BRANTFORD'S SENSATION.

Dr. Ellis Found Strychnine in the Stomach

OF MR. CHARLES WHITE.

Evidence Regarding the Efforts of the Prisoner, Mrs. White, to Have the Deceased's Life Insured—Defence Says it Was a Case of Suicide or Accident.

Brantford, May 16.—The adjourned preliminary hearing of the charges against Mrs. Annie White, charged with the murder of her husband, Chas. White, by the administration of poison, was resumed to-day, before Police Magistrate Woodyat. Mr. Wilkes, K. C., appeared for the Crown, and Mr. L. F. Heyd, K. C., for the prisoner. Several witnesses were examined in the early part of the afternoon, with a view to proving the relations that prevailed between deceased and the prisoner. For the most part the evidence was unimportant and tended to show that deceased was a man addicted to drink, and not inclined to be industrious. The line taken by the Crown to-day went to show that Mrs. White had sought to effect certain insurance upon the life of deceased.

Mr. W. F. Ross, insurance agent, said that he called at the house to insure the life of Mr. White. Mrs. White met him at the door and showed him into the parlor. This was on March 12. Mr. White agreed to take the insurance and made an application, Mrs. White being named and signing as beneficiary. A few days after he called on Mrs. White and told her that the company's report was not favorable and that he could not take the risk. Mrs. White did not seem perfectly satisfied.

On cross-examination Mr. Ross said that he did not know why his company refused to take the risk, but it was not because of the financial arrangement.

Thomas Hendry, insurance agent, said that Mrs. White had met him on the morning of March 12th, and had asked him to go up and insure her husband's life. They talked the matter over for a few minutes, and he explained to her that he was going out of town and would call when he returned. He called at the house later on, and Mr. White was home alone. Mr. White told him that Mrs. White had gone to Hamilton to visit her son, George. He promised to call again, and did so on Tuesday, the 18th, about 6.30. Mrs. White met him at the door, and told him Mr. White had just come in. He stepped into the parlor and saw someone eating supper in the adjoining room. Mr. White came in after a few minutes, and about the same time Mrs. Bush came to the front door and entered the parlor. The matter was talked over, and Mr. White agreed to take the cheapest policy, the first payment on the premium to be made on the next pay night. Mr. White agreed to go over that night to be examined, and witness stepped into the hall. Mrs. White was there and asked if her husband had taken the policy. He replied that he had, and Mrs. White said: "I did not think that he would do it." It was understood that Mrs. White was the beneficiary. Mr. White was examined, and the policy came about ten days afterwards. The next day he went over and showed the policy to Mrs. White, and pointed out to her the interest she had in seeing that the payments on the premium were made. The time for the first payment had not arrived when the insured man died. Mrs. White left word at the office for him to call after this, and he went to the house on the Saturday night before Mr. White's death.

On cross-examination the witness said that the final arrangements for the insurance had been made with Mr. White. The loss of the coins seemed to trouble Mrs. White, who spoke of it almost every time he met her. She agreed to meet the necessary payments, and he resolved not to deliver the policy until the payments were made. He did this because he understood that Mrs. White was not in the best financial condition at that time. No value was given for the policy, and the contract was incomplete.

Mr. W. A. Hollinrake, barrister, said that on the Saturday before Mr. White died, Mrs. White called at his office, and he told her that she could have the policy as soon as she paid for it. She wanted to pay Mr. Hendry, and left word for him to call at the house as soon as he could.

Cross-examined. Mr. Hollinrake stated that Mrs. White told him that she wanted the policy. She also promised to make it hot for some persons who were circulating a rumor to the effect that she had stolen the Builder coins.

Mary Irving, collector, said that she had paid visits to Mrs. White's house several times, and Mrs. White told her of being separated from her husband. She also said that she had a powder that would cure drunkenness, and that her husband was jealous of her because she talked freely with the other boarders. The witness said that she told her employer about the powder, and said that she believed that Mrs. White would murder her husband too. Mrs. White did not like collectors, and had acted so rough with her as to frighten her so that she would not go back there again.

