

# THE NEW LIQUOR LAW

## The Fees Are to Be Increased and Bartenders to Be Licensed.

The Ontario Government's promised amendments to the Liquor License Act, embracing a large number of radical and progressive temperance reforms, were introduced in the Legislature on Tuesday afternoon by the Hon. W. J. Hanna. The new bill, in its salient features, provides for a better enforcement of the law by making the regulations uniform throughout the province, by removing some of the technicalities, in regard to the first offences, etc., behind which offenders have hitherto sheltered themselves, and by making it easier to secure convictions. It provides that bartenders in cities and towns must take out an annual license, thereby giving license boards a check on the character of the men who sell liquor and making them more careful about violations of the law. It increases the penalties for various offences, and provides for more rigorous prosecutions. It gives greater protection to witnesses who give evidence leading to a conviction. It amends, in a number of respects, the local option laws, giving municipalities the privilege of appointing their own officers to co-operate with the license inspector in enforcing the law and making it compulsory for Municipal Councils to submit a local option by-law on petition of 25 per cent. of the voters. The Government takes power to cancel licenses where deemed advisable, in default of any action by the local license board. The announced policy of the Government not to increase the number of licenses in New Ontario is embodied in the bill. "Tied houses" will not be permitted henceforth.

### THE ACT IN A NUTSHELL.

Regulations to be uniform throughout the province.  
Bartenders in cities and towns to be licensed.  
Third offence by licensee to cancel license.  
No increase in number of licenses in New Ontario.  
Stricter provisions regarding sale of liquor on medical certificate.  
Radical increase in license fees in all municipalities. In cities of over 100,000 to be \$1,200 for tavern and \$1,000 for shop licenses.  
Municipalities and province to get revenues from licenses, share and share alike.  
Special census for determining number of licenses permissible, according to population, to be abolished.  
No "tied" houses to be allowed.  
Municipalities passing local option laws allowed to participate in their enforcement.  
Votes for local option by-laws to be taken on annual municipal election days, and to be compulsory on petition of 25 per cent. of voters.  
Three-fifths of vote polled to carry local option by-law and three-fifths of vote necessary to repeal it. To be in force for two years, at least, if carried.  
Provision made against the adulteration of liquors.  
More protection given for witnesses who give evidence to secure conviction against license-holders.

### SAFE BLOWERS IN TORONTO.

#### Burglars Visit Three Toronto Factories on Saturday Morning.

A despatch from Toronto says: Safe blowers visited three factories in Parkdale early Saturday morning, but only secured money in one of them. The first place broken into was Young and Co.'s premises, on Stafford Street. The safe had been left unlocked, so that they easily ransacked it, but found nothing. They then went to the Puritan Knitting Mills and blew open the vault. No money had been left in the safe, so they secured no cash there either. The men then visited the Toronto Carpet Co. William Wright, the watchman, was just coming up from the basement when three men confronted him. They kicked his lantern out of his hand and took hold of him. He was taken into the pump-house, tied to the steam pipes, and gagged. One man took charge of him while the others went to the office. About 20 minutes later Wright heard an explosion. Then one of the men came down and got something from his guard. A little later came another explosion. It is thought that the burglar first blew open the vault and then the cash compartment of the inside safe. Before leaving the building one of the men gave back to Wright, the night watchman, \$4, which had been taken from him when the burglars bound him. The amount secured by the burglars is placed at nearly \$1,000. It is quite evident, however, that they used charges which were too large, as debris was strewn all over the office and pieces of bills that had been torn up by the explosion were lying about.

### BRITISH OFFICER HAZED.

#### Comrades Objected to His Keeping to Himself.

A despatch from London says: A young officer of one of the Guards' regiments at Aldershot is now under a physician's care in London, his nervous system being completely broken down as the result of hazing. He is not rich, and he declared that he could not meet the usual regimental subscriptions. Consequently, he frequently absented himself from the company of the other officers and kept to his own rooms. His fellow-officers resented this, and to show their disapproval they stripped him, smeared him with motor oil, covered him with feathers and plastered his hair with jam. He escaped to his room, in which he barricaded himself. His tormentors smashed down the door, whereupon the victim leaped from a window and sought refuge in a hotel. The other officers could not find him, though they sought him, and he was reported to his superiors as being absent without leave. His physician telegraphed to the colonel of the regiment that the young officer is seriously ill. The Secretary of State for War, Mr. Haldane, has been informed of the affair, and has ordered an inquiry.

