

# HUNDREDS OF RIOTERS SHOT.

## Barcelona Streets Raked by Artillery Fire.

### TERRIBLE HAVOC IN MOB

#### Who Vainly Tried to Rush the Batteries—Reported That Five Hundred People Were Killed and Wounded on Both Sides—The Cause of the Trouble.

London, Feb. 20.—A message to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Barcelona, via Perpignan, France, says a fierce battle has been fought between the troops and the rioters in the suburb of Barcelona, known as Sane. Before the engagement the cavalry and infantry had been posted in the most dangerous points, and a field battery had been located on the plaza, from which vantage point the guns could sweep the surrounding streets. When the final clash with the troops occurred, continues the despatch, the artillery was brought into action and raked street after street. The rioters engaged the batteries at close range, but were finally driven off. It is reported that 500 persons were killed and wounded on both sides. The entire neighborhood was wrecked by the shells. The ruins caught fire, and this completed the destruction.

Further fighting is reported at Martorell (15 miles from Barcelona), where a quantity of arms had been discovered. Fighting is also reported at Tortosa and Tarragona, respectively 100 and 50 miles southwest of Barcelona.

#### THREATEN TO USE BOMBS.

##### Government Has Ordered a Warship to Barcelona.

Madrid, Feb. 20.—The official statement issued this evening represents the situation in Barcelona as being slightly improved. Some of the tram cars are running under military escort. The markets and shops are protected by soldiers. The strike, however, continues. It is impossible to load or unload vessels at the port. The military authorities report no further disturbances in the suburbs or at Tarragona, Sabadell, Reus, or Manresa, where, however, the precautions are as strict as elsewhere. The strike continues at these places. Embassies of the strikers have been sent to Saragossa, Tarragona, Castellon, and Valencia, to advocate a general strike. A majority of the workmen have not responded to the attempt to get them to join the Barcelona strikers. Precautions have been taken in all these towns. The situation is evidently threatening in Saragossa, as it is officially announced that the civil authorities there have relegated their functions to the military, who have proclaimed a state of siege and occupied strategic positions to check disturbances. The police continue to arrest Anarchists in Catalonia and elsewhere.

The Republican deputies representing Valencia, Saragossa and other places declare that they will take no part in the movement, which is promoted by Socialists and Anarchists.

Hopfulness is expressed to-night in official circles. So much being admitted, there is a general disposition to give credence to the newspaper and other reports, many of which are of an alarming nature. The Herald says that the rioters in Catalonia are getting out of hand, and that the captain-general has asked for more troops. There was further fighting in the streets to-day. Many persons were killed, and there is a long list of wounded. Several of those injured in the earlier conflicts have died. Other reports state that the Anarchist leaders of the outbreak threaten terrible reprisals. They have circulated handbills declaring that they will meet the Mauer rifle with dynamite bombs. The foreign Consuls at Barcelona have held a conference on the situation. The troops are masters only of the ground they actually patrol. The strikers are collecting everywhere it is possible to do so and suddenly attacking the soldiers with stones and revolvers from their points of vantage, after which they stampede. In this way they maintain isolated flights throughout the city and suburbs. The attacks on factories, shops and trains are too numerous to record.

It is stated that the Government has ordered the warship Pelayo to Barcelona.

Served With Ball Cartridges. Madrid, Feb. 20.—The Queen Regent yesterday gave an audience to Captain-General Weyler, who conferred to-day with the military chiefs of Madrid. Subsequently ball cartridges were served to the troops forming the garrison of the capital. All the troops are confined to their barracks under orders to be prepared to move at a moment's notice.