Dr. Ellis, of Toronto, professor of chemistry in the School of Science, stated that he had received a sealed jar, said to contain the viscera of the late Charles White on the 16th. He had made an analysis, and found three-eighths of a grain of strychnine. This fact would show that more than this quantity had been administered, it being impossible to recover the whole of it. This was extracted from the contents of the stomach. He had not yet extracted the strychnine from the coat of the stomach. Three-eighths of a grain of strychnine was not sufficient to cause death. Death by strychnine poisoning was caused by the strychnine being absorbed in the blood and affecting the nerves. It was not the strychnine found in the stomach that caused death, but that which was absorbed into the blood. Deaths from this poisoning varied in time from ten minutes to two hours. The symptoms were a feeling of uneasiness and a sensation of jerkiness in the arms and legs, pressure on the chest, pending suffocation. Usually there was no tendency to vomit. He did not know that small doses of strychnine taken gradually would produce sickness. In reply to Mr. Heyd the witness said that the antidotes commonly used were chloroform and chloride. The taste of strychnine was very bitter, that a grain in a gallon of water would be distinctly bitter. One would not be conscious of its bitterness, however, for a few minutes, if it were not taken in solution. It was his intention to find out how much there was in the lining of the stomach. Strychnine, he said, was often used medicinally, both in fluid form and as pills. He had heard of people having been killed through wrong prescriptions.

Mr. Heyd, on behalf of the defence, will offer evidence to-morrow. The theory of the defence is that the deceased came to his death by suicide or misadventure.

ONE LUNG REMOVED.

California Surgeons Cut it Out and Left Cavity.

MANY CYSTS WERE CAST OFF.

Santa Ana, Cal., May 17.—Perry Taylor, of Santa Ana, has the distinction, it is said, of being alive after undergoing an operation for the removal of what was left of a diseased lung.

Taylor is twenty-six years old. About four years ago he came to the conclusion that he had consumption, and consulted a local physician, who treated him in the regular way for a time for tuberculosis of the lungs. Later the physician became convinced that Taylor's lung was affected with hydatid cysts, and changed the treatment accordingly. Recently it was decided to remove the affected lung.

Taylor's physician has devised a novel method of cleansing the pleural cavity while the process of healing is going on. His apparatus is a rubber tube with a curved silver nozzle six or seven inches long, attached to an ordinary four-quart water bag. Just above Taylor's waist on the right side is a vulcanized rubber tube, which marks the centre of a silver nozzle, and then turns on the water, which contains a disinfectant.

After turning the nozzle around several times, so as to thoroughly irrigate the cavity, it is withdrawn. Then Taylor gathers himself up and coughs, and there issues from his side a column of water like a miniature geyser.

Dr. H. N. Rice says: "I helped to perform the first operation in the case of Perry Taylor. He was troubled first with pleuritic cysts six years ago. An examination three years later showed his heart displaced to the left, the right chest cavity filled with air and the right lung collapsed.

"Chest aspirated several times to remove the air, no fluids at that time being present. Later the case developed inflammation and effusion, and fluid was removed by incision and drainage tubes. It was then found to be a case of hydatid cysts adhering to the pleural cavity. Hundreds of cysts were removed at the operation and continued to pass from the drainage tube.

"The cysts were perfectly spherical and in all stages of development. The cysts are supposed to have been introduced in Taylor's stomach by drinking water from a pool to which dogs had access. The operations above described were performed by Dr. J. B. Cook, assisted by myself.

JUMPED OVER THE FALLS.

In Sight of Hundreds, an Old Man Leaps to His Death.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., May 19.—This afternoon, at 4.35 o'clock, when several hundred people were enjoying the beauties of Prospect Park, an old man, who appears to have been William Gardhouse, of Brampton, committed suicide by plunging into the river, but a few feet back from Prospect point. At this spot the current is frightfully swift, the river feeling the impulse of the sweep over the brink of the American falls, and the man was hardly in the water ere he was swept to death over the brink of the falls. At the time of the suicide Prospect point was lined with men and women viewing the falls, and right before them, speeding onward to sure death the man passed. It was all so sudden that the full meaning of the tragedy was not comprehended before the body of the suicide disappeared over the precipice and was hidden from sight in the spray cloud.

Right where the man entered the river, wrapped carefully in a napkin was a spectacle case with glasses, and a card bearing the name William Gardhouse, Brampton, Ontario, on one side, and R. Morely, 233 Victoria street, on the other. There was also $4.65 in money and a card of a local hotel.

Enquiry at this hotel reveals the name of William Gardhouse on the register. His description corresponds with that of the suicide. He left the hotel at 2.30 o'clock. He was sixty-years old, wore dark clothes, and had a greyish beard. His body will probably be recovered.

Emile Tremblay, a translator on the Hansard staff of the House of Commons, was found dead in his room Friday.

