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ARD LIKES CROQUET.

w Play Golf, Though He ys Watching It.

ful new croquet ground at obably see a good deal of should be there, says lf, curiously enough, does and he now scarcely plays gh he is fond of watch-

rmerly no croquet ground ut since the King took to nnually a lawn has been them adjoining the golf o one else uses it during of the day.

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The Only Way

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ing of Women.

to the late Queen Vic- rrected at Nice.

20 per cent. less marriages ntry in 1908 than in 1907.

31 to 21, the Oregon Leg- used to abolish the whip- wife-beaters.

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n Parliament has voted rs. The proceeds of the e devoted to the purpose Over 27,000 bachelors are tax.

s Medical School at rly awarded diplomas to This school was founded o. The principal is a who received an advance Canton and Hong Kong, 30 students.

A new discovery. Has more rejuvenating, vitalizing force than has ever before offered from lack of vigor and which sap the pleasures of life. One box will show wonder- by mail in plain package only advertisement and one dollar. ine Co. Windsor, Ont.

RSE OF MOLOCH.

ome Journal.)

given us a vivid picture st of animalism aroused e of war. Nevertheless this Christian land to outh to strut about with rb and mimic guns while Bingo and paper colonels ary invasions. If it could of the "Monroe Doctrine" on this continent who ould be put in a straight- would give to the world upreme folly of this last ked ancestors.

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MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

The Awakening of the East the Great Theme Yesterday

Many Prominent Men Deliver Fervent Addresses.

Bishop Thoburn, Canon Tucker Ralph Connor and Others.

Toronto despatch: With the certain measure of victory in their movements, like an army with banners waving, the great National Missionary congress which opened in Massey Hall on Wednesday, yesterday moved on in its campaign and took up an advanced position on the field of missionary enthusiasm. Having for its theme "The Victorious Progress of Missions," the congress listened to truly remarkable addresses in the afternoon, and then passed on to the consideration of "The Place of the Church in the Making of the Nation."

In the annals of all great movements it is rarely given for four thousand men of substance and moral responsibility to confer with men picked from among the world's leaders upon questions demanding infinite tact and intimate understanding. The temper of the meeting was finely drawn by Mr. J. A. Macdonald at the close of the evening's session. In declaring the evidences for a new order of things in world-politics, he said: "We are talking of Dreadnoughts, it is true, but this is the token: that we say 'Yes, to the last farthing in defence of the things we stand by, but not one copper for exploitation or conquest.'" The interruptions of applause at the words stopped for a moment the progress of the speech.

Rev. Dr. Carman conducted the devotional exercises at the afternoon session. Mr. N. W. Rowell, K. C., occupied the chair, and every seat in the vast building was occupied, whilst many stood around the wall.

A pleasing break in the afternoon speeches was the singing in the national Punjaub tongue of the evangelical hymn, "Victory for Jesus," by Mr. and Mrs. Byers, missionaries from Bengal.

THE AWAKENING OF THE ORIENT.

"Fifteen years ago," said Mr. Robert E. Speer, in introducing his subject, "The Awakening of the Orient," "the most authoritative book on the people and the politics of the people of the far east was a work by Mr. Henry Norman. It was a depressing picture of the torpor and stagnation of the Oriental people. A few years later Mr. Meredith Thompson, the editor of the Friend of India, published a collection of his essays on eastern life under the title of 'Asia and Europe,' in which he concluded that the Asiatic races had exhausted themselves, and that an unbridgeable chasm existed between the east and the west which made the east impervious to western civilization. To-day we are facing a condition of affairs quite in contrast to all that was then depicted. Four simple facts will show the changes which have taken place. The first is the great exodus of Asiatic students to the colleges of Europe and North America. Eight thousand from China, one thousand from Corea, and one thousand from India, they are now in other lands learning the principles o western civilization. Secondly, I mention the great internal tumult all over Asia assailing the old political ideas and demanded the privileges of democratic and popular government. Thirdly—and this is of no consequence in itself—the readiness of large numbers of Asiatic people to adopt the western style of dress. I think they had better have kept to their own styles, but it shows in a remarkable way their changed readiness to adopt the western ideas. And, lastly, there is the thunderous clamor of Asiatic multitudes at our doors.

