

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

What the Legislators of the Country are Doing at Ottawa.

### YUKON LIQUOR PERMITS.

Lieut.-Col. Prior, Victoria, drew the government's attention to the matter of the issue of Yukon liquor permits, by Mr. Ogilvie. Since he has been in charge several permits have been issued, some being disallowed by the government here. The result had been great hardship to those who had already purchased the liquor. In one case, H. C. MacCaulay, who was in Dawson and obtained a permit from Mr. Ogilvie, came down to the east and purchased two carloads of beer and two hundred cases of beer, which were paid for. He was naturally anxious to know whether this permit would be disallowed. Col. Prior also asked whether the government was aware of the existence of a brewery in Yukon.

The Minister of Inland Revenue stated that he knew of no brewery in Yukon. A brewery outfit which is being taken into Atlin will be seized at once.

### MAILS TO YUKON.

Mr. Hector, McDougall, Cape Breton, called attention to a package of papers addressed by him to Dawson which had been returned through the dead letter office.

The Postmaster-General replied that during the winter only letters had been carried, owing to the difficulty of the service. During the season of navigation, however, the service will be weekly and all classes of mail matter will be taken in.

### PETROLEUM INSPECTION.

Sir Henri Joly de Lothier introduced a bill to amend the act respecting the inspection of petroleum. The main feature of the new bill is to provide for the inspection of petroleum at the refineries, and so to do away with the necessity for barrelling, which is found most inconvenient, more especially in the North-West. Petroleum can now be stored in tanks as long as it is needed. Naphtha will also have to be kept in red barrels.

### PACKING OF APPLES.

Mr. John McMillan, South Huron, drew attention to certain statements attributed to the Minister of Agriculture and Prof. Robertson, to the effect that Canadian farmers were ruining the reputation of Canadian apples in Britain by improper packing. Mr. McMillan felt that the charge was an unjust one so far as the farmers are concerned, for the reason that the packing is not done by them at all. Mr. Clancy took a similar view of the case.

The Minister of Agriculture felt that the matter was one which should be drawn to the public attention. The evil is one which should not be glossed over as grave injury has been done to the country thereby. So far as the statement that either he or Prof. Robertson had reflected upon the farmers of Canada, the charge was wholly without foundation.

### TO AMEND THE BANKING ACT.

The Minister of Finance obtained for his bill to enable Canadian banks to issue notes in the currency of other British colonies, the sanction of the House in committee.

### BOUNDARY OF ALASKA.

Lieut.-Col. Prior, Victoria, quoted the Washington despatch appearing in papers which alleged that Canada had preferred a demand that in the terms of arbitration on the Alaskan boundary, whatever the result, Canada shall be entitled to Pyramid Harbor and a strip of territory along the Lynn canal, and that, further, the receipt of this demand on our part has practically broken off an agreement which was already under way.

The Prime Minister was at a loss to account for the series of articles appearing in the American press, whose purpose seems to be to create the impression that Canada has assumed an attitude of unreasonableness in the negotiations. It had been suggested that the Washington authorities must be interested in their publication, but it was his duty to say that they are free from blame, and cannot possibly sanction the expression of such opinions since they know otherwise. The position of the negotiations to-day is exactly what it was when they were adjourned last winter. The government's proposition was the same to-day as it was then, and so far as this government was concerned there would be no change.

### GRAIN STANDARDS.

Mr. N. F. Davin, proposed a resolution directing attention to the unsatisfactory state of the grain standards, and the evils resulting from the mixing of wheat at Fort William, and other terminal elevators, which tended to seriously injure the name of our grain in the foreign markets. The matter was one calling for immediate action, and Mr. Davin was pleased to observe the measure introduced by the government, which would, he understood, remedy the evil complained of.

The Minister of Inland Revenue suggested that if Mr. Davin would examine the government bill he would find that an earnest effort is being made to remedy the evils complained of. The bill provides that in future no certificate shall be given for mixed wheat.