The Canadian steamer Advance, bound from Fort William to Goderich, Ont., with a cargo of wheat, went ashore near Whitefish Point, Mich., in the fog on Friday night. Assistance has been sent for, and it is thought the steamer can be released without great loss.

COLONIALS SUFFER LOSS.

A Railway From Durban to Johannesburg.

HARDSHIPS ON THE MARCH

Durban, Natal, May 17.—A syndicate has been established with a capital of £7,000,000 for the purpose, and it is proposed to build immediately a direct railway trunk line from Durban to Johannesburg, cutting through the hills. The trains on this route will make the trip in twelve hours, which is about one-half the present time, and will also beat the trains on the other route considerably. The syndicate also proposes to dredge the bay and construct wharves and piers. Big men are behind the scheme.

A proclamation has been issued at Pretoria providing municipal government for Johannesburg by a Town Council, which will be nominated by the Governor.

Colonials Lose 17 Men.

Cape Town, May 17.—In an engagement with the Boer invaders south of Maraisburg last Monday the colonial defence had six men killed and eleven wounded.

Colonials Walk 370 Miles.

Cape Town, May 17.—A column under Major Paris has returned to Kimberley from Boshof, whither it escorted a convoy. It met with opposition as it neared it destination, but the Boers were dispersed. Their loss is unknown. On returning the column was opposed by fifty Boers, but they scattered when a pom-pom opened fire on them. The British had a few casualties on the latter occasion.

A sergeant and six colonial troopers, who were released by rebels and cast adrift in Khamkas country, northwest of the Transvaal, on May 3, have reached Vanrhysdorp, 160 miles from Piquetberg road station, Cape Colony, after making their way on foot for 370 miles through Bushmanland. They endured terrible hardships.

Botha and Kruger.

London, May 17.—I am told that General Botha, as soon as he learned that Sir Alfred Milner was about to leave South Africa, sent a mounted messenger to Lord Kitchener with a view to the re-opening of peace negotiations. Botha wanted to communicate with Mr. Kruger, but Lord Kitchener said he could have no dealings with the ex-President.

Colonial Co-Operation.

London, May 17.—Speaking in the House of Commons last night on behalf of the Government, Mr. St. John Brodrick, the Secretary of State for War, made the following significant statement:

"We propose to attach to the Yeomanry, I hope at no distant date, similar forces to those colonial forces who served in South Africa."

I understand that the Government proposes to confer with the colonial Governments as to colonial wishes as to this matter of co-operation of colonial forces with the Imperial army through the new Imperial Yeomanry. At the same time they express a strong anxiety not to go beyond colonial desires in the matter.

Cape Town, May 18.—Gen. Bindon Blood has just concluded a successful concerted movement against the Boers in the Northern Transvaal. The British columns engaged in the operations covered a wide area, routing all the commandoes that opposed them and capturing 1,000 Boers and great quantities of supplies, stock and wagons in various districts. Gen. Blood conducted the operations in the centre, with Col. Plumer on his left flank and Gen. Kitchener on his right. The Boer commander, Gen. Ben Viljoen, abandoned everything, but succeeded in making his escape with a few mounted men. The Boers did not make a stand at any point.

Kruger's Firm Faith.

London, May 19.—A man who recently succeeded in interviewing Mr. Kruger reports that he is fanatically confident that the Boers will win in the end. He is not bitter against England, as he considers that that country had been misled. He was anxious to know if the war in South Africa had hastened the death of Queen Victoria. He also declared that he did not believe that God would desert His chosen people—the Boers.

When one of Mr. Kruger's entourage suggested that the miracle which was to save the Boer cause was somewhat overdue, Mr. Kruger replied: "Miracle; isn't it a miracle that 15,000 men are holding 250,000 at bay?"

Hard on the Boers.

London, May 19.—The arrival of nearly 1,600 volunteers at Southampton and the cordial welcome offered to two companies at St. Martin's Town Hall and the Tower Hamlets are incidents indicating that the war is slowly but surely coming to an end. Despatches from South Africa point to the same direction. The best sign is the waning sympathy for the Boers now in the field with purposeless operations. Bands of guerillas are still standing out, but British commanders are no longer hampered by treacherous spies, and they have increased facilities for finding out what is going on and for making captures of men, arms and stock. A fresh incursion of Boers into Cape Colony is explained by the necessity for obtaining supplies, and the number of raiders is insignificant. If the remnants of the commandoes are not overtaken when hotly pursued the British are gradually depriving them of horses and wearing them out by driving them constantly from section to section. The refuge camps are filled with women, whose fathers, husbands and brothers are prisoners, and whose ardor for the Boer cause is yielding to intense longing for the return of the Burghers. Lord Kitchener's work cannot be brilliant, but it is done mechanically and thoroughly. District after district of the Transvaal and the northern section of the Orange River Colony is being swept, and the Boers being harassed by constant movement.