"A national debt in China of £254,-000,000 has made a golden bond with western peoples. All this speaks to us of a great industrial awakening, an awakening which was inevitable because our own civilization had annihilated the old Asiatic trades, and it was necessary for them to work up new industries in order to preserve the balance of trade. What will it mean to the west when the awakening of the east is complete? With all the great resources of the east, with a teeming population constituting the cheapest of cheap labor at her disposal, it will mean something to the west. In that day the west may well wonder in whose hands the industrial future of the world has been placed. We will need all our protective tariffs in that day if we are to hold our own industrially against the awakened east."

The cry of Asia for the Asiatics, Mr. Speer proceeded, was being replaced by Japan for the Japanese, China for the Chinese. How could we be surprised at this when we ourselves were shouting Canada for the Canadians, and trying to keep out our brethren?

BISHOP THOBURN.

"I have overcome the world," was Christ's words, and that dated the day of our victory," said Bishop Thoburn, of India, whose theme was "The Sure Victory." He went on to say in part that when in 1859 he went to India a very young man he found some of the precepts of Christianity taught but not understood by the natives. He found that the natives were ready to take for granted the fact of the creation, and the sovereignty of God, but if he began to argue about these things they were prepared to argue, too. No doubt he lost valuable time in endeavoring to explain the fact of the risen Saviour. He no doubt was at times a little timid when standing up to speak to the people near the bazaars or elsewhere. He, however, remembered that the Saviour was standing beside him and ready to strengthen and encourage him. When after five years of incessant labor he went back to his home with his motherless children to be cared for he had to confess with some trepidation that he had only baptized five people.

Continuing, Bishop Thoburn told of the life of the average Indian, of the smallness of the income, of the fact that many of them lived on the verge of starvation. God meant His people to be above starvation, and the plan of Christianity was to save these people. At present the average conversions in India were over forty-six per day. They should aim at a million converts, and then there would be two hundred and ninety and nine millions to convert. It looked a big task, but it could be done. He told how the first lady doctor had come to India, and how Lord Dufferin, then Viceroy, had so splendidly supported the movement. "And now," he said, "if I went back to India I would find ten thousand educated, trained Christian native women ready to aid and help in every way the Christian church, as they were actually doing now, and we call this the day of small things."

A VOICE FROM ARABIA.

Rev. S. M. Zwemer, F. R. G. S., of Arabia, speaking of the impact of Christianity on the non-Christian religions, said in part: "The impact of Christianity on the non-Christian religions began nineteen centuries ago, and will not cease until the kingdoms of this world have become the kingdom of the Lord and of His Christ. This impact has gathered momentum and strength throughout the centuries. Never before was this impact so world-wide and with such strength.

"Islam is the greatest of all the non-Christian religions in its missionary spirit and defiant attitude toward Christianity. One hundred years after Mohammed's death his name was proclaimed from minarets in Canton, China, across the whole of Asia and Africa and into Spain. The Laymen's Missionary Movement of the Moslem world has existed for thirteen centuries and has swept everything before it, until in Africa one-third of the population is Mohammedan, and in India alone sixty-two and a half million followers of the false prophet are found.

"The three great religions that today are contending for mastery and have the greatest world influence have had personal founders—Buddha, Mohammed and Christ. Three-fourths of the Mohammedan world is under Christian rule, and the balance of political power is not in the hands of the Caliph, but of Britain, France, Russia, and the Netherlands. Eighty-one million Mohammedans are under the flag of Great Britain, which bears the symbol of the crucified. Islam has lost its sword, and the power of political persecution is gone. The new era in Turkey and Persia is the direct result of the impact of Christian education and Christian civilization.

THE EVENING SESSION.

With the singing of that splendid, stirring hymn of Isaac Watts, "Oh, God, our Help in Ages Past," and with a strong, earnest prayer by the Rev. F. B. Du Val, D. D., of Winnipeg, the evening session of the Congress was opened, Mr. Rowell presiding. The Rev. Canon L. Norman Tucker was the first speaker, his speech having been transferred from the afternoon. A message from Hon. S. Blake, who was to have spoken on "Our Duty to the Indian," was read expressing regret at being unable to be present, and saying "Let us still do our duty to our red brethren, and let us at this time extend our operations on their behalf."