### D. C. R. AND I. C. R. CONNECTIONS.

The Minister of Railways gives notice of a resolution to confirm a ninety-nine years' lease from March last of that portion of the Grand Trunk line from Ste. Rosalie to Montreal for the

use of the Intercolonial Railway on payment of an annual rental of \$140,000. This piece of line will form the connecting link between the Drummond County road and the new I. C. R. terminus in Montreal.

### OGILVIE'S REPORT.

Commissioner Wm. Ogilvie's report on his enquiry into affairs in the Yukon was submitted to the House of Commons. The investigation is not yet completed, as the commissioner states that he has yet to hear evidence on the charges preferred against two officials, Messrs. Norwood and Wade.

The first meeting was held on February 6th, and it was decided to issue notices to all and sundry to formulate, in writing, by March 15th, such charges as they might have to prefer. The miners committee submitted a series of charges. E. C. Allen, of the Klondike Nugget, also preferred certain charges, and these were investigated. The parties making the charges were given access to the records in the Gold Commissioner's office.

Mr. Ogilvie did not sustain the charge preferred by Dr. Bourke against Gold Commissioner Fawcett respecting the title of a company to certain claims on Bonanza Creek. A constable named Villeneuve was found guilty of having accepted bribes in admitting people to the Gold Commissioner's office.

Some of the evidence also showed that the clerks in the office had received pay from outsiders for attending to work done before and after office hours. In reference to the charge against Mr. Fawcett of having improperly closed Dominion Creek, the evidence, Mr. Ogilvie says, shows that Mr. Fawcett was not responsible for the closing of the creek in the manner charged against him. Mr. Fawcett closed the creek in November, 1897, owing to the numerous complications that arose through different applicants having staked over each other, there having been several points of beginning for the staking of claims on the creek. Before work could proceed on the creek, Mr. Fawcett determined it was necessary that in all these cases an investigation should be held, and the title to the claims ascertained in that way. As he was very busy in the office, and as there were numerous cases to be investigated, Mr. Fawcett determined to close the creek until such time as he could take the matter up. Major Walsh approved of this course, and Mr. Ogilvie says the creek stands still closed from Upper Discovery to 120 miles below Lower, comprising about 150 miles.

Mr. Ogilvie says there was not any evidence to show that Mr. Fawcett had benefited by the closing of the creek. Mr. Fawcett, the commissioner states, did an act improperly in granting a prospect permit to Mrs. Emma Koch, but the evidence showed that as she did not speak good English, the Gold Commissioner had misunderstood her. There was nothing to show that Mr. Fawcett or any of his friends in any way benefited by the permit, Mrs. Koch being an utter stranger to him.

The editor of the Klondike Nugget, in his charge, alleged that Mr. Fawcett, through undue friendship for Mr. Alex. McDonald, the Bonanza King, secured the payment of \$2,000, which it was alleged was due McDonald on a certain claim, and that he did so improperly. The transaction in connection with this case occurred after August 25th. No wrong-doing, according to Mr. Ogilvie, has been made manifest in this case.

### STEEL AND IRON BOUNTIES.

The Government proposes to gradually reduce the bounties on steel ingots, puddled iron bars, and pig iron made in Canada. These bounties to-day are practically \$3 per ton. From April 23, 1902, to June 30th, 1903, the bounties are to be 90 per cent. of \$3; for the following year, 75 per cent.; from July 1st, 1904, to June 30th 1905, 55 per cent.; for the year following the bounties are to be 35, and from July 1st, 1906, to June 30th, 1907, 20 per cent. On the latter date these bounties will cease altogether. If any steel ingots are made from puddled iron bars manufactured in Canada, no bounty is to be paid on the ingots.