Macdonald Advocates Conscription.

New York, May 18.—The London correspondent of the Evening Post cables: Gen. Hector Macdonald, just back from South Africa, has publicly advocated conscription, but it is significant that Mr. Brodrick thought it prudent, during this week's debates, to hide away his early threat that compulsory service was inevitable, if the scheme was not accepted. What is likely to happen if the Government's army scheme fails is an overwhelming public demand for Lord Kitchener at the head of the War Office, with free hand. He would be expected to reconstitute the army machine from top to bottom on purely business lines, regardless of all social and political considerations, and without increased expenditure.

For the first time in months a more hopeful view is taken of the war situation. The correspondent of the Times at Pretoria, who has hitherto been pessimistic, declares that the end really seems near. The first pinch of winter and the fact that a campaign in the bushveldt increases their own difficulties far more than those of the British seem to prove to the Transvaal burghers the hopelessness of the struggle. For nearly two months their sole initiative has been confined to attempts at railway destruction by a few desperadoes. Voluntary capitulations continue in a stream daily, and now are spreading to the northern districts of the Orange River Colony. The correspondent asserts that if the results of Lord Kitchener's coming activity resemble those of the last month only a few harried fanatics will remain in the field by the time Sir Alfred Milner returns to South Africa.

STABBED PRISON GUARD.

Plunged a Knife Into the Official's Neck.

WAS A DESPERATE ENCOUNTER.

Toronto, May 20.—One of the Central Prison guards, Michael Clancy, who lives at 105 Strachan avenue, was attacked by a convict named Nicholas Clark on Saturday afternoon, and severely stabbed in the back of the neck with a large knife.

Clark was sentenced some months ago, with a pal named Michael Skerritt, for tapping the till of R. Mossman, a grocer at 170 Chestnut street, of $17.

On Saturday morning Clark was put to work in the wood-working shop with an experienced convict to explain his duties to him. He was anything but industrious, so he was transferred to the broom shop. This change seemed to annoy Clark, for he dawdled away his time and received a sharp reprimand from Guard Clancy.

Quick as a flash Clark reached for a knife, but not without the guard perceiving the action. With a sudden rush Clancy closed in and grappled with the prisoner, who wound his arms around the former and managed to sink the knife in the back of his neck. The enraged prisoner's arm was uplifted for a second stab, when near-by convicts seized him and probably saved Clancy's life.

The latter was removed to his home, and a charge of wounding with intent will be laid against Clark.

This is the third time that Guard Clancy has been attacked by a convict.

LONDON POLICE AND VICE.

Sir Ed. Clarke Attacks the Force for Not Combating the Social Evil.

London, May 19.—At a recent large meeting in the Westminster Town Hall, called to consider the public morality of London, Sir Edward Clarke suggested that the police should have power to summon women to show how they live. He said those women who were well known to the police should be subjected to an Act similar to that passed recently, which empowered magistrates to imprison men who were living on the proceeds of women's immorality.

Sir Edward attacked the police of the West end for making a public accommodation for the traffic in vice. He said that the only progress in recent years in the matter of purifying the social element was due to the London County Council, which exercised authority in the matter of licensing music halls and places of amusement, and made these more decent than many theatres. It might be necessary, he said, though it would be regrettable, to transfer the control of the Metropolitan police from the Home Secretary to the County Council.

The Home Secretary exposed the magistrates and the police for their apparent inaction on the ground that individual cases tended to show that public opinion did not support prosecutions of these people. The Home Secretary and Sir Edward Clarke agreed that some streets in London were worse than those of any continental capital.

Escaped in Official's Clothes.

Toronto, May 20.—Lizzie French, a young woman who is serving a nine months' term in the Mercer Reformatory for theft, escaped from that institution in a very clever manner on Friday evening. While the attendants were at tea, Miss French, who is a good-looking girl, donned a suit of the superintendent's clothes, and walked boldly out the front door. Two hours later she was recaptured in Bellwoods park, and is now languishing in close confinement on a diet of bread and water. The woman was committed to the Mercer in December last for stealing several hundred dollars' worth of furs, silks, and other valuables from the departmental stores.