Rev. Canon Tucker spoke on "Canada's Debt to the Missionary," saying in part that it might be assumed that Canada was now a nation. She was in possession of all the chief attributes of nationhood. She was free. She was self-governing; and, what was more, she felt within her the stirrings, the ambitions, the hopes of national life. There is in every Canadian breast an ardent love of freedom, coupled with the qualities that fit men to enjoy its benefits and to discharge its obligations. But more fundamental is the love of truth and right. There is ingrained in the fibre of the people a love of order and a respect for law.

Everyone feels that the native Indians of Canada have a special claim on us; for we have inherited this great country from them, and we have deprived them of their livelihood, and too often demoralized them with our whiskey, our diseases, and our vices. Again, it is the missionaries who have enabled us as a nation to discharge our debt to the Indian. They followed him within the Arctic circle and to the shores of the Arctic sea to give him the bread of life. And the result has been that the relations between the Indians and the Government of Canada have been relations of unbroken peace.

OUR DEBT TO THE SETTLERS.

"Our Debt to the English-speaking and European Settlers" was the subject of the address by the Rev. C. W. Gordon, D. D. ("Ralph Connor"). He began by a brief reference to the magnitude of the great west, pointing out that until a few years ago the general opinion was that the west was just a strip of land lying north of the international boundary. Now they knew that away to the north 600 or even 800 miles beyond the former supposed northern fertile belt lay a great country more fertile than any ever dreamed of. Into this great land there had come during the past few years nearly 900,000 English-speaking people, about 300,000 of whom were formerly United States citizens. A Senator at Washington had asked if these United States citizens did not hope some day to secure the annexation of Canada to the United States, and another Senator said that he believed that was so. The speaker said he was sorry to have to shatter such a dream, for these people were loyal Canadians, and the day had gone by forever for any person or people to sell Canada.

He felt that the Government should try and adopt some plan to keep in touch with the immigrant from the moment he left his own home till he was settled on the land, for the danger to Canada was in the people who drifted into the city, and not from those who settle on the land. But what is the Christian Church going to do with these people? The Church should meet them, care for them, and endeavor to get them to drink in the spirit of Jesus Christ. The Church should really take charge of these English-speaking peoples from the moment they left their English, Scotch and Irish homes until they were settled here.

Turning to the foreigners coming in, Dr. Gordon said that in the last couple of years over 300,000 people had arrived in this country who could not speak the English language. What must we do for them? Some were for keeping them out of our land altogether; but this matter had already been settled for us by two facts. First, we needed them because they did work for us that Canadians were not willing to do themselves, such as the laboring on railroad building, etc. The Galicians on the farm made very good citizens, and their children would also grow up good citizens, but in the cities they were very dangerous. Necessary to deal with them was a strict, wise and careful administration of the law. We should also make our schools accessible to them and to their children. We should endeavor to instill into them the making of homes.

OUR DUTY TO THE ASIATIC.

"The Dean of Missionary Secretaries" was how the Chairman introduced the Rev. Dr. Alexander Sutherland, General Secretary of Methodist Missions, whose subject was "Our Duty to the Asiatic." Dr. Sutherland pointed out that in Canada there were about 18,500 Chinese, 16,000 Japanese and 5,000 Hindus. This was about two-thirds of 1 per cent. of the population, surely not a serious matter, but they were mostly settled in one Province, and they were looked on as the advance guard of a great army of others, who would come unless strict measures were taken to prevent it. Organized labor saw danger in this, and not only here, but elsewhere the cry had gone up that this should be "a white man's country."

THE SQUARE DEAL.

The first duty to the Oriental was to give him a square deal, for he has a right to seek a home in any country, just as natives of other lands have. The Hindu, who is a British subject, surely had the right to come to a British dominion. When Britain, France, and the United Stated demanded admission to China and Japan they forgot that in opening a way into these countries, sometimes with cannon, a way out was also opened. If the coming of these Asiatics had created a problem, that problem should be met and solved. These peoples from the east were human beings, and were as capable of becoming useful citizens as were the immigrants of any other land.

CHRISTIANIZING CIVILIZATION.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald, the last speaker of the evening, took as his subject, "The Christianizing of Our Civilization." Commencing, he said that a truth which had for too long been overlooked by the Church was the idea that Christianity had to do not merely with individuals and with salvation into the after-world, but also with the social fabric and with the institutions of civilized life under which we lived. The subject also suggested that all the interests and occupations of men, both individual and social, were to be brought into subjection to the mind and motive of Jesus Christ.

NOTES.

Nearly seven hundred Presbyterian laymen and six hundred Presbyterian clergymen had registered at the Presbyterian offices up to 10 o'clock last night.

The Methodists had a total registration exceeding that even of the Presbyterians, and they believed that by noon to-day there would be at least two thousand delegates from the Canadian circuits.

The Canadian Council of the Laymen's Missionary Movement tendered a luncheon yesterday at noon in the King Edward to Sir Andrew Fraser and to the members of the International Committee.

NAVY LEAGUE PRIZE.

Mrs. W. Hews Oliphant, of Toronto Wins $400.

London, Aprl 5.—The Standard of Empire announces that the prize of $400 offered by the Navy League of Canada for the best essay on the question, "Shall Canada Have a Navy of Her Own?" has been awarded to Mrs. W. Hews Oliphant, 210 Simcoe street, Toronto. Mrs. Oliphant holds that Canada should have a navy of her own, which, on the one hand, "should not be a mere toy," but, on the other hand, not "a fleet of Dreadnoughts." She submits a proposal to prove how such a fleet can be established, manned and eventually made efficient for the protection of the sea gates of Canada.

Two interesting features of the proposal are the establishment of a Canadian volunteer naval force, a naval college, and the subsidizing of merchant cruisers available for use in war. Mrs. Oliphant advocates thorough co-operation with the Imperial navy, but maintains that each dominion or colony in the empire should deal with its own naval problems and from its own standpoint.

The special committee which decided the prize essay competition had no idea that the successful competitor was a woman until after the award had been made. The nom-de-plume "Dreadnought" was found to be that of Mrs. Olipnant.

EARTH SHOOK.

Two Separate Shocks Felt This Morning in Virginia.

Eichester, Va., April 5.— Two separate and distinct shocks of earthuake were felt here about 2.30 this morning. While no reports of damage have been received, many residents were awakened and considerable alarm was caused by the disturbance. Reports from Charleston and Harper's Ferry, W. Va., show that the quake was felt in those places also. The vibrations lasted about one half minute in each shock and were from west to east.

PICTURES FELL.

Charlestown, W. Va., April 5.— A heavy earthquake shock, followed by a light one, occurred early to-day. Houses were shaken and pictures fell off the walls.

CHILDREN BURNED.

Mother Had to Jump From Window With Babe.

An Emo, Ont., despatch: A horrible occurrence happened on the farm of Robert Stirret, north of this village, at an early hour this morning, when his residence was burned, and two little children, Colin and Ruby, aged 7 and 5 years, respectively, perished in the flames. Every member of the family was burned more or less, but Mr. Stirret was severely injured in the effort to rescue his children.

A married daughter, Mrs. Campbell, with her infant child but a week old, had a very narrow escape from a horrible death, being obliged to jump from a window into a snowbank with her babe.

JOLTED OFF.

Train Uncoupled Crossing Bridge and Brakeman Hurt.

A Belleville, Ont., despatch: While a freight train on the Grand Trunk from Toronto was passing over the big iron bridge crossing the Moira River at 11 o'clock this morning the train became uncoupled. Brakeman Ernest Crowe, of Little York, who was on top of one of the cars, was jolted off. He alighted on his head, and received several bad cuts. His right side was terribly bruised, and his right wrist broken. The ambulance took him to the hospital and the doctors say he will recover. Crowe is a stout man weighing over 200 pounds, and is 36 years of age.

The latest storm doors for large business places are revolved by electric motors.

ELOPES WITH WIFE'S MOTHER.

When Man Eloped He Left Wife and Child Behind.

The Whole Family Have Been Sent Back to Canada.

Chicago, April 5.—A mother eloped to Chicago with her son-in-law, the wife pursued and to-day all three were deported to Canada.

The party, which passed through Chicago on their way from Milwaukee, to Toronto, consisted of: Seymour Bell, eloping husband and son-in-law; Mrs. Ellen Day, the eloping mother-in-law; Mrs. Carrie Bell, wife and daughter, with her infant, and Henry Day, 15-year-old son of the senior Mrs. Day.

Two months ago, according to the Chicago immigration inspectors' Bell eloped with Mrs. Day, leaving his wife and infant behind. The two were denied admission at one port, but managed to get through in another and hurried to Chicago. Mrs. Bell, her child, and her little brother, made frantic efforts to reach Chicago, but were rejected when application for admittance was made.

