

# FENIAN DYNAMITERS.

## They Were All Sentenced to Imprisonment For Life.

A despatch from Welland, Ont., says:—Karl Dullman, John Nolin and John Walsh lie in Welland Jail with a life sentence as a penalty of their crime. The verdict was given by Chancellor Boyd at 6.45 on Friday night, and there is no appeal except to their God.

On the night of April 21, just as the sun was reddening the western sky, John Nolin and John Walsh dropped two packets of dynamite into lock 24 of the Welland Canal, and, while the lighted fuse burned down to the deadly explosive, they sought safety in flight. Unthoughtful of the life and property their crime might be wreckers of, unmindful of the awful havoc and destruction there might be raged behind them, these two hurried on, into the growing darkness thinking only of themselves and the reward which lay ahead.

### CARED NOT FOR DISASTER.

It seemed naught to them how many lives the rushing waters of the wrecked canal might be tossing about or the property that might be inundated. It seemed naught to Dullman either, as he stood in the Rosli Hotel that same night, although he awaited the arrival of his confederates and the news of the disaster they had caused.

But they now realize the seriousness of their crime, and for many weary days together they may ponder on it. They have seen the justice of the State, and the punishment meted out to them, and they have also the knowledge that owing to a wise Providence their hatred and malice is still unsatisfied.

The crime, as the judge who pronounced the sentence said, is a most extraordinary one, and the punishment is one which is only excelled by capital punishment. Their crime was one bordering on murder, and their punishment as severe as the law allows.

### A VERDICT IN 35 MINUTES.

It was just six o'clock when the Chancellor finished his charge to the jury, a charge in which he was both fair and stern, and the jury went out of the court room amid excitement from the crowded halls and corridors. In 35 minutes they had arrived at their verdict, and at 6.45 the court, the jury and the prisoners awaited with breathless silence the verdict which would send these three men to the penitentiary or set them at freedom forever on the charge.

### THE JURY SAID "GUILTY."

The crowd still held its breath as the foreman told the clerk they had arrived at a verdict, and slowly rising,

hardly leaving his chair, he pronounced the word "Guilty," in a trembling and almost indistinct voice.

"All three of them?" asked Chancellor Boyd, leaning over to catch the answer.

"Yes."

Everyone looked at the prisoners, but they seemed unmoved, and looked as if they almost expected it. Dullman was nervous but he had been so throughout the proceedings of the whole day.

### THE CHANCELLOR'S REPLY.

The Chancellor, with a grave but clear voice and a strong and unflinching attitude, leaned forward, as his wont, and addressed himself to the jury. He said Karl Dullman, John Nolin and John Walsh had been found guilty after a careful investigation. They had been found guilty of a novel experiment in using dynamite for the purpose of destroying a public work of Canada. They were foreigners, who had attempted to destroy a public work, which was a highway of the whole continent, and it was a crime of a grievous and suggestive character. There was no evidence to show their motive, and it was probably one of hire on the part of Nolin and Walsh for the purpose of gain and it was probably one of hatred on the part of Dullman, which hatred led to a blow against the state and civilization. Dullman really deserved more punishment than Nolin or Walsh. There were no mitigating circumstances to consider, and he saw no reason for altering the penalty fixed by law as in the indictment.

### "LIFE" FOR ALL OF THEM.

The Chancellor then paused and the spectators and the jury leaned forward.

"I sentence you all to imprisonment for life," were the firm words which escaped his lips as he rose and quickly left the court room.

### HOW THE PRISONERS TOOK IT.

A gasp, which was almost a cry of pain, escaped from everyone's throat, and in an instant the crowd sprang to their feet. The ladies, who were present in scores, seemed paralyzed for a moment, and then seemed to grasp the awfulness of the situation with the rest. The prisoners rose from their seats and then sank back together, and Dullman, who was more visibly affected than the others, looked almost ready to collapse, the tears came to his eyes, and the public gaze turned from him in pity.

Three minutes later the court room was cleared and the prisoners were in their cells.

# DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Notes of Proceedings in the National Legislature

## THIRD READINGS.

The following private bills were read a third time and passed:—

Act to incorporate the Canadian Bankers' Association—Mr. Britton.

To incorporate the Accident and Guarantee Company of Canada—Mr. Penny.

Respecting the Buffalo Railway Co.—Mr. Gibson.

