SCOPE OF THE TITANIC PROBE

Twenty-Six Questions That Will Need Answers.

Unidentified Bodies to be Buried in One Grave.

The Insurance to be Paid on Loss of Titanic.

London cable — At the Titanic disaster inquiry, presided over by Lord Mersey, the twenty-six questions to be asked the witnesses are briefly stated as follows:

(1) What were the numbers of the passengers and crew, their sex and so forth?

(2) Did the Titanic comply with the requirements of the act applying to passenger steamers?

(3) Was there a special provision in the design of the vessel for safety?

(4) Was the steamer fully officered and manned?

(5) What was the number of lifeboats, was the number sufficient, and had there been a boat drill?

(6) Regarding the installation of the wireless system. Was it in effective order, and what was the number of wireless operators?

(7) Was there any, and if so what, instructions given to the master regarding the navigation of the steamer?

(8) What track was taken by the Titanic; was it the one usually followed; was the track safe at that time of the year, and did the master have any discretion regarding the track taken?

(9) Was there a proper look-out for ice maintained; after the warning was received were directions given to vary the speed; and were the directions carried out?

(11) Was there any equipment of searchlights and binoculars, and was such equipment necessary?

(12) What precautions were taken by the Titanic when ice was met?

(13) Did anyone see the reported ice when the casualty occurred; what measures were taken to avoid the ice, and were those measures proper?

(14) What was the speed of the vessel immediately preceding the casualty, and was it excessive under the circumstances?

(15) What was the nature of the casualty?

(16) When the casualty occurred, what steps were taken immediately; how long a time elapsed after the casualty before its seriousness was realized; that steps were then taken, and what endeavors were made to save the lives of those on board and to prevent the vessel sinking?

(17) Was proper discipline maintained after the casualty?

(18) What messages asking assistance were sent out and what answers were received?

(19) What apparatus was there for lowering lifeboats; what was its efficiency? Did the boats get away under proper superintendence, and were the boats properly manned?

(20) Did the lifeboats prove efficient in saving life: what was the number of passengers and crew in each boat on leaving the vessel; how was the number made up with regard to the sex and class rating; and did the boats carry ful loads; otherwise why not?

(21) What were the number of the passengers of the first, second and third class, respectively, who were saved; what was the number of the crew saved, and having regard for their rating and sex, and what was the proportion of the different classes of passengers and the different grades of the crew saved to their total numbers on board; and what was there for a disproportion if such there was?

(22) This question further develops points covered in question 21.

(23) What were the happenings on board the liner after the casualty occurred up to the time she foundered; and what was the cause of the loss of the Titanic and the loss of life that ensued?

(24) This question further develops the subject of question No. 23.

(25) What was the construction, and what was the adequacy of the equipment of the Titanic?

(26) This, designated as the final question, constitutes a request to the court to report upon the rules and regulations of the merchant shipping act and to make recommendations with a view to promoting the safety of vessels and persons at sea.

London cable— The Attorney-General, Sir Rufus Isaacs, addressed the Wreck Commission which is investigating the loss of the White Star Liner Titanic to-day, setting forth the facts as understood by the Government, and laying special emphasis upon the evidence that a speed of 21 knots was maintained after the warnings of ice had been received right up to the moment of the collision.

The whole of the forenoon session was taken up with this statement, which brought out little that had not been already developed at the senatorial inquiry at Washington. The attendance of spectators was small. A group of sailors, survivors of the sea tragedy, who arrived here on the Lapland from New York, and had been subpoenaed to testify, were objects of interest.

When the court opened, Lord Mersey who heads the commission, granted permission to President Louis, of the Seamen's union, and to an attorney for the Imperial Mercantile Guild, to participate in the proceedings. The Union is a new organization composed of 4,000 Southampton sailors. Two hundred and twenty-eight of its members were employed on the Titanic, and of these only 77 survived the casualty.. The officers of the Titanic were members of the Guild. The inquiry is likely to extend over several weeks, and will be devoted largely to technical details.

The court to-day displayed the greatest interest in the warnings of ice which the Cunard Liner Caronia and the White Star steamer Baltic sent to the Titanic on the day of the disaster, April 14.. Lord Mersey inquired particularly on this point, finally asking:

"Am I right in supposing that she ran right into the region where the ice was after the warning of ice being there had been received?"

"Yes," replied the Attorney-General.

Sir Rufus said that the Titanic's capacity was 3,547 persons, and that she carried 14 lifeboats, 2 cutters, 4 collapsible life boats, accommodating a total of 1,167 persons; and 3,560 life belts. On her first and last voyage the vessel carried 1,316 passengers and 893 persons in her crew. She was fitted with 15 bulkheads and a number of water tight doors being designed to still float in the event of any two compartments being flooded, under which conditions the top of the bulkheads would be 2½ or 3 feet above the water.
water.

The Titanic's speed, the Attorney-General said, on April 14, was 21 knots an hour, which speed was never lessened up to the time of the collision. During the day the Caronia and the Baltic had sent wireless messages to the Titanic stating that icebergs, "growlers" and "fielders" were in her track. "Nevertheless," continued Sir Rufus, "after learning this the Titanic ran right ahead at 21 knots, the night being clear, but with no moon."

He said that he served notice upon Sir Robert Finlay, chief counsel for the White Star Line Steamship Co., who is representing the line at the present enquiry, that the Government considered this fact of extreme importance, and that Sir Robert might bring evidence to the contrary if he had it.

Sir Rufus announced that particular attention would be given to these three points: The Titanic's speed after the warnings of ice had been received; the insufficient number of lifeboats for the persons carried by the steamer; and the construction of the watertight compartments. He gave a detailed analysis of the numbers saved and lost by classes and sexes, and indicated that he considered that the disportionate number of first class passengers rescued should be a matter of inquiry.

"One striking figure," he said, "is that all except