Died of Lockjaw.

Ottawa, May 19.—John Tocher, who was injured in an accident in Arnprior a few days ago, and who was brought to the Protestant Hospital, where lockjaw set in, died yesterday morning. An attempt was made to save Tocher's life by injecting into the brain anti-tetanus serum. The operation was performed, but Tocher was in a very low condition, and death resulted.

ALBANY STRIKE IS NOW OVER.

Test of Agreement Between Company and Men.

STRIKERS YIELD MAIN POINT

And Company Will be Free to Hire Union or Non-union Men—Some Increases in Wages—To Prevent Sudden Strikes—Rioters to be Punished.

Albany, N. Y., May 18.—The great strike is over. One thousand men in five cities who have been idle for eleven days, returned to their work at noon.

Forty-six miles of track that has rusted for a like period, except where a guarded car sped over it, began to be polished by the schedule running cars. Three thousand members of the National Guard, in sogged clothes from a drenching rain, began preparations to go home.

Cost Money.

The strike has been of twelve days' duration, and the total cost of it in all ways to date is estimated as follows:

Loss of life, two prominent citizens.
Cost to company, $17,423.03.
Cost to strikers, $17,820.
Cost to county, $33,700.
Total cost, $68,943.03.

Union and Non-Union Equal.

The agreement in full is as follows:

1. The road will continue to recognize and treat with any committee of its employees, representing organized or unorganized labor, when they desire to be heard in relation to any grievances.

2. Any men, who may be suspended or discharged by the superintendent, shall be entitled to appeal to the Executive Committee of the company.

3. Conductors and motormen who exhibit their badges by pinning them on the lapels of their coats, shall be permitted to ride without payment of fare on all cars operated on a division on which conductor and motorman belong.

4. Inspectors riding on cars shall not be registered as passengers unless a pass is given.

5. The road will pay all employees for time lost when they have been suspended by the company and found not guilty.

Rioters Must be Punished.

6. There will be no discrimination against any of the men on account of the strike of May 7th, 1901, but this shall not apply to those under arrest, or who, within the next ten days may be placed under arrest, charged with the commission of unlawful or riotous acts, until the Executive Committee, after a hearing given to such persons, shall be satisfied that there is reasonable doubt of their guilt.

7. The road is free to employ union or non-union men, and to discharge them for causes.

8. The wages of all the motormen, conductors, linemen and pit-men shall be 20 cents per hour, and of pit-men helpers 17 1-2 cents per hour.

9. The strikers agree that in consideration of the several agreements herein contained to be kept by the company that the members of the said divisions will discharge their duties in an efficient, faithful and skilled manner.

To Guard Against Strikes.

10. To reduce as much as possible inconvenience to the travelling public, it is agreed that no proposition for a strike shall be acted upon by any division at the same meeting at which it is introduced. But that at least 48 hours shall elapse before such proposition shall be voted upon; and if a strike shall be ordered it shall not take effect until at least six days have elapsed after notice to the company, during which time the employees shall continue their work.

Guesses at the Future.

The non-union men brought here to fill the places of the strikers will unquestionably withdraw, although the formal agreement does not mention them. The company declined to agree to send them away, so a member of the directorate says, but it is felt that the service under the circumstances would be so unpleasant for them that they will voluntarily withdraw.

When It Was Settled.

The settlement of the great railway strike affecting five cities was accomplished to-day after a conference which lasted until midnight, and after ratification by the full body of strikers at meetings of their individual organizations, which did not terminate in some instances until ten o'clock this morning, the hour set for the officers of the Street Railway Employees' Association and the Traction Company to formally sign the agreement.

Both sides to the controversy made concessions, and when the papers were signed, both claimed a victory. The Troy branches of the Employees' Union were the first to ratify the agreement at four o'clock this morning, and the Albany men signed it at 10.29. The officers of the Employees' Association signed it a moment later and the Traction Company officers appended their signatures at twenty minutes to eleven.

Albany, N. Y., May 18.—It was determined at noon to allow the non-union men now here to continue running the cars to-day. The Troy and out-of-town divisions begin running regularly at 2 o'clock with their old force. The Albany division will run regularly to-morrow, but cars are now running and being patronized. The non-union men imported to take places of strikers will leave the city to-morrow under military escort.

Uptown Route Suspended.

Albany, N. Y., May 18.—At 12.45 p. m. it was concluded by the Traction Company not to run any more cars with non-union imported men, but to suspend operations on the uptown routes until to-morrow morning. The military has been withdrawn from the streets.