## MANITOBA GRAIN TRADE.

The House went into committee on the Government bill respecting the grain trade in the inspection district of Manitoba. It is a measure founded on the report of the grain commission, which sat in Manitoba and the North-West last summer. The object is to afford relief to the farmers of that section, who complained that they were not provided with sufficient facilities for shipping grain, and that they were overcharged by the elevator companies, which were allowed to have a monopoly.

## THE BANKING SYSTEM.

Mr. Fielding introduced his bill to amend the Banking Act. The main purpose of this amendment is to carry forward bank charters for another ten years, but several important changes and additions are also proposed to the Banking Act. In case the shareholders of a bank ask for certain information from the directors the Act, as amended, would require the information to be furnished at the first annual meeting. Banks which have suspended payment will be prevented from issuing notes after suspension. Banks may lend money upon standing timber and upon the products of the quarry. Security may be taken by banks for liability incurred by letters of credit. In the case of a bank holding land for other than purposes of its own business, provision is made that proceedings may be taken by the Crown to appropriate the land if the bank does not dispose of it after the expiration of the statutory limit of seven years, or twelve years if an extension is granted. The object of this amendment is to force a bank to sell land which it acquires and holds as an asset and is not necessary for purposes of business. A return of unpaid drafts shall be made by the bank every five years in the same way as returns of unpaid balances are made. Better provision is to be made for the handling of a bank's affairs after it has suspended payment. For this purpose the Bankers' Association is to be incorporated, and immediately on the suspension of a bank this association shall appoint a curator, who shall be manager of the bank, direct all its affairs and assume all powers conferred upon him. The curator shall remain in charge until a liquidator is appointed, or the bank under suspension resumes business. The point yet to be decided, and upon which some discussion took place yesterday, was what responsibility the Bankers' Association should assume for the acts of the curator. It is also proposed to grant the Bankers' Association authority which will operate as a means to secure accurate returns being made to the Government by banking institutions, but this proviso is not in workable form as yet. Provision is made to enable a solvent bank to sell out to another institution, without loss of time upon a vote of two-thirds in value of its shareholders.

## INSPECTION OF APRLES.

A long discussion took place over the bill to regulate the packing of apples and pears for export. There was a general feeling that the trade required to be controlled in such a way as to prevent the reputation of Canadian fruits from being injured in the English market, but some difference of opinion was developed as to whether Mr. Fisher had hit upon the best method of bringing about this desired end.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.  
Mr. MacLaren presented a petition from the Corporation of the City of Stratford praying that the Postmaster-General be authorized to acquire all telegraph and telephone lines in the Dominion of Canada and to operate the same in connection with the postal system or else to construct a new system of telegraphs or telephones, or both.

## CIGARETTES.

Mr. Flint presented a petition from the Dominion Women's Christian Temperance Union, praying for an Act to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of cigarettes.

## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

Supplementary estimates for the

# INVASION OF TRANSVAAL

## Roberts' Headquarters Now North of the Vaal Rivers.

A despatch from London says:—The War Office has received the following from Lord Roberts:

"Vereneiging, Sunday, May, 27, 1.50 p.m.—We crossed the Vaal this morning, and are now encamped on the north bank. The advance troops, which crossed yesterday, were only

just in time to save the coal mines on both this and the other side of the river from being destroyed. Our casualties were four.

"Lieut. Webber was taken prisoner at Heilbron a few days ago. He went there on telegraph duty. It was not known that our troops had been temporarily withdrawn."

current fiscal year were brought down. The total amount to be voted is \$3,589,889, of which \$1,335,562 is chargeable to capital, \$2,021,160 to income, and \$160,000 to the war in South Africa.

The detailed items are:—\$125,000 for the annual drill camps; \$160,000 to defray expenses of the Halifax Regiment; \$900,000 for the I. C. R., chargeable to income, and \$355,131 to capital; \$1,355,449 St. Lawrence canal system, \$30,000 for binder twine requisites at Kingston penitentiary; \$75,000 immigration; \$30,000 additional for Paris Exhibition; \$12,000 additional for quarantine.

A vote of \$9,000 is asked for the prosecution in the Ville Marie Bank case, \$361,474 additional for administration of the Yukon, \$34,715 additional required for Customs, \$25,000 to the fishery service.

The commissions to the Canadian Bank of Commerce for transacting the Government's banking business in the Yukon are as follows:—Four per cent for handling gold dust, 2 per cent. commission on drafts issued free to miners, 1-1-2 per cent. on revenue collections, 1-1-2 per cent on cash payments, 2 per cent. on mounted police drafts, 2 per cent. on Militia Department drafts. Lately these commissions have been somewhat reduced.