Finally Mrs. Bell managed to get across the border by saying she wished to join her husband and came to Chicago with her babe and younger brother.

Bell and Mrs. Day were near arrest here when they went to Milwaukee. When Mrs. Bell joined her husband and mother the five were ordered deported by a United States commissioner.

ASPHYXIATED.

One Girl of Ten Years May Not Recover.

London, Ont., despatch: At 6 o'clock this evening, when neighbors broke into the house of James McLean, on Chesley avenue, it was to find McLean, his wife and three children in an unconscious condition from gas asphyxiation. For eighteen hours they had been that way. All will probably recover except a ten-year-old girl, who is in a serious condition. The family retired about midnight last night. An hour later the mother was awakened by the moaning of a child. She staggered into the next room, to find the child vomiting, and then herself fell in a semi-conscious condition.

The woman says that she never completely lost consciousness, but was physically unable to arise or even make a sound. When neighbors finally awoke her she thought it was but morning. Her husband, when aroused, murmured that he had overslept.

NO WATER.

Jewish Colonization Scheme in Northern Africa Abandoned.

London, April 5.—The report of Prof. Gregory, leader of the expedition through Cyrenaica, on the northern coast of Africa, where the Jewish territorial organization expected to find territory for Jewish colonization, is disappointing, and owing to its unfavorable character the council of the organization has decided to take no further action looking to the colonization of the country at present. The report eulogizes Cyrenaica's beauty and healthy climate, but says that owing to the scarcity of water it could not support a large population. Moreover, the population is already larger than was expected, and the present inhabitants would likely interfere with its closer agricultural setlement. The lack of water is not due to lack of rain, but to the limestone everywhere present. The soil is as porous as a sieve. The conservation of water on a large scale would be economically impracticable.

WOMEN'S WORK.

THE ZENANA MISSION IN INDIA AND WHAT IT DOES.

Sir A. Fraser Tells of Necessity for the Work—Mr. Robert Speer Also Delivers a Fine Address—Great Gathering of Women.

A Toronto despatch: The visison of a world, one in the worship of Christ, which is the beacon-star of the true missionary spirit, has seldom received in Toronto a more convincing proof of the possibility of its ultimate realization than in the enormous crowds of women who yesterday afternoon filled Convocation Hall to overflowing to listen to addresses given by Sir Andrew Fraser and Mr. Robert E. Speer concerning the spiritual and intellectual needs of women in other and less favored lands. When the chairman, Dr. J. B. Willmott, introduced Sir Andrew Fraser, former Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, a stir of expectancy went through the building. His address, delivered in simple, effective words, made a profound impression. To give his audience a more vivid impression of the life, the circumstances and conditions which make a special mission to the women of India necessary, Sir Andrew drew a representative picture of a visit paid to an intelligent Indian gentleman of position, the head of a household. He would drive up to the front of a great gate, where his host would come to receive him, taking him by the hand and leading him gently and most respectfully up to and through the gate into a public reception room, where he would be seated on a very elaborate chair covered by gold or silver cloth. After discussing business he would be introduced to the family, all except the old-fashioned Hindoo houses the Zenana whom he could not possibly see. There would be bright little girls and boys, but no girls above the ages of ten or twelve. The sons of all ages he could see, but after ten or twelve the bright and cheery little girls whom he saw would pass behind the inner gate, no more to participate in or witness the doings of the larger world without the Zenana. In the old-fashioned Hindo houses the Zenana is built with windows close to the roof, so that it is impossible for the ladies to look out from their section into the neighboring parts of the house and its appurtenances. In larger buildings the use of opaque glass has done away with the necessity of this. The women of the Zenana cannot even visit those of another household except it be that of their father or one of their nearest relatives.

The speaker then cautioned his audience against the idea that the ladies of India imagine themselves oppressed. They do not. He thought it would be the greatest mistake in the world to do away with the Zenana system so long as the Indian ladies thought any other method would be the height of impropriety. Before that could be or should be done a change must be wrought in the mental outlook of the Zenana lady, and that could only be done through the instrumentality of the Zenana missionary.

THE RESTLESS MULTITUDES.

Mr. Speer said that the great impression carried away by even a random traveller in eastern lands was the great multitudes of the people. The second impression was the tone of melancholy that lies across their lives. In his memory of them he constantly heard the note of sadness throughout all their song, in their wedding music, as well as in their dirges. The depression of the non-Christian world, he thought, was due to two causes: The first was the smallness of the life which hems in most of the women. He had once asked a congregation of highly cultivated, intelligent Japanese gentlemen what had most appealed to them in the Christian religion. They answered that its supreme blessing was the moral rest of heart. "I asked the same question," he said, "of a number of aged ladies all over fifty, and their answer was that the great blessing was the intellectual stimulus it had given them."

The other cause of depression was the lovelessness of their lives. Here Mr. Speer quoted some of the ideas about women which were part and parcel of the eastern religions, and said that though the men's humanity rose above that of their religion, they needed a religion to lead, not to hinder them, in giving the women their due in love and honor.

Invitations were received from London and Orillia to the society to be their guest during next year's annual meeting. As the greater number of auxiliaries are grouped about London, it was decided to go there, though the invitation from Orillia was warmly appreciated.

The following officers were elected: Hon. President, Lady Mortimer Clark; Hon. Vice-President, Mrs. Parsons; President, Mrs. John Somerville; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Cochrane, Mrs. McFadyen, Mrs. Thom, Mrs. Talling, Lady Taylor; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Kipp; Associate, Miss Anderson; Recording Secretary, Miss M. Steele; Associate, Mrs. McFadyen.

RIOT IN CAIRO.

Lancers and Mounted Police Dispose the Students.

Crowd Doused With Water by Firemen—More Trouble.

Cairo, April 5.—The new press law promulgated last week that provides a penalty for the spreading of false news or for incitement against public order, was followed yesterday by riotous demonstrations in the streets of Cairo by a large body of students. The situation became so threatening that Lancers and mounted policemen had to be called out to disperse the mob, which numbered several thousand persons. The troops charged several times, and fire hose had finally to be brought into play to rout the demonstrators. Further trouble is feared. The local garrison has been placed under arms so that the authorities may be prepared to cope with any eventualities.

TRADERS BILLS.

The Package Stolen From the Dominion Express Co.

An Ottawa despatch: The parcel of bills reported lost or stolen while in transit from Montreal to Toronto is in reality a series of new bills which were sent via the Dominion Express Company by the British-American Bank Note Company of Ottawa to the head office of the Traders Bank at Toronto. They were sent on March 26, and have not yet arrived. The probability is that they were stolen.

The parcel consisted of the first batch of a new issue of bills by the Traders Bank; they were in sheets as printed, and were not signed. The domination was five dollars, and there were $20,000 worth. They will not be easily negotiated, as they are entirely different from the present bill, having a shipping scene vignette on the face, and on the back a picture of the Traders Bank building in Toronto. None of this peculiar style of bill have yet been issued by the bank.

The local agent of the express company professes no knowledge of the parcel. The bank does not stand to lose anything, as the goods were never delivered.

FREE TRADE.

Protest Against Application of Payne Bill to Philippens.

Washington, April 5.—The voice of the Filipino for the first time was heard to-day in the Legislature halls of Congress. It was a voice raised in protest against the system of free trade, which the Payne Bill seeks to establish with the Philippines. Standing in his place in the House of Representatives, Palmo Ocampo de Leon, resident Commissioner from the island possession of the United States, criticised the proposition for free trade, because he said it would cause a decrease in the revenues of the islands and act upon the trusts in such a way as to preclude the possibility of independence. Speaking for the Filipinos and voicing their sentiments, Mr. Ocampo de Leon pleaded for such independence.

NEEDS NO CANNON.

Can Destroy Dirigible Balloons at Ten Miles With a Spark.

Los Angeles, April 5.—The death knell of the gas-inflated dirigible airship as an instrument of war has been sounded, according to C. W. Sirsch, a local inventor, who, it is said, has devised a method of destroying a balloon at a distance of ten miles by means of a single electric spark. He says he has a dirigible airship which cannot be destroyed by electricity. It utilizes heated air for inflation.

FOUND SHELLS IN THE NEXT YARD.

This is Latest Story Told in Connection With Hamilton Mystery.

There Appears to be Little Chance of a Solution.

(Hamilton, Ont., Despatch.)

Although the detectives working on the Kinrade murder mystery, acting under instructions from the Attorney-General's Department, refuse to discuss the case for publication, it is understood that they made a discovery yesterday afternoon to which some importance is attached. A report, which they refuse to verify, but which come from a very reliable source, credits them with finding a number of empty cartridge shells yesterday afternoon in the yard in the rear of the vacant house east of the Kinrade home.

The disappearance of the revolver and the ten empty cartridge shells was one of the most mysterious features of this remarkable murder. The police seem to have been wedded to the theory that the revolver and the shells were to be found somewhere in the vicinity of the Kinrade house, for they have searched there persistently. Not only did they ransack the house from top to bottom, but they had a plumber open the plumbing, and the sewers department open the pipes leading from the street to the house. No trace of the weapon or the shells was found, however.

The day after the murder there was quite a heavy fall of snow. The warm weather and showers of the past few days cleared all the ice and snow away and the detectives evidently thought it worth while going over the ground again, for they have been at the house two or three times this week. The report says that three or four of the shells were found in the soft ground of the vacant yard. If this is true it will probably spur the authorities on to continue the search for the revolver.

The finding of the weapon is still regarded as one of the most important points in the Crown's theory. Doubtless the revolver is numbered. By tracing the manufacturer it would be possible to discover the retailer and probably the purchaser. In this way the revolver could be traced back to the owner and the owner would be the party to whom the police would look for an explanation.

The finding of the cartridge shells in itself would not throw much light on the mystery. The finding of the revolver might solve the crime, and the police will keep up their efforts to try and recover the weapon.

It is safe to predict, however, that unless something entirely unforeseen turns up the Kinrade mystery will never be solved. The police, despite their air of cheerful confidence, are at sea. It is true they will not admit it, but it is a fact, nevertheless. All the information they have in their possession now, including what they have gathered since the inquest adjourned, throws no light on the killing of Ethel Kinrade. The chances now are that there will never be an official explanation of this great tragedy. Sheer luck is the only thing that can solve the Kinrade mystery now.

BUOY EXPLODES.

One Man Killed and One Hurt on the King's Wharf, Quebec.

A Quebec despatch: For want of expert direction this forenoon a fatal explosion occurred on the King's Wharf in connection with the Quebec agency of the Marine and Fisheries Department, which resulted in the death of one man named Ludger Germaine and serious injury to another employee named Huppe. The agency is now busy getting ready the buoys to be laid in the St. Lawrence at the opening of navigation, and several workmen were charging one of the large buoys with calcium of carbonite, which did not seem to fit. One of the workmen, presumably Germaine, lifted a piece of batten from the ground and commenced to strike the carbon, when the explosion took place. It was accelerated by the damp snow that covered the ground on which the large gas buoy stood. It is very evident that the workmen were ignorant of the danger in handling the calcium of carbonite, and there was no expert to direct them.

BABE WILL RULE.

Bill Forbids Landlords to Insist on Childless Apartment Houses.

Albany, May 5.—Landlords may no longer refuse to rent apartments because the tenants applying have children, without being subjected to a fine for committing a misdemeanor, if a bill introduced to-day by Assemblyman Goldberg becomes a law. The bill also prohibits a provision in a lease that such lease shall terminate on the birth of a child in such house or apartment. The measure applies only to first-class cities.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Stratford Man, in Whose Yard Body Was Found, Arrested.

Stratford, nOt., despatch: In connection with the death of the late Alexander Sutherland, of West Zorra, a charge of manslaughter has been preferred against Aloysius Guerin, at the back door of whose house the lifeless body of Sutherland was found on the morning of Feb. 26 last. The case will receive a preliminary hearing to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

TREATY RATIFIED.

Canada's Commercial Pact With France is New Accomplished.

Paris, April 5.—The Senate to-day by a vote of 317 to 6 adopted the Franco-Canadian Commercial Treaty. Senators Delahaye, Le Breton, and others made a last effort to further postpone action on the treaty, pending the revision of the French tariff. They directed their attacks especially against the clause relating to cattle and agricultural machinery, asserting that the machinery clause would open a side door to the United States.

M. Vigar, President of the Tariff Commision, in reply, said that the importation of cattle into France was practically impossible. All the efforts of the United States, Canada and the Argentine Republic in this direction in the past had failed. As to machinery, he declared that as it now was not a national industry, competition with regard to its importation would serve a useful purpose.

M. Ruau, Minister of Agriculture, insisted on the value of the distinction drawn in the proposed convention between lean and fat cattle, a distinction which protects the French grazier.