### INDIANS DROWNED.

Redskins Were on the Way to a Potlatch When Two Boats Collided. A despatch from Laggan, Alberta, says:—Between 25 and 30 Indians, including men, women, and children, were drowned in the Lake of Clouds, near the Canadian Pacific railway, while crossing to the reservation to attend a potlatch. They were traveling in two long boats rudely manufactured of caribou skins. The craft collided, and both vessels were rendered useless, and the entire party was lost.

A third vessel, bearing skins of deer, bear, caribou, mountain sheep and goats, and manned by four Indians, reached the spot as the last survivor slipped from the capsized boat and disappeared in the waters of the lake.

Dense clouds were resting over the surface of the lake, and were responsible for the accident.

### ASK FOR PROVINCIAL ENQUIRY.

Alleged Mismanagement of Montreal Civic Affairs. A despatch from Montreal, says:—A deputation of prominent citizens waited upon Premier Marchand and his colleagues in the Quebec Government on Wednesday morning and presented him with a petition signed by over 5,000 citizens, asking for the appointment of a Royal Commission "to enquire into all matters touching the good government of the city of Montreal."

The deputation urged that it was of the highest importance in the interest of good civic government, in view of the numerous charges lately made against the municipal administration, that this commission be appointed with full powers to act.

The Government promised consideration.

## MURDER AND SUICIDE.

### ATROCIOUS CRIME OF A TORONTO JUNCTION WOMAN.

Was Insane From Illness—Murdered the Infant With an Axe—Then Ended Her Own Life by Drowning.

A despatch from Newmarket, says:—A horrible and sad case of murder took place at Pine Orchard, near Newmarket, between 9 and 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, in a well-to-do and highly-respected family.

Nobody was present when the cruel act was performed, but the circumstances show plainly the chain of events.

Mrs. Samuel Jewett, wife of a well-known school teacher at Toronto Junction, and formerly at Bogartown, came home a few months ago, on the advice of her physician, to try the benefit of a change, being in poor health ever since the birth of her baby about six months ago. She had also brought two other children with her, and all were made as comfortable as possible at her home, being a daughter of the late James Starr.

Mrs. Starr, her mother, is very poorly, being confined to her bed and under the doctor's care.

Thursday morning, when Mrs. Jewett commenced washing the baby by the kitchen stove her sister went down cellar to work some butter. On finishing she came upstairs, and found the wash basin and other things where they were used, and some of the baby's clothes, but Mrs. Jewett was missing. After going to see if her mother required anything she came back to the kitchen to see what her sister was doing.

### THE CHILD WAS MURDERED.

On going into the woodshed a horrible sight met her gaze. There the darling little babe, partly dressed, was lying with its brains knocked out. It had been struck an awful blow on the side of the head with the back of an old axe, that was used in the woodshed to chop light wood. The axe was left near by and was stained with blood. Miss Starr at once alarmed everybody on the farm, sent for neighbours and Coroner Scott, of Newmarket.

Shortly after, the family physician arrived on his usual visit, but Mrs. Jewett could not be found.

The murder was clearly a case of temporary insanity, and had been deliberately planned. Insanity runs to some extent in the family.

Mrs. Jewett had sent the two older children to the barn to hunt eggs, telling them that she would soon be out there with them.

The child was a little cross and fretful, but otherwise a healthy and promising baby; still its mother had remarked to her sister that it would be better if the child was dead.

### THE MOTHER'S BODY FOUND.

The neighbors were soon aroused and a party was formed to search for the mother. They found an apron on the fence near the woods, but failed to find the perpetrator of the awful deed. Diligent search was kept up, and about one o'clock they found the lifeless form of Mrs. Jewett under a bridge that spans the creek a short distance from the house. The theory is that she must have been watching the searching party, as they had looked under the bridge a short time before, and that when she saw a chance she came out of the woods, took refuge under the bridge, and drowned herself in about eight inches of water. Dr. Webb, who is attending old Mrs. Starr, came to pay a professional visit about 10 o'clock and helped to dress the murdered child. Coroner Scott was summoned and immediately communicated with County Crown Attorney Dewart, who ordered an inquest to be held.

### CRUISER SENT FOR DREYFUS.

#### Military Rank and Title Restored to Him.

A despatch from Paris, says:—The Cabinet Council on Sunday morning decided that the French second-class cruiser, Sfad, now at Ford de France, Martinique, should proceed immediately and bring Dreyfus from the Isle of Devils to France. The cruiser is expected to arrive at Brest about June 26, when Dreyfus will be handed over to the military authorities, and lodged in the military prison at Hennes. His conviction having been annulled by the United Chambers of the Court of Cassation, his military rank and title are restored to him.

He will occupy an officer's cabin on board the Sfad, and will be allowed on deck from one to four o'clock every afternoon.

The decree of the court was communicated to Madame Dreyfus at the house of M. Hadamard, her father. She immediately sent the following despatch to her husband:—"The Court of Cassation proclaims revision, with a new trial by court-martial. Our hearts and thoughts are with you. Let us share your immense happiness. Tenderest kisses from all."

The Figaro says that throughout the day congratulatory telegrams have been flowing in upon Madame Dreyfus, M. Mathieu Dreyfus and Maitre Menard, their counsel.

Lieut.-Col. Picquart, on being informed of the court's decision, said:—"There is nothing better to be hoped for."

## DEATH OVERTAKES MINERS

### TERRIBLE HARDSHIPS ON THE EDMONTON TRAIL.

One Entire Party Lost—A Company of About a Dozen Prospectors Perish on the Hay Mountains.

A despatch from Victoria, B.C., says:—On the steamer Danube, which arrived early on Saturday morning, were 29 men who had been stalled all winter on the Edmonton trail. They told awful stories of hardships, disaster, and death in the northern wilderness from drowning, scurvy, and starvation.

J. M. Smith and J. W. Irving, two of the just returned miners, say many men have found death on the Edmonton trail. Many are lying beneath the waters of Great Slave lake, for several boats which started down that windswept inland sea were swamped and the occupants drowned.

A party of ten or twelve men have doubtless perished in the snow-covered mountains in the vicinity of the Upper Liard post. A large party of prospectors started out in December from a point twenty miles above Ford Liard and two hundred west of the McKenzie river. Their destination was the Upper Liard post.

### NINETY DAYS ON THE TRAIL.

They were ninety days on the trail, owing to the fact that they were encumbered by heavy loads of baggage, and the travelling was exceedingly heavy. Finally they reached a point on the Coles river, three miles from Lower Liard post, and about one hundred miles from their original destination.

It was on the divide of Hay mountains were the tragedy, which involved about a dozen lives, is supposed to have taken place. A second party, consisting of the number indicated, had started out in the wake of the first, the hope that they would be able to find their way by the trail beaten by those ahead. They were too poor to engage Indian guides.

When Hay Mountain pass was reached the thickly fallen snow had almost obliterated the track, and, knowing the straits in which they must be, the first company despatched one of their expert guides back to its relief. After a vain effort to find the men the Indian was obliged to own defeat, and toiled back through the snow, in which he sank to his hips, to rejoin the main party. This he reached with difficulty, and not the slightest news has since been heard of the men of the second party.

### PERISHED IN THE SNOW.

That they perished in the snow is almost a certainty. They were lightly provisioned, had no snowshoes, and up to May 15 no tidings from them had been received. Names of only five of the party could be learned. They are Lorne Hutton and "Jack" Payne, said to be from Vancouver, and C. Dunn, Taylor, and Leighton.

News is brought by Budd Cole, of Minnesota, of the finding of the skeleton of McNeely, of Sault Ste. Marie. Beside the skeleton was a diary. The last entry, made in January, 1898, read: "My hands and feet are frozen, and I do not think I can stand the suffering much longer. I am helpless, and my chum, Graham, with whom I have had words, talks of leaving me."

The cause of his death was apparent. His chum had probably fulfilled his threat and abandoned him. Unable to get the necessary wood to keep up a fire the poor wretch had slowly frozen to death.