## BOTHA SAVED THE MINES.

Indignantly Protested Against Kruger's Proposal to Destroy Them.

The Durban correspondent of the London Times, telegraphing Tuesday, says:—

"The Rev. Adrien Hofmeyer tells me he was informed by a high Boer official that when President Kruger notified the Raad of the Government's arrangements to blow up the mines and to destroy Johannesburg, Gen. Louis Botha hurried to Pretoria and had a stormy interview with President Kruger, to whom he said if the plan were not cancelled, he would himself defend Johannesburg, adding that the Boers were not barbarians. At this according to Mr. Hofmeyer, the plan was abandoned."

## BRIDGE WAS DESTROYED

Boers Taking Their Guns and Forage Toward Johannesburg.

A despatch from Taaibosch says:—Gen. Hamilton, with Gen. Broadwood's advance is at the drift at Boschbank. Gen. French crossed the Vaal river into the Transvaal at Parys on Thursday. The British advance guard crossed the river on Sunday without opposition. The bridge had been destroyed.

The Boers are reported to be taking their guns and forage towards Johannesburg. The rail-head is now at the Rhenoster river. It is stated here that forty British troops are occupying the coal mines. Gen. Roberts is arranging to support them.

## RUNDLE OCCUPIES SENEKAL

British Loss Eleven Killed or Wounded in the Engagement.

A London Times despatch states that Gen. Rundle occupied Senekal Saturday without opposition. The Boers in the neighbourhood are said to numbered 1,500, with several guns. A few shells dispersed them. A field cornet and several others were killed. The British casualties were eleven killed or wounded.

## KRUGER'S PROCLAMATION

Asks Burghers Whether They Want More Fight or Peace.

A despatch from London says:—President Kruger, according to a special despatch from Newcastle, has issued a proclamation asking the Transvaal burghers to notify him whether they desire to continue the fight or to sue for peace.

## MARKETS OF THE WORLD

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

Toronto, May 29.—Flour—Ontario patents, in bags, \$3.45 to \$3.65, straight rollers, \$3.25 to \$3.45; Hungarian patents, \$3.80; Manitoba bakers', \$3.55, all on track at Toronto.

Wheat—Ontario red and white, 65c north and west; goose, 70c north and west; No. 1 Man. hard, 77 1-2c, Toronto, and No. 1 Northern at 70c.

Oats—White oats quoted at 27c west and 28c east.

Barley—Quoted at 43c for No. 2 west, and feed barley 36c to 37c.

Rye—Quoted at 50c north and west and 51c east.

Bran—City mills sell bran at \$15.50 and shorts at \$16.50 in car lots, f.o.b., Toronto.

Buckwheat—Firm; 48c north and 50c west.

Corn—Canadian, 44c; American, 40 1-2c on track here.

Oatmeal—Quoted at \$3.20 by the bag and \$3.30 by the barrel, on track at Toronto, in car lots.

Peas—Quoted at 58c north and west for immediate shipment.

East Buffalo, May 29.—Cattle—About steady; the meat trade is a little dull; partly due to the labour disturbance. Calves—In light supply, good demand, and a quarter stronger than yesterday; choice to extra, \$8 to \$8.25; good to choice, \$5.75 to \$6.

Sheep and lambs—Fair demand at a further decline of 25c, or 75c decline from Monday's prices; lambs, choice, to extra, \$5.75 to \$6; good to choice, \$5.50 to \$5.75; sheep mixed, \$4.50 to \$4.85; wethers, \$4.90 to \$5.25; export sheep quoted at about \$5.25. Hogs—Unchanged; heavy \$5.40; mixed, \$5.35 to \$5.45; yorkers, \$5.25 to \$5.39; pigs, \$4.95 to \$5; roughs, \$4.70 to \$4.90; stags, \$3.75 to \$4; close was steady.

Milwaukee, May 29.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 67 1-2c. Rye—No. 146 1-2c. Barley—No. 2, 42 to 43c; sample, 37 to 42 1-2c.

Minneapolis, May 29.—Wheat closed;—In store, No. 1 Northern, May, 65 1-4c; July, 65 1-4 to 65 3-8c; September, 65 3-8 to 65 1-2c; on track, No. 1 hard, 67 3-8c; No. 1 Northern, 65 7-8c; No. 2 Northern, 64 7-8c. Flour—First patents, \$3.55; second patents, \$3.35; first clears, \$2.55; second clears, \$2.10. Bran—In Bulk, \$11 to \$11.75.