#### Cause of the Barcelona Riots.

The Barcelona riots, though partly due to recent increase of taxation and the necessities of life, are in the main political and revolutionary. The last trouble was largely a manufactured one, supported by two wealthy Catalan bankers, and nourished by the Republican press. In common with the rest of Spain, Barcelona, and indeed all Catalonia, must submit to serious grievances, but it is at least doubtful whether they have any better panacea than endurance. To separate themselves from the Mother Country can only be possible as the outcome of a civil war that

would destroy the main cause of their desire for separation—their wealth. The Spanish Government, with finger on the pulse of every important movement, is of opinion that the Barcelona troubles are partly artificial, and the association of the noisy element with the Anarchists puts an end to all chance of a change in the Government's attitude.

The Ministry of Finance is endeavoring to bring the peseta into line with the franc. To effect the improvement old taxes must be enforced rigorously, possibly new ones will be found necessary, the present octroi duties will remain unabated, and protection will be maintained, in spite of the growing success of the community that would favor free trade.

Madrid, Feb. 24.—All business and traffic in Barcelona is still held up by the strikers. The city presents a strange aspect. There are no public vehicles in the streets, and the shops, markets and theatres are closed. Mail carts are only enabled to move under the protection of strong cavalry escorts. There are frequent conflicts between the troops and rioters. An unconfirmed report states that a large number of the rioters have been killed or wounded. It is stated that the strikers are determined to prevent the sale of food, with the idea of starving the citizens into supporting them. They are represented as controlling secret stores of food. The movement is spreading through the Province. The working population at Badalona, Sabadell, Tarrasa, and other manufacturing towns have joined the movement, necessitating further concentrations of troops. The Governor is trying to mediate between the employers and strikers. Late this evening some of the street cars in Barcelona were running, but every car was escorted by cavalry. A few factories are working with a reduced number of hands. Between the strict official censorship in Barcelona and the union formed reports current here it is difficult to arrive at the truth. Rumor represents Barcelona and the neighborhood as being under a reign of terror. It is said that several convents have been burned, and that there is constant bloody fighting and wrecking of property. The official statements affect to state that although the strike continued, the authorities successfully imposing martial law and that troops are holding the streets, preventing excesses. The Cortes has voted the suspension of the constitutional guarantees in the Province of Barcelona, as requested yesterday by the Minister of the Interior.

Wounded by the Troops. Barcelona, Feb. 24.—The report of the captain-general in regard to yesterday's disorders, which were caused by rioting strikers, who were fired on by the troops, shows that two persons were killed and 15 wounded. Twenty arrests were made. All the above were working people. At midnight quiet had been restored in the town, and the troops returned to their barracks early in the morning.

#### WARSHIPS AT TRIESTE.

Trieste, Austria-Hungary, Feb. 18.—Three Austrian warships have arrived here and have landed blue-jackets to protect the harbor and the Austrian Lloyd Steamship Company's docks. Four notorious Anarchists have been arrested.

## ELEVEN HURT IN WRECK.

### Snowplough and Engine Derailed Near Peterborough.

#### WERE THROWN INTO DITCH.

Peterborough despatch.—A snow plough, engine and caboose on the C. P. R. made a bad wreck five miles from here between this station and Cavatville, about midnight last night. Hard snow on the track caused the plough to leave the rails and turn over on one side of the track, while the engine and tender went over on their sides in the opposite ditch. The engine was badly wrecked.

Eleven men were on the engine and plough. All were shaken up, and several badly bruised. John Moran, driver of the engine, sustained severe bruises, and had the upper jaw fractured. He was brought to the Nicholls Hospital here this morning. Patrick Coakley and Geo. Glenney, of North Toronto, were the most severely bruised among the others. The wrecking train from Havelock cleared the wreck, and Dr. Young, of this town, attended to the injured at the scene of the wreck. The train service was utterly demoralized to-day, as a result of the wreck. The C. P. R. local from Toronto last evening was cancelled, and the Montreal express, which should have passed here at midnight last night, did not reach here until two o'clock this afternoon, having been all night and this morning between here and Toronto. The G. T. R. trains were also somewhat delayed by the storm.

#### ROBBED TRAVELER'S TRUNK.

##### Arrest of a Negro at Montreal for the Theft of \$10,000.

Montreal, Feb. 24.—Charles Savage, alias Charles Scott, alias Will West, who, it is claimed, is well known to the police across the border, was arrested here to-day on a charge of stealing a trunkful of jewellery valued at \$10,000 from the Portland Hotel, of Portland, Oregon. Following the man's arrest, the detectives arrested a woman named Frankie Thomas, with whom the negro had been living. The accused were taken to police headquarters and locked up to await examination. The story of the crime dates back to last November. Savage was employed as a bellboy at the Portland Hotel, and robbed F. Lowland, a jewellery salesman, of New York city, who was a guest at the hotel, of his samples, consisting of rings, pins and brooches, altogether valued at \$10,000.

## BIRTH RATE LOW IN CITIES.

### Are Marriages Also Decreasing in the Province?

#### THE REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

Toronto, Feb. 22.—The annual report of the Registrar-General of the province was laid upon the table of the Legislature yesterday by the Provincial Secretary. It states that the total population of Ontario in 1891 by the census was 2,114,321, and in 1901, 2,182,942, showing an increase of 68,621. Taking the figures of the municipal census and completing them by using the census figures for Muskoka and Parry Sound, Nipissing and Algoma, where the municipal returns had not yet been completed, it was found that the population was in 1891, 1,918,465, and in 1900, 2,201,751, showing a difference of 283,286. The report continues:

By comparing these figures with the figures utilized from year to year in the Registrar-General's report, based upon the addition of the census figures of 1891, of the natural increase year by year of births over deaths, it is found that the calculated increase in 1900 would make 2,325,712, or 142,770 more than is found by the census to be the population of Ontario in 1901.

The urban population of the province had increased from 38.7 in 1891 to 42.8 in 1901. The same tendency was noticeable in corresponding States of the Union.

#### City Birth Rate Decreases.

The total births recorded in Ontario in 1901 were 46,127, as compared with 44,705 in 1899, showing an increase of 1,422, and giving a rate of 19.8 on the estimated population of the census of March 31st, 1901. This rate, the report states, compares favorably with that of 1891, when with a population but 68,621 less, the total births were

44,754, or 2.1 less per 1,000. It must be remembered, however, that the returns of 1900 were more complete than in the previous year.

The report then proceeds to point out that in Brant, Elgin, Essex, Middlesex, Waterloo, Wentworth, and York counties having seven out of the fourteen cities of the Province, the births had actually decreased in the decade, while the total increase of the population had been 37,248. There had been actual losses of births in every city excepting Ottawa, London, St. Catharines and Guelph, and a relative loss per 1,000 of the population in every case. Toronto, with an increase of 15 per cent in population in the decade, should have had 5,449 births, but had only 4,534. The birth rate of 23.4 in 1891 had decreased by some 20 per cent in the various cities of Ontario.

#### Are Families Smaller?

Dr. Bryce, the compiler of the report, goes on to say that the applications for insurance made in 1892 showed 7.8 children per family, and in 1900 only 6.7, a decrease of 14 per cent. In 1892 there were 3.2 children to each person insured, and in 1900, 2.4 children. It was apparent from the same returns that there had been a decrease of 50 per cent. in the marriages of persons of the same age, and a decrease of 25 per cent. in the number of children of persons insured. The total number of marriages for the year 1900 were 17,101, a rate of 7.3 per thousand, or by the census of 1901 the rate was 7.4.

The total deaths in 1900 numbered 29,494, an increase of 887 over the previous year. The rate in 1891 was 10.2, as compared with 12.6 in 1900. That there should be a reported increase of 8,000 deaths in ten years was due partly to improved registration.

Pleas Guilty of Attempted Murder. Montreal, Feb. 18.—David Sutherland, who shot his wife a few days ago, pleaded guilty in the Court of Special Sessions to-day to a charge of attempted murder. He was remanded for sentence.

## \$40,000 FIRE AT MERRITTON.

### Spoke and Wheel Factory Destroyed—Partial List of Insurance.

St. Catharines despatch.—Shortly after 6 o'clock this evening fire was discovered in the boiler-room of the E. H. Phelps & Co's spoke and wheel works, Merritton, and quickly spread until the whole main building was entirely destroyed, together with a large quantity of stock and machinery. By good work of the firemen, who worked under great disadvantage owing to the bitterly cold night and the huge piles of snow, the office and storehouse were saved, as also was a large quantity of lumber piled in the yards. About fifty men were employed in the work.

The loss will be from \$35,000 to \$40,000, partly covered by insurance. Among the companies interested are: Western, \$6,700; Northern, \$8,140; Royal, \$6,140; Queen, \$5,140; Hartford, \$5,140; North British and Mercantile, \$2,000.

## NO CREDIT TO EITHER.

### President Roosevelt on Sampson-Schley Controversy.

#### SAYS WAS CAPTAIN'S FIGHT.

Washington, Feb. 24.—President Roosevelt's memorandum upon the appeal of Admiral Schley was made public to-day.

It says, in part: "The majority of the actions which the court censures occurred five weeks or more before the fight itself, and it certainly seems that if Admiral Schley's actions were censurable he should not have been left as second in command under Admiral Sampson."

"The point raised in the appeal is between Admiral Sampson and Admiral Schley, as to which was in command, and as to which was en-



DR. W. SEWARD WEBB, Who is Said to Have Bought the Canada Atlantic Railway. He is Mentioned for the Vermont Governorship.

itled to the credit, if either of them was really entitled to any special exhibition of genius, skill and courage."

After a brief summing up he says: "The question as to which of the two men, Admiral Sampson or Admiral Schley, was at the time in command, is of merely nominal character. Technically, Sampson commanded the fleet, and Schley, as usual, the western division. The actual fact, the important fact, is that after the battle was joined not a helm was shifted, not a gun was fired, not a pound of steam was put on in the engine-room aboard any ship actively engaged, in obedience to the order of either Sampson or Schley, save on their own two vessels. It was a captain's fight."

Referring to the advancement of Capt. Wainwright over Capt. Clark, he says: "It was just to Admiral Sampson that he should receive a greater advance in rank than Admiral Schley. There was nothing done in the battle that warranted an unusual record for either. In short, as regards Admirals Sampson and Schley, I find that President McKinley did substantial justice, and there would be no warrant for reversing his action."

"There is no excuse whatever from either side for any further agitation of this unhappy controversy. To keep it alive would merely do damage to the navy and to the country."

Too Happy. Policeman (to jovial couple)—"Take care, if ye go on like that I'll have to arrest ye." First Merry Man—"Why, we're not even whistling." "No, but ye're looking as happy as if it were Monday!"

## A. O. UNITED WORKMEN.

### Debate the Proposed Increases of Rates.

#### OLDER BROTHERN OPPOSE IT.

Toronto, Ont., despatch says: The afternoon and evening sessions yesterday of the 24th annual meeting of the Ancient Order of United Workmen were devoted largely to a lively discussion of the proposed new tariff of rates. Those taking an active part were F. G. Inwood, Toronto; J. M. Peregrine, Hamilton; J. A. Doy, Ottawa; Rev. James Skene, Hillsdale; Judge D. F. MacWatt, Sarnia; J. W. Park, Hagersville; C. W. Naville, Newburgh; Thomas Rylic, Toronto; Thomas Lee, Toronto; C. Hamilton, Blyth; W. A. Logan, Cardinal; and George P. Graham, M. P. P., Brockville. Although a special committee reported in favor of the proposed tariff, which would mean a decided increase in rates, affecting men past the middle age, the majority of the delegates seemed to oppose it, seeing no necessity for it, and judging from the impression given out yesterday, the proposal will be defeated. The Special Committee of fifty representative Workmen brought in a report strongly in favor of a considerable increase in the rates. The report was signed by 49 members of the committee, while a minority proposed, as was anticipated, a number of amendments to the report. The recommendation of the committee is supported by well-known actuaries. The new tariff would affect the older members of the association more than the younger men. The former claim that as the society is now in a flourishing condition, there is no need for any change, and an officer of the Grand Lodge stated last evening that the proposition would probably be defeated or given a hoist for another year.

Grand Master Workman T. M. Cornett, of Gananoque, presided. The Grand Master Workman appointed as Assistant Grand Guides R. W. Longmore, Camden East; D. McKinnon, South Finch, and J. Ross, Hamilton. Rev. Jas. Skene, Hillsdale, opened with prayer. J. Baxter, St. Paul's, was appointed Assistant Inside Watchman. Past Grand Master Workman George P. Graham, M. P. P., conferred the Grand Lodge degree on the new delegates, and Grand Master Workman Cornett welcomed them. F. N. Nudel, Toronto; A. G. F. Lawrence, Toronto; Dr. Old, Port Colborne; D. P. McKinnon, South Finch, and J. J. Craig, Fergus, were appointed to form a Committee on Salaries. Mr. A. James, M. M. W., Bowmanville, was appointed press reporter. The report of the Committee on Distribution was presented by the Chairman, George Patterson, Scaforth, and that of the Committee on Laws by J. B. Nixon, Toronto. The restrictions on residents of the Yukon District were removed, and lodge organizers are to be retained. Mayor Howland during the afternoon session was introduced by Past Grand Master Workman T. C. Irving and extended to the delegates a civic welcome and the freedom of the city. Mr. Geo. S. Graham responded. Mr. Alex. Fraser, Grand Chief of the Grand Camp of the Sons of Scotland, was introduced by Mr. Irving, and conveyed the cordial greetings of the Sons of Scotland. He was ably supported by Major D. M. Robertson, Grand Secretary. Fraternal greetings were telegraphed from the Head Camp of the Workmen of the World, in annual session at Woodstock.

#### WANT TO VOTE.

English Factory Women Ask for the Franchise. London, Feb. 24.—Sixty-six thousand eight hundred women, textile factory workers of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire, have presented a petition to Parliament praying for immediate possession of the franchise, and declaring that the right to vote "is of vital importance to women engaged in the industrial struggle for existence."

The trades unionists are supporting the appeal. They say that the demand for woman suffrage will be tirelessly pressed until Parliament yields. The women assure the Westminster legislators that when permitted to vote they will exercise a triumphant force in the direction of social reform and administrative efficiency.

#### SPECULATORS CAUGHT.

##### Slump of 4 to 5 Points in Some Stocks.

New York, Feb. 24.—Wall Street.—The decision of the administration at Washington to test the legality of the Northern Securities Company, came up on the stock market with a shock. The weakening was already manifested in the London market before the opening here. The stock market opened in a semi-demoralized condition, and very large blocks of stocks were unloaded in all directions, at acute declines. Naturally the stocks of the transcontinental railroads as being immediately interested were most affected, but large losses were shown in other stocks where speculation for the rise had been extended, the leaders, high priced industrials and the local transactions all showing sharp losses. Great Northern preferred dropped 5/8, Tennessee Coal & Iron Pacific, St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, Sugar, Met. St. Ry., Reading and Atchafalaya from two to over three points. Many stocks in the miscellaneous list including U. S. steel stocks, showed losses of a point or more.

Support for the market was prompt and powerful. The buying on this account had to absorb very heavy offerings for a time without any indication of a check to their float. The evident fact that confident buying was going on however, relieved apprehension and the selling became less urgent.

#### Use of the Trouble.

New York, Feb. 24.—Bankers of this city, identified with the forma-

tion of the Northern Securities Co., were greatly surprised to learn, and at first refused to believe, that U. S. Attorney General Knox is preparing a case against the company. They pointed out that a decision on a cognate case from the Supreme Court of the United States is expected on Monday next. A long legal battle is promised, but it is understood that no matter what the decision may be the dominating idea which brought the Northern Securities Company into life will be substantially maintained.

## THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

### Startling Condition of Affairs Revealed in Montreal.

#### BIG DECLINE IN MARRIAGES.

Montreal, Feb. 24.—What is considered to be a most important annual report is that of the Montreal Health Department, dealing as it does with the city's death rate, birth rate, marriages, population, etc. The report for 1900 (the last one completed) is now ready to be brought before the attention of the aldermen. It contains some startling figures, and shows a peculiar state of affairs in regard to the city's marriage, birth and death rate.

Although the population is enormously increased since 1891, there has been a tremendous falling off in the birth rate. In 1891 the birth rate per 1,000 population was 48.87, while the rate per thousand for 1900 had sunk to 34.26. In 1891 the rate per 1,000 for marriages was 9.65, while in 1900 it was merely 7.74. With a population of 218,268 in 1891, the death rate was 25.96. In 1898, however, the rate was but 20.26.

Recently there was quite an animated discussion in Ontario, especially in Toronto, over the decrease of the birth and marriage rate. Montreal was pointed to as a model for satisfactory percentage on these two vital questions. By the figures just completed by the Health Department, here, matters are reversed. It is expected that there will be a meeting of the Hygiene Committee to investigate this peculiar state of affairs. The officials of the Health Department can throw but little light as to the decrease in the marriages and births.

## TO ASSIST THE WELSH.

### Money for Prospective Settlers to Canada.

#### CHAMBERLAIN CONTRIBUTES.

London, Feb. 24.—The suggestion offered by Mr. Chamberlain yesterday to the deputation which waited on him on behalf of the Welsh settlers in Patagonia, viz., to open a public subscription in order to raise a fund sufficient to hire a transport to convey the settlers to Canada, where the Dominion Government would assist them with land and building material, was acted upon. The Colonial Secretary contributing £20. After the luncheon given by the Chairman of the delegation, Sir John Llewellyn, it was announced that £1,500 had already been subscribed.

There are, it is said, over fifteen hundred Welsh settlers in Patagonia, and continued reverses on account of bad weather and loss of crops have induced them to appeal for assistance.

It is understood that Lord Strathcona was unfavorable to asking the Imperial Government for either a transport or financial assistance to aid the Welsh settlers to remove from Patagonia to Canada. The Daily Chronicle to-day says: "Surely the Canadian Government might advance the money required and take chance of being repaid at a future date."

## MISS STONE SET FREE.

### Brgands Have Handed Her Over in Good Health.

#### REV. TSILKA IS ARRESTED.

Paris, Feb. 24.—The Temps publishes a despatch from Constantinople, which announces that Miss Stone has been released by the brigands who have held her captive since September 3rd, last, and has been handed over in good health to the dragoman of the American Legation.

The despatch adds that the "Rev. Rev. Tsilka" has been arrested on the charge of complicity in the kidnapping of Miss Stone.

Doubted the Husband. London, Feb. 24.—The Rev. Tsilka, who, according to the Constantinople correspondent of the Temps in a despatch announcing the release of Miss Stone, has been arrested on the charge of complicity in the kidnapping of Miss Stone, is the husband of Mrs. Tsilka, Miss Stone's companion. It was announced recently that the Turkish authorities suspected the Rev. Tsilka of complicity in the abduction of the missionaries.

Temper is a weapon that we hold by the blade.—J. M. Barrie. Hoax—What would you take for a coin? Joak—Well, if I had one I think I'd really give it away.

"Young man," said the stern physician, "do you know where the evil effects of tobacco are first felt?" "Yep; in de wo'd he'd," responded the depraved youngster.