The body of a German, W. Zengler, was found in a cabin on the trail, and a skeleton was found under a tree with a paper fastened above, reading:—"Here the trail ends."

Several miners are stalled at Mud river, Dease lake, and McDane creek. They are suffering from scurvy. Several are frostbitten and likely to lose limbs, and all are in need of food. Starvation is feared unless relief has reached them before this.

### A FATAL MONTH.

#### More Illustrious Persons Die in April Than Any Other Month.

Statistics which have been compiled seem to show that there is no month in the year which is more fatal to illustrious personages than April. Here for example, is a partial list of those who have died during that month:—Abelard died April 21, 1142; Marino Faliero, Doge of Venice, April 17, 1355; Raphael, April 8, 1520; Bayard, April 30, 1524; Diane de Poitiers, April 22, 1566; Tasso, April 25, 1595; Shakespeare, April 23, 1616; Murillo, April 3, 1682; Mme. de Sevigne, April 18, 1690; Racine, April 21, 1699; Mme. de Maintenon, April 15, 1719; Buffon, April 16, 1788; Franklin, April 18, 1750, and Rivarol, April 13, 1804.

This is rather an imposing array of names, but the question is, Would it not be possible to obtain an equally imposing array of names of illustrious personages who died during another month of the year? Persons who have given some attention to the subject claim that there is no month of the year which is more fatal to human beings than another, and the statistics published above are not likely to convince them that they are in error.

Mr. W. W. Turner, a retired merchant, has given \$100,000 to establish a Home for Incurables in St. John, N.B.

## MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Prices of Grain, Cattle, Cheese, &c in the Leading Ports.

Toronto June 6.—For a Tuesday

there was a fair business done here, though we had nothing like the activity of last Tuesday, and prices for cattle were a little weaker.

The receipts were 60 loads, including 1,400 hogs, 250 sheep, yearlings, and spring lambs, 50 milkers, and 30 calves.

Export cattle is in fair demand, as space has to be filled on the boats. Prices range from \$4.40 to \$4.90, with ten cents more for selections. The trading to-day was fair.

In butcher cattle we had a steady enquiry for good stuff, and prices, while nominally unchanged, were not so firm as at the beginning of the week. For choice butcher cattle the range is from \$4.25 to \$4.50, and \$4.60 as an outside price; medium from \$3.70 to \$4; and common around \$3.50, per cwt.

Stockers continue weak, and sold to-day at from \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt.

Feeders are quoted at from \$4.40 to \$4.55 per cwt.

Shipping bulls are worth from \$3.70 to \$4 per cwt.

Milkers are unchanged at the prices of Tuesday.

Sheep are unchanged at from \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt.

Yearlings are slow at from \$4 to \$4 per cwt.

There were between sixty and seventy spring lambs, which sold at from \$2 to \$4.50 each.

Good veal calves are wanted.

Hogs are again unchanged. For choice selections, scaling from 160 lbs. to 200 lbs., 5c. per lb., was paid; for light fat hogs the price is 4 1/2-2c; and thick fat hogs fetch 4 3/8-2c, per lb.

Sows fetch 3c. per lb.

Stags sell at 2c. per lb.

Store hogs are not wanted.

Following is the range of current quotations:—

### CATTLE.

Shipping, per cwt. . . \$4.25 500

Butcher, choice, do. . . 4.00 500

Butcher, med., to good. 3.75 400

Butcher, inferior. . . 3.40 360

### SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Ewes, per cwt. . . 3.50 375

Yearlings, per cwt. . . 4.00 500

Bucks, per cwt. . . 3.00 375

Spring lambs, each. . . 2.00 450

### MILKERS AND CALVES.

Cows, each. . . 25.00 4500

Calves, each. . . 2.00 600

### HOGS.

Choice hogs, per cwt. 4.75 500

Light hogs, per cwt. 4.37 1-2 450

Heavy hogs, per cwt. 4.12 1-2 437 1-2

### STREET MARKET.

Deliveries of grain on the street to-day were 400 bushels of wheat; red and white, sold at 74 1-2 to 75c a bushel, and goose at 66 1-2c; 150 bushels of barley sold at 43 to 43 1-2c, and 300 bushels of oats sold at 37 to 38c. On the hay market 30 loads of hay sold at \$10 to \$12 for timothy, and \$7.50 to \$9 for mixed; no straw. Deliveries of dressed hogs fair; prices firm.