### DROUGHT IN ARGENTINA.

#### No Rain for Three Months and Stock Breeders Anxious.

A despatch from Buenos Ayres, Argentina, says: While Brazil is suffering from rain and inundations, Argentina is suffering a drought. The situation is very alarming. There has been almost no rain for three months and stock breeders are anxious in view of the lack of food. Their camps offer a pitiable aspect. If the drought continues there will be a terrible loss of live stock. The soil everywhere is hard like a stone, and it is impossible to begin labor for the next sowing.

### WAS THIS REMORSE?

#### Strange Suicide of Edward Lafond at Prince Albert.

A despatch from Prince Albert, Sask., says: About daylight on Wednesday morning Edward Lafond was found hanging to a beam of a log shanty on the north side of the river opposite the city. The Mounted Police were at once notified, and when they reached the spot the body was still warm, although life was extinct. All indications point to a determined case of suicide. The scene of the crime was the shanty in which the body of a woman named Linklater, supposed to have been killed the night previous, lay awaiting the coroner's inquest. The projecting beam from which Lafond hung was barely seven feet above the ground, and the deed was committed by means of a small clothes line. Deceased evidently stood on an ordinary wooden pail, and when ready kicked it away, his toes just clearing the ground when found. It is supposed that Lafond was implicated in the death of Mrs. Linklater, and took this means of settling the matter.

### LADIES' SMOKING CAR.

#### First Run Was Made to Liverpool From London.

A despatch from London says: On a window of one of the first-class carriages in a train that left London for Liverpool on Wednesday morning a label was displayed which read, "Lady and Smoking." The carriage that bore this sign was the first woman's smoking car ever run on an English road, and probably the first in the world. It was occupied by a small party of women for whom it had been reserved. Application for it was made on Tuesday night by a gentleman, who said: "I want a smoking carriage for a party of ladies attached to your noon Liverpool train to-morrow." When the train was made up the order was executed, and presently the party that was to occupy it appeared and entered it triumphantly. There were three in the party, an elderly woman and two young ones. They started smoking as soon as they were seated. They began with cigarettes, but what they ran into before they got to Liverpool nobody knows, but the chances are that they stuck to cigarettes. English women do not often get past the cigarette stage in their smoking.

### ONTARIO'S RAILWAY.

#### Head of Rail Is Now 163 Miles Beyond North Bay.

A despatch from Toronto says: Hon. Mr. Hendrie has returned from a trip made over the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, in company with the commissioners. The head of rail is now in Otto township, 163 miles north of North Bay, and a train is being run to that point three times a week from New Liskeard, the terminus of the first section of the road. About 40 miles remains to be completed on the section, and the work is progressing satisfactorily. Preliminary surveys show that if it is decided to continue the line toward Lake Abitibi to join the Transcontinental Railway the extension will be easily constructed, as the grades show no great difficulties, and the line is almost straight.

On the completed portion of the road the passenger and freight traffic continues very heavy. An immense amount of mining machinery is going into the Cobalt mining area.

Lawyer Browne of New York was sentenced to serve twenty years for producing false heirs to an estate.

# LEADING MARKETS

### BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, March 27.—Flour—Ontario patents are quoted unchanged at \$3 bid, \$3.05 asked, buyers' bags, outside; Manitoba first patents, \$4.30 to \$4.50; second patents, \$3.90 to \$4.  
Wheat—Ontario—No. 2 white firmer, 78c asked outside; red 76c bid, offered at 76½c, shipped to Portland; mixed, 76c asked outside; goose, 74c asked.  
Wheat—Manitoba—No. 1 northern, 84c asked, track, Port Huron, Midland or Owen Sound, 82c asked May shipment, 81½c bid. No. 2 northern offered at 81½c, track, Port Huron or Midland.  
Peas—77c asked outside.  
Oats—No. 2 white, 37c asked in store. Toronto, 34½c bid main line east or west, 35c bid main line east.  
Corn—No. 3 mixed, 49c bid Toronto.

### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Quotations are unchanged: 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—Quotations are unchanged at 14c for large and 14½c for twins.  
Eggs—Quotations are unchanged at 16c for new-laid and 13c for storage.  
Poultry—Prices for choice dry-plucked are: Turkeys, 15c to 16c; fat chickens, 11c to 12c, thin 7c to 8c; fat hens, 8c to 9c, thin 6c to 7c; ducks 12c to 13c, thin 6c to 7c; geese, 10c to 11c, for choice small lots.  
Potatoes—Ontario, 65c to 75c per bag on track here, 75c to 85c out of store; eastern, 70c to 80c on track and 80c to 90c out of store.  
Baled Hay—Unchanged at \$8 per ton for No. 1 timothy on track here and \$5.50 to \$6 for No. 2.  
Baled Straw—Car lots on track here are quoted unchanged at \$5.50 to \$5 per ton.

### MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, March 27.—Grain—There was a good demand for Manitoba spring wheat from foreign sources.  
Oats—No. 2, 38½c; No. 3, 37½c; No. 4, 36½c.  
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, \$1.90 to \$1.95 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.  
Cheese—Situation unchanged. Business quiet. Quotations steady at 13c to 13½c.  
Butter—Steady under a good active demand, particularly for higher grades. Choice butter, 22c to 22½c. Good supply Manitoba dairy butter in the market and selling at 16c to 17c; choice and dairy bringing 19c. Good roll, which is scarce, sells at 19c to 20c.  
Eggs—Rather firm in tone. Prices unchanged at 16½c to 17c for fresh. Receipts continue fairly liberal. Lined quoted at 12c to 13c.  
Beans—Choice primes, \$1.60 to \$1.65 per bushel; hand-picked, \$1.80.  
Potatoes—Per bag of 80 pounds, 65c to 70c.  
Honey—White clover, in comb, 13c to 14c per lb. section; extract, 8c to 9c; buckwheat, 6½c to 7c.  
Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$21; light short cut, \$20; American short cut, \$20; American cut clear fat back, \$20; compound lard, 6½c to 7½c; Canadian pure lard, 11½c to 12c; kettle-rendered, 12½c to 13c; hams, 12c to 14c, according to size; bacon, 14c to 15c; fresh-killed abattoir dressed hogs, \$10; country-dressed, \$8.75 to \$9.25; alive, \$7.50 for selects.

### BUFFALO MARKETS.

Buffalo, March 27.—Flour—Quiet, firmer. Wheat—Spring, quiet; No. 1 Northern, 83½c, carloads; Winter, good inquiry; No. 1 hard, 85½c. Corn—Firm; No. 2 yellow, 49½c; No. 2 corn, 49c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 35½c. Barley—Quiet; 47 to 52c in store. Rye—Some inquiry; No. 1, 71c.

### NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET.

New York, March 27.—Spot easy; No. 2 red, 84½c elevator; No. 2 red, 86½c f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, 87½c f.o.b. afloat.

### LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, March 27.—Prices at the Western Cattle Market continue very firm for choice cattle, and some advances were noted to-day.  
Export Cattle—Choice are quoted at \$4.95 to \$5.25, medium to good at \$4.30 to \$4.70, others at \$4 to \$4.25, bulls at \$3.50 to \$4, and cows at \$2.75 to \$4.  
Butcher Cattle—Picked lots, \$4.75 to \$5.10; good to choice, \$4.40 to \$4.65; fair to good, \$3.75 to \$4; common, \$2.50 to \$3; cows, \$2.75 to \$4; bulls, \$3 to \$4; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.  
Stockers and Feeders—Short-keep feeders are quoted at \$4 to \$4.50, heavy feeders at \$3.85 to \$4.15, medium at \$2.50 to \$3.50, bulls at \$2 to \$2.75, good stockers run at \$3 to \$3.65, light at \$2.75 to \$3, rough to common at \$2 to \$2.75, and bulls at \$1.75 to \$2.50.  
Milch Cows—Quoted at \$30 to \$60 each.