Duluth, May 29.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 69 1-4c; May, 69 1-4c; July, 69 1-2c; September, 68 7-8c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67 3-8c; May, 67 3-8c; July, 67 3-4c; No. 3 spring wheat, 62 3-8c. Oats—22 1-2 to 23c, Corn—36 5-8c.

Chicago, May 29.—Flaxseed closed:—North-West and South-West, and May, \$1.80 bid; September, \$1.27 bid; October, \$1.22 bid.

Detroit, May 29.—Wheat closed:—No. 1 white, cash, 74c; No. 2 red, cash 74; May, 74c; July, 72 5-8c.

Buffalo, May 29.—Spring wheat—No. 1, Northern, 72c. Winter wheat—No. 2 red, 75c; No. 1 white and mixed, 74c asked. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 42 3-4c; No. 3 yellow, 42 1-4c; No. 2 corn, 42c on track. Oats—No. 2 white, 28 1-4c; No. 3 white, 27 1-2c; No. 2 mixed, 26 1-4c, on track.

Toledo, May 29.—Wheat—Cash, 74 3-4c; May, 74 3-4c; July, 73c. Corn—July, 38 3-4c. Oats—July, 23c.

## ADVANCE TO VREDEFORT.

Many Burghers in the Free State Turning in Their Arms.

A despatch from Vredefort, Orange Free State, says:—The British dragnet extends almost to the banks of the Vaal river. On two different occasions the correspondent has seen parties of burghers turning in their arms. The correspondent has met many burghers who are anxious to learn the date on which they can throw down their arms and return to their farms.

A commando of 800, consisting largely of Johannesburg zaps, mounted police, and foreigners, when they heard of Col. Pilcher taking Bothaville, hastened to the south-east and joined the retreating forces. The zaps retired to Paris drift on the Vaal river.

Gen. French is within striking distance of the enemy.

## ON BOER RIGHT FLANK.

British Forces Marching East Along the Vaal River.

A despatch from Pretoria, Wednesday, says:—An official bulletin issued here says:—

"The advance guard at Heilbron retired on the main body at the northern border.

"According to Free State advices the British yesterday were at Greyling's drift, on the Vaal river, 25 miles from Wolmaranstad, with a large force.

"On Sunday Kalbe engaged the British between Heilbron and Lindley. The Federals had to retire before an overwhelming force, losing one killed and seven wounded."

## HUNTER AT VRYBURG.

Remarkable Achievement for a Mixed Force Short of Rations.

A despatch from Warrenton, Thursday says:—Operations have been pushed forward eighty miles, one of General Hunter's brigades having occupied Vryburg last night. Considering the difficulties of the road, this is a remarkable achievement for a mixed force, short of rations, making forced marches. Water is scarce. Some portions of the brigade covered eighteen miles without a break.

General Hunter personally goes to Vryburg to-day by train.

## TO THE BITTER END.

Kruger's Proclamation Calling Upon Burghers to Defend Johannesburg

A despatch from Cape Town, says:—President Kruger, it is announced here, has issued a proclamation saying he will defend Johannesburg and calling upon all the Boers to fight to the bitter end.

## "B. P." DECLINES REST.

Boers Are Entrenching Ten Miles East of Mafeking.

A despatch from London says:—Major-General Baden-Powell declines to act on the suggestion of his friends that he should return to England for rest. He is determined to retain his active command at the front. Advice from Mafeking, dated Sunday, say:—

"The Boers are entrenching at Potfontein, ten miles east of Mafeking. The northern railway is now repaired to a point within four miles of the town. Ample supplies of plain food are coming in.

"Colonel Baden-Powell voluntarily gave up 53 Boers and 13 wounded to the Boer commandant, who thanked him.

"The Baralongs, stimulated by the British successes, attacked the rebel natives at Rietfontein, and took much loot. They released Sani, the old chief, who had rendered good service to the British in keeping Mafeking supplied with news of the Boer operations."

"The railway south of Mafeking is being rapidly repaired, and the bridge at Taungs can now be used. Refugees from Mafeking are pressing through Taungs bound for the Cape."

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN LONDON.

House of Commons Passes the Bill on Its Second Reading.

A despatch from London says:—The House of Commons on Wednesday discussed the bill removing the political disabilities of women in regard to holding office in London borough. The bill makes women eligible to election as aldermen and councillors. The bill passed its second reading by a vote of 248 to 129 amid loud cheers.