Wheat, white, bush. . . \$0.74 1-2 \$0.75

Wheat, red, per bush. . . 0.74 1-2 0.75

Wheat, goose, bush. . . 0.60 0.66 1-2

Wheat, spring, bush. . . 0.67 1-2 0.69

Barley, per bush. . . 0.43 0.43 1-2

Oats, per bush. . . 0.37 0.38

Oats, per bush. . . 0.40 0.37

Rye, per bush. . . 0.60 0.65

Peas, per bush. . . 0.60 0.63 1-2

Peas, blue. . . 0.60 0.43

Buckwheat, per bush. . . 0.60 0.55

Turkeys, per lb. . . 0.09 0.10

Chickens, per pair. . . 0.50 0.60

Butter, in lb. rolls. . . 0.12 0.13

Eggs, choice, boiling. . . 0.00 0.11 1-2

Potatoes, per bag. . . 0.60 0.65

Carrots, per bag. . . 0.40 0.50

Turnips, per bag. . . 0.25 0.40

Onions, per bush. . . 0.75 1.00

Parsnips, per bush. . . 0.40 0.60

Cabbage, per doz. . . 0.65 0.70

Apples, per bbl. . . 2.50 3.50

Timothy hay . . . 10.00 12.00

Mixed hay . . . 7.50 9.00

Straw . . . 5.50 6.50

Beef, hinds . . . 8.00 9.00

Beef, fores . . . 5.00 6.50

Beef, carcass . . . 0.06 1-2 0.08

Veal, per lb. . . 0.07 0.09

Spring lamb . . . 4.00 5.00

Last year lamb, per lb. . . 0.00 0.09

Mutton, per lb. . . 0.05 0.06

Dressed hogs, light. . . 5.75 6.00

Dressed hogs heavy fat 5 1/2 5.90

Buffalo, June 6.—Spring wheat—

Strong; No. 1 Northern 82c; No. 2 Northern, c.i.f., 76 3/4. Winter wheat—

Nothing doing; No. 2 red, to arrive, 79c; No. 1 white, 78c. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 38c; No. 3 yellow, 37c; No. 2 Corn, 36 1-2 to 36 3/4c; No. 3 corn, 35 1-3 to 36c. Oats—Strong; No. 2 white, 30 3/4 to 31c; No. 3 white, 29 1-4 to 29 1-2c; No. 4 white, 28c to 28 1-2c; No. 2 mixed, 28c; No. 3 mixed 27c. Rye—No. 2, on track, 65c. Canal freights—Higher; on wheat 2 3/4c. was paid to-day; oats, steady, at 13 1/4c. with a good demand for boats; flour steady.

Detroit, June 6.—Wheat—Closed—No. 1 white, cash, 78 1-2c; No. 2 red, cash, 78 1-2c. July, 80 1-2; September, 81 3-8.

BROCKVILLE MAIL ROBBERY.

Driver Ball Committed for Trial on Three Charges.

A despatch from Brockville says:—Wm. Ball, the mail driver who was arrested some days ago on a charge of robbing the mails, was brought before Police Magistrate Deacon on Monday morning and committed to stand his trial on three charges, namely, stealing a gold spoon and sugar tongs belonging to Archdeacon Jones; a gold ring, the property of Miss Walsh, of Matland; and a letter addressed to J. Phillips. Several witnesses were examined, establishing a strong prima facie case.