# HOSTILE TO RUSSIAN DOUMA

## The Workmen Refuse to Vote for Delegates.

### DELEGATES IMPRISONED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The primary voting for delegates to represent the workmen in the final election for members of the Douma demonstrated that the State-controlled factories throughout the country are the most active centres of the revolutionary propaganda. The employees are against using their votes, and are openly hostile to the Douma. The men in the Oubouchoff ordnance foundry, near St. Petersburg, where 12,000 hands are employed under the direction of the Ministry of War, refused to choose electors. The workmen in the Government's principal cartridge factory at Tula refused to choose any of the five delegates allowed under the electoral law. The workmen in the imperial railway workshops at Wanovo and Vosnessensk also refused to participate in the election. The employees in several of the leading independent industrial enterprises adopted the same attitude. The men in Siemen and Halske's electrical works here explained their refusal by saying that as soon as they canvassed the claims of any candidate he disappeared from the works and eventually was obliged to quit the locality.

There are numberless reports of such interference by the political police throughout the country. The elector chosen by the peasants of Simferopol is a school teacher. He was imprisoned on a political charge immediately he was elected. The peasants refused to elect another delegate. An insignificant minority of the peasants participated in the elections in the provinces. In the Ustujna district of Nijni Novgorod only one thousand received election notices, although 8,000 were entitled to vote. A petition for an election has been prepared in this district. Where the urban workmen vote, as in factories in St. Petersburg and Moscow, the Constitutional Democrats almost invariably elected their candidates. The preliminary election passed off without incident, and attracted no attention.

### ANOTHER WORKMEN UPHEAVAL.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The growing unrest and agitation among the Russian workmen is largely due to the Government's repressive measures in the Provinces, and especially to the threatening situation in the Don and other regions. At Ekaterinoslav 16,000 men of the Hughes Iron Works are already reported to have struck, and at Moscow great agitation prevails in the industrial sections. Undoubtedly the whole movement is connected with the demand of the social democrats and revolutionists for another general political strike.

### DEATH FOR THEFT.

A despatch from Riga, Russia, says: Three revolutionists were sentenced to death here on Thursday for breaking into a store and stealing ammunition.

### CRIME IN RUSSIA.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Lawlessness and crime are keeping pace in Russia with the respective measures of the Government. Columns of the newspapers are daily filled with records of murders and robberies, and side by side are brief chronicles of condemnations and military executions of political offenders. The majority of the rob-

### Calves—Quotations unchanged at 3½c to 7c per pound.

Sheep and Lambs—Export ewes are quoted at \$4.75 to \$5.25 per cwt., and Bucks at \$4 to \$4.50. Grain-fed lambs are steady at \$6.75 to \$7.25, and mixed at \$4 to \$8 each.  
Hogs—\$6.85 per cwt. for selects and \$6.60 for lights and fats.

### FIRE IN GUELPH FOUNDRY.

#### Three-Storey Varnish and Paint Shop Guttled.

A despatch from Guelph says: The biggest fire this city has experienced in years was raging from 8 until 9.30 on Thursday night. About 7.45 the alarm was sent in summoning the brigade to Crowe's Iron Foundry, where smoke was issuing from the three-storey paint and varnish shop attached to the foundry. From then until 9.15 the firemen had one of the hardest fights to confine the flames to the place of origin. The foundry and numerous surrounding frame and plastered cottages were for a time in great danger, but a covering of snow on the roofs put out the flying burning embers as soon as they alighted, and materially aided in preventing any spread. The paint shop was gutted. There were between 30 and 40 men employed in the burned building, and one of the departments was at work when the fire broke out. A great many piano plates in a finished and unfinished condition were destroyed. It is understood that a barrel of japan was being opened and was ignited by a gas jet, one of the men being burned about the head. The moulding shop was flooded with water, which will suspend work in that department for a few days. The loss will probably reach \$21,000, divided as follows: \$8,000 on building, \$6,000 on equipment, and \$7,000 on stock.

The House Committee at Washington recommended an appropriation of \$1,450,000 to James Down Exposition.

eries and assassinations are of a political nature, and everywhere the revolutionists are fighting their oppressors with bombs and revolvers.