Two regiments have gone home; the rest will leave to-morrow.

HARD ON PROF. STEEN.

He Replies Trenchantly to Archbishop Bond.

DEMANDS A FAIR HEARING.

Montreal, May 19.—Rev. Frederick J. Steen has given to the press his reply to the reason which Archbishop Bond assigned for refusing to allow him to preach in the cathedral and demanding the return of the license to preach in this diocese. In the course of his letter Mr. Steen says:

"In consequence of a difference of opinion I resigned my position on the staff of the Diocesan College in January last, and my resignation was accepted. The Diocesan College, as we all know, is in no sense a diocesan or official institution. It is a private and irresponsible corporation, from whose action there is no appeal. It has no right to the descriptive epithet 'our college,' which I find in your letter. It was never set apart as the official exponent of the mind of the Anglican Church. It is not empowered to settle questions of orthodoxy for this diocese. Its function is to teach and give currency to doctrines and views with which the Board of Governors are in sympathy. To differ with the college on a point of doctrine is not necessarily to differ with the Church of England, but only with twenty-five or thirty church members, who, according to charter, may be a law unto themselves. That I did not agree with the governors of the college makes my position as a clergyman of the Church of England neither better nor worse. As much is true of many of the clergy in this and other dioceses. By what right, I ask, does your grace make a decision of the Diocesan College a law for the church in the Diocese of Montreal, and seek to deprive me of my rights, and usher me out of the diocese because my services are no longer acceptable to the college?"

Looks to the Bishops.

After pointing out that Archbishop Bond has no personal knowledge of what he taught, and never asked him for an explanation, but judged him entirely by hearsay evidence, Mr. Steen continues: "It is to the Bishops that we are accustomed to look as the true exponents of the teaching, the mind and the breadth of the Church of England. They are something more than the representatives of a party or school of thought. They are the custodians of all that the church stands for; from them we expect, as a matter of course, strict impartiality and even-handed justice. And yet Your Grace, when pressed for the reasons that led you to refuse the unanimous request of a whole congregation, has nothing better to fall back upon than unsubstantiated rumor and hearsay evidence. We are told of complaints made by nameless individuals, of sermons that are not specified, and on grounds that are not stated. The complaints themselves have never been investigated. We are referred to the fact that a private and irresponsible institution was dissatisfied with my teaching and accepted my resignation, but the teaching itself, Your Grace, has never been investigated, though in the opinion of many it is not my teaching, but the action of the college authorities that is deserving of censure. The character of the teaching is illustrated by quotations, not from the lecturer's notes, but from a student's notebook, and the quotations themselves are inaccurate, distorted, abbreviated and wrenched from their context.

Victim of Hearsay.

"And for what purpose does your Grace fall back upon rumor and hearsay? Not to suggest that an investigation or trial is necessary, but to pronounce a practical condemnation and deprive me of my livelihood. I entered the diocese of Montreal five years ago, not of my own motion, but on the unsought invitation of a college of which your Grace is President. I left a field of work in which I was both successful and happy, and I transferred my rights as a clergyman to the diocese of Montreal. On entering the diocese I was subjected to no tests as a teacher of apologetics. After five years of exacting work, for no other reasons than those urged in your letter, I am practically told that there is no place for me here, and that I had better seek a field of work in the church of another land, and infest it with the dangerous teaching of which your Grace accuses me, and from which you feel obliged to protect this diocese by withholding from me a license. In conclusion, I wish to enter a protest against the injustice of your Grace's procedure. I ask you to prove me guilty or to declare me innocent, and I herewith challenge this diocese or any individuals within it to formulate against me a charge of heresy or unsound teaching, and to establish it in the church courts."

Mr. Steen stated to-day that he had received a reply from the archbishop, but did not feel free to communicate it to the press, as there was a clause in it which he desired to first submit to his legal adviser, who is out of town to-day.

May Reach Civil Courts.

It is reported that in consequence of the letter which he wrote to the Archbishop, Rev. Mr. Steen has been inhibited. The result of the ecclesiastical punishments known as inhibition is that Mr. Steen will not be able to perform any of the functions of a clergyman in the diocese of Montreal. If this should turn out to be true, Prof. Steen will take a civil action against Archbishop Bond.

Plague at Cape Town.

Cape Town, May 19.—There has been only one case of plague reported since Friday. The total number of cases to date has been 639, of which 292 proved fatal.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO