

HOLLAND'S STRIKERS SEEK TO NEGOTIATE. Would Like to Get a Settlement With Reinstatement of Men

Rome, April 13.—The strikers having succeeded in gathering in threatening numbers on the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, almost in the centre of the city, the troops charged, fired three times, and dispersed the rioters. About a dozen men were wounded. Order has been re-established, but the city is still occupied by the military. The general strike continues, and many arrests have been made.

QUIT RESTORED. Now Cavalry Occupy the Squares and Hold it in Control.

The aspect of Rome was completely changed early to-day. The gay, crowded city of yesterday seemed dead. No cars passed through the streets, and even the street cars, which ran at long intervals, were escorted by police, and were almost empty, as the people feared to rise in them on account of the threats of the strikers. The streets were added melancholy to the scene. The shops were open but the shutters were up, and the proprietors intended to be ready for any emergency. They were apprehensive of rioting, and feared, as on other occasions, that their windows would be smashed.

The whole city was occupied by troops. Detachments of cavalry were posted on the squares, and special details of soldiers and police were stationed around the Vatican, so as to prevent any attempt against the papal palaces.

Foreigners continue to fly from Rome, but many of them cannot get away, as they are far from the railroad station. Omnibuses can carry only a limited number of passengers. If the strikers continue and all the foreigners leave the city, it is said the boarding house keepers alone will lose on an average \$16,000 daily. Unimportant encounters between the strikers and troops took place during the morning, the former wishing to hold meetings, which were forbidden, or reach the centre of the city; but the strikers were easily dispersed by cavalry charges, which were scarcely necessary. During the morning an attempt was made by strikers to overthrow a street car, but it failed.

Pilgrims in Trouble.

Five hundred French pilgrims arrived here this morning, and had some startling experiences. They got off at a station on the outskirts of Rome, so as to avoid going through the city, but there were no cars, and all kinds of wagons and carts were hired to take the pilgrims and their baggage. The men and women of the party arrived at the Garibaldi Bridge just as a detachment of cavalry charged a mob, and a scene of indescribable confusion ensued. With screams and shouts the pilgrims in their efforts to escape were scattered in all directions, and some of them have not yet been found.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN MOROCCO. United States Pay Italy for Outrages on Citizens in 1901.

Madrid, April 13.—A despatch from Melilla, Morocco, gives details of the fighting at Frajana. It says 5,000 insurgents made a desperate attack on the fortress of Frajana on April 8th. After the customary prayers, the tribesmen advanced with a wild rush to the accompaniment of religious exclamations. Twice they attempted to carry the fortress by assault, but were re-

opened, but nothing surprising was found in it.

A Dartmouth prison convict has confessed to sending blackmailing letters from Winnipeg to people in England.

Manitoba Liberals on Tuesday placed three more candidates in the field, named J. W. Campbell, in Dauphin, E. W. Clingan, in Virton, and A. R. Leonard, in Woodlands.

A company with a capital of about \$36,000,000 is applying for incorporation at Ottawa, with the intention of entering the field in opposition to the Bell Telephone Company.

In *Bawtholme vs. Miller*, a case tried at the Assizes at Milton, the ownership of a farm depends on whether the word "and" in a will should be read "and." Judgment was reserved.

Application for incorporation has been made to the Provincial Secretary's Department of a company to be known as the People's Tavern Company. The main object of it is to furnish places of temperate entertainment.

Immigration returns for March show that 12,327 settlers entered Western Canada through Gates, Emerson, Port and Winnipeg, the largest number yet recorded for March, and 70 per cent. in excess of the arrivals for March of last year.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Echo de Paris says Yvette Guilbert, the music hall artist, is seriously ill at a Berlin hotel.

The London education bill, ven-

MR. JOHN REDMOND WELCOMES LAND BILL—Must be Given a Fair Trial.

London Cable—John Redmond, the Irish leader, made an important speech at Dublin to-night in which he welcomed the Irish Land Bill, in spite of its great defects, as the first measure proposed by an English Minister having the avowed object of carrying into effect the policy of Parnell and the Land League.

Mr. Redmond said he did not wish to forestall the decision of the coming national convention at Dublin. This latter acceptance of the bill would mean its amendment, and its certain passage into law. The rejection of the bill by the convention would mean that both Chief Secretary Wyndham and his bill would disappear. He knew that he was saying when he said that at this moment the positions of the Government, of Mr. Wyndham, and of the Land Bill, were all weak. He deprecated any mixing up of the questions of land and Home Rule. He believed that the settlement of the land question would remove the most formidable obstacle on the road to Home Rule, but the suggestion made by some Liberals that the Irish Land Bill should be accompanied by a measure of Home Rule was dangerous, and the suggestion was likely to wreck the bill, which he considered ought to be prepared to give Mr. Wyndham's attempt to deal with the question a fair trial.

After outlining the desirable amendments to the bill, Mr. Redmond expressed surprise that there should be any uncertainty regarding the reception that Ireland would give to King Edward on his coming visit. He was convinced that the King was friendly to Ireland, and except that the Nationalists by their attitude toward the Crown were absolutely debarred from giving His Majesty an official reception, he would be welcomed with every courtesy and hospitality.

DEATH IN THE TORNADO. Many People Killed, Others Badly Injured.

ALABAMA AND KANSAS SWEPT
Hanceville, Ala., April 13.—Tornado passed over Hopewell settlement, one and a half miles north of here, at 2 o'clock this morning. Twelve persons were killed, four fatally injured and a score seriously hurt. The destruction to property was heavy. The death of Henry McCoy and three children, C. C. Oden and three children, John C. Griffin, wife and son. Fatally injured: Two children of Henry McCoy, and two children of C. C. Oden. The storm came from the southeast, and its force was so terrific that it worked many people, some whom fled in time to escape death in their falling houses. Buildings were tossed about, and several were blown a hundred yards or more. The body of McCoy, who was farmer, was blown 200 yards and landed in a field. The house of Mrs. John Norton was blown down, but the family escaped by crawling under the bed while the lumber and brick fell on top of the bed, breaking the force of the wind. The houses of the Oden and Griffin families were smashed to splinters. Trees were uprooted in all directions, and many were blown across the Louisville and Nashville Railroad track, delaying traffic for a time. The roar of the storm was heard at Hanceville, but no damage was done here. Rescuers hurried to the scene, and cared for the wounded.

Little Rock, Ark., April 13.—A cyclone three miles wide passed through Cleburn and White counties, north of here, last night, razing to the ground everything in its path. The scene is one from which the human eye has been hard to obtain. At Little Rock, eighteen miles from Jainsville, seven out of eight persons in one house were killed instantly, the survivor being an infant.

New Poughkeepsie, N.Y., April 13.—An old man named Williams was blown off a trolley, side and killed. Many are reported injured, and it is feared the loss of life will be large. Several were picked up, and taken to the hospital. Two persons were killed at Heber, Cleburn county.

The record of casualties so far, besides the nine dead, is three dying and thirteen others badly injured. The names of Little Rock, Heber, Bradford, Heber and Pangloss have been heard from. It is feared the little town of Hiram, with a population of 150, has been wiped off the map. It is near Heber, and in the former's track. Nothing has been heard from it. It probably will be several days before the names of all who were killed in the tornado are known.

LIVE BEYOND INCOME. Officers in the Army Paid to Spend More Than They Get.

London, April 13.—The report of the committee appointed to enquire into the expenses incurred by officers in the army, and to suggest measures for bringing commissions within the reach of men of moderate means, has been issued in a blue-book.

The report shows that the average and legitimate extra expenses of officers in the infantry exceeded their pay by \$500 to \$750 annually, while cavalry officers' expenses are in excess of their pay by \$3,000 to \$5,500 annually.

The recommendations include the furnishing of the officers' kit and the payment of certain other expenses, in addition to reducing the expenses of polo playing. The initial cost of carrying out the recommendations will amount to \$1,248,790 and the annual expenditure \$577,350.

PENNELL INQUEST SOON; WAS HE A DEFAULTER?

Mr. Thayer Issues a Denial of Alleged Interviews Published.

Buffalo, April 13.—District Attorney Edward E. Coatsworth sent a number of subpoenas to Police Judge Murphy this morning to serve in connection with the Pennell inquest.

The most important of the subpoenas are for Thomas Penney, Wallace Thayer and J. Fred Pennell.

"They will be subpoenaed if they can be found," said Mr. Coatsworth this morning.

What Mr. Penney knows is problematical. He is said to have papers that Pennell left before his death, in which he anticipated his act; papers in which he told of whatever contact on he may have had with the Burdick murder and other information of a most striking character.

Mr. Thayer's Statement.

Mr. Thayer gave out the following letter last night. It is of considerable interest in view of all the defalcations, including the various statements credited to Mr. Thayer in the form of interviews, and about some of which he may be questioned at the inquest:

"I have tried my hardest to keep out of the Burdick-Pennell discussion and yet be a gentleman to the reporters who have called upon me. Notwithstanding my alleged interviews, which have appeared or may appear, to the contrary, I have not said and shall not say anything on the stand or off of it respecting my relations with the deceased or in regard to the trust, except to say that I know nothing bearing upon either the question of murder or suicide or the alleged defalcations. The article in yesterday's Commercial, which first disclosed to the public the fact that defalcations had occurred, was inspired by gentlemen interested in the administration of the Pennell estate, not by myself. I gave no information and was ignorant of many of the facts therein contained. When I found that the matter was out and that the ad-

NEW SCHOOL CURRICULA Important Changes in the Course Announced.

NOT YET DEFINITELY FIXED

The Education Department has issued a draft of the proposed changes in the Public and High School courses. It will be submitted to the Education Association for approval next week. In the Public School course a number of innovations are provided for, including literature, nature study, lessons appropriate to the time of year, and the various holidays, history, stories of primitive people, ancient Britons, North American Indians and Eskimos, and drawing in colors. The studies in nature for form I, include animal life, their care and food; birds, their nesting, song, food and migrations, medicinal uses of plants, and a few conspicuous butterflies and moths.

In Form II and III and IV, the regulations for drawing; manual training and nature study; provide for a continuance of the studies begun in Form I.

In Form II the student in nature study advances to a study of the form and uses of trees, and looks into matters forestry, studies pioneer life and conditions to-day on the prairie. In manual training, the student will model in clay natural forms and common objects.

In Form II, the pupil in nature study will look into the adaptation of forest animals to their conditions of life; of the butterflies, beetles and grasshoppers, the life of insects, useful and harmful, and the methods of destroying the latter.

In Form IV, the nature studies lead back to causes as well as effects, such as combustion, and the practical uses of heat, steam and electricity in commerce.

The same graded courses hold good in the departments of dairy, household science, and manual training.

In Form IV, the girls will study household sciences in history consisting of the history of the household, and the duties of citizenship will be impressed on the young.

In the High School the courses of study will be taken up in three main divisions: 1, lower school (a 2 or 3 years' course); 2, middle school (a 1 or 2 years' course); 3, the upper school (a 2 years' course).

The following shall be obligatory on all pupils: The lower school courses in geography, arithmetic and mensuration, English grammar, penmanship and reading, with English composition, English literature, history and physical education throughout the period of their attendance.

Departmental Examinations.

In addition to what has been said regarding the High School entrance examinations, in relation to the fourth form work in the Public Schools, it may be stated that the written examination will be limited to reading, penmanship, English, geography, grammar, composition and arithmetic. The examination in reading will be both oral and written.

The examinations for teachers' certificates will hereafter be entirely separate from university matriculation, and the papers therefor will be constructed wholly with a view to the requirements of the Public Schools. The non-professional cer-

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