The spirit of lawlessness has penetrated north, which part of the country is still snowbound. The peasants of the Northern Volga Province, on the road to Archangel, are driving off the proprietors. They fought a battle near Yarensk with a detachment of a hundred and thirty Cossacks, were defeated, and left a number of dead on the field. On the other hand, near Blousesisk, in Novgorod Province, the peasants were victorious in a fight with forest guards, forcing the latter to retreat.

### EDITOR GOES TO PRISON.

The London Times correspondent wires from St. Petersburg as follows:—The editor of The Russ will have to undergo a year's imprisonment for printing a revolutionary manifesto last December. The court's recommendation to reduce or defer sentence was ignored, as the Government is anxious to remove one of the most fearless, single-hearted champions of freedom. The Russ, under the able guidance of its founder and editor, has become such a scourge to the bureaucracy that various satraps, principally those of Moscow and Odessa, penalized all who sold or read the paper. The imprisonment of Alexis Souvorin, jun., is an eloquent sign of the prevailing lawlessness, as was the execution of Lieut. Schmidt, the abominable outrage committed by two officers on Spiridonova, and numerous other outrages with which the newspapers are daily filled.

### JAP SPIES ARRESTED.

A despatch from Vladivostok says: Two Japanese merchants were arrested on Saturday in one of the forts here. In their possession were found plans of the fortifications and notes referring to them.

### TO HELP POOR LANDLORDS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The Council of the Empire has adopted the project to grant a loan of \$5,000,000 to landlords who suffered from the agrarian troubles. The loan is repayable in forty years, but will not bear interest until 1910.

### MILL GIRLS POISONED.

Thirty-four girls working in Kindler's mills at Pabianice, ten miles southwest of Lodz, on refusing to join a strike were on Saturday poisoned by a powder that was strewn upon the floor of the mill. One of the girls died from the effects of the poison and the remainder are seriously ill, ten of them not being expected to recover.

### RUSSIA'S NEW INCOME TAX.

The Commercial Gazette publishes an extract from the income tax measure, showing that the tax will be an addition in the taxes already in existence. Incomes of less than 900 rubles (\$450) are exempt. Those above 900 will pay on a scale graduated between 5 and 7 per cent. based on the taxpayer's own declaration. It is estimated that the new tax will yield annually 43,000,000 rubles (\$21,500,000).

### SHOT HIS EMPLOYER.

#### D. J. Campbell, of Frobisher, Sask., Fatally Wounded.

A Frobisher, Sask., despatch says: A shooting affray, which will result in the death of Mr. D. J. Campbell, a resident farmer, occurred about four miles north of Frobisher, on Wednesday. From the information at hand it would appear that one Weivent Meryyon, a Hungarian in the employ of Mr. Campbell, had a dispute with him over wages, and Wednesday morning about 6.30 took Mr. Campbell's shotgun from the stable, and on Mr. Campbell's approach raised the gun to shoot. Mr. Campbell made an effort to get out of the way, but too late, the shot striking him in the region of the groin. Mr. Campbell was able to reach the house, where he sent to a neighbor for aid. The Hungarian, after shooting his victim, started for town, where he is now in custody. Mr. Campbell is a married man, with a family of four. Meryyon, it seems, wished to leave his employer, and the latter refused to release him until his time expired, and his resentment resulted in the tragedy.

### BANWELL SENTENCED.

#### The Young Bank Defaulter Gets Four Years in Kingston.

A Toronto despatch says: Four years will be spent by E. St. George Banwell within the walls of Kingston Penitentiary, in expiation of his crime, the theft, on Dec. 9 last, of \$40,000 from the Crown Bank. This sentence was passed upon him in the Court of General Sessions on Saturday by Judge Winchester, and after its pronouncement the young man, pale and more nervous than on his former appearance in court, was led away to commence his term of imprisonment. At the close of the court Mrs. Banwell, his young wife, went with her counsel, Mr. E. E. A. DuVernet, to Judge Winchester's chambers. There she changed her plea to one of "guilty" on the charge of receiving stolen goods. She was released on suspended sentence.