M. Tronillot, reporter for the commission, declared that his commission was satisfied that the convention would be advantageous to French commerce. Taken as a whole, he said: It will bring us nearer to a people of which a third has sprung from our blood and speaks our language.

THE AIRSHIP

Made a Return Journey to Munich This Morning.

Landed at Parade Ground—People Greatly Stirred.

Dingolfing, Germany, April 5.— The Zeppelin airship, that spent the night in an open field near this town, after having been driven by a storm from the neighborhood of Munich, reascended at a quarter past 11 this morning, and started on its return journey to the Bavarian capital. There is a moderate wind blowing. On arising the airship manoeuvered in a most satisfactory manner, and headed in the direction of Munich amid the cheers of thousands of spectators, who had assembled to witness the departure. A number of automobiles and a detachment of cavalry are following the route of the ship. The airship was inflated this morning with gas, and the military engineers repaired the injuries received by the motors during the trip yesterday. Troops bivouacked about the balloon last night. The men who had marched away from the barracks without their overcoats, suffered considerably from the cold until early this morning, when tents and bedding were brought out to them.

The wind storm of yesterday did not abate until 10 o'clock this morning. No camp fires were permitted last night, owing to the danger of igniting the hydrogen in the balloon.

DESCENDED AT MUNICH.

The Zeppelin airship appeared over Munich about half-past one this afternoon, and made a successful landing on the parade ground outside the city. The Count was greeted by the Prince Regent of Bavaria and several princes and princesses of the royal family. A vast crowd had assembled to witness the descent, which was made lightly and easily.

The authorities had been advised by telegraph of the hour when the airship could be expected. The public school children were given a holiday and extra editions of the newspapers are being sold on the streets, giving full accounts of the travels of the airship.

MINER KILLED.

Was Blasting on Elgin Cobalt Property in Loraine.

A Cobalt despatch: An inquest opened at Haileybury this afternoon on Jos. N. Bailey, aged 72, from St. Thomas, who leaves two sons and one daughter, the eldest son residing in Fort William. Deceased lived in a shack at Haileybury and was engaged in development work on the property of the Elgin Cobalt Development Company in Loraine. He was in the habit of taking lunch at McCann & McKelvie's lumber camp, but, failing to show up on Tuesday night either there or at the shack in Haileybury, search was made, disclosing the dead body on a ladder, with an arm and leg broken and the body badly crushed. Evidently the old man had loaded a round of holes in the shaft he was sinking and was caught by the blast before he had time to get away to safety. He had many friends gained by reason of his genial character. He was known generally as the marvel of the camp owing to his advanced age and activity, mental and physical.

GAVE CHILD POISON.

Halifax Father's Mistake Cost Life of His Little Son.

A Halifax despatch: At Beaver Bank this morning Frederick A. Grove, the two-year-old son of F. W. Grove, died under sad circumstances, leaving the father nearly crazed with grief. Two days ago Mr. Grove went to the medicine chest in his house and took from a bottle a dose of what he thought was cod liver oil emulsion and administered it to the child. But the father on examination found that he had administered carbolic acid, which had been contained in an emulsion bottle in the medicine chest.

ANGLICANS ORGANIZE.

Missionary Convention Appoints Strong Committee.

Toronto despatch: The attendance and the enthusiasm manifested at the Anglican Missionary Convention in St. James' Cathedral Sunday School yesterday morning far exceeded the greatest expectations of the leaders in the movement.

The following committee was appointed to draft a basis of organization, nominate officers and report to-morrow morning: Messrs. J. F. Orde, K. C., Ottawa; E. J. B. Pense, Kingston; D. W. Ross, Montreal; C. A. Evans, Toronto; J. K. H. Pope, London; G. W. Baker, Toronto; W. S. Fisher, St. John; F. E. Hodgins, K. C., Toronto; S. Casey Wood, jun., A. H. Campbell and W. D. Gwynne, Toronto.

RUSH FOR HOMESTEADS.

Winnipeg, April 5.— To-day five homesteads on odd numbered sections in Winnipeg district were thrown open for settlement, and over a hundred people crowded the land office in an attempt to file a claim. The plum went to a young Englishman named Baker, who sat up all night on the steps in order to be the first in line. He got a quarter section in a district where 160 acres to-day sells for about ten thousand dollars.

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