion serious results. This would not have been the case if the Government had been able to introduce a more moderate and less objectionable measure. The Budget Bill proves to be fertile in surprises. On the clause imposing increased duty on spirits, Mr. Storey began to discuss the chief objects to which the money was to be devoted. He had not proceeded very far before the chairman ruled that the purpose of the tax could not then be debated. This produced vigorous cheers from the Gladstonians. It was specially seen that the chairman's decision had landed the Committee and Government in a very awkward predicament; for if a totally new principle of taxation was to be introduced without the House of Commons assenting to that principle, a great departure from all sound rules and precedent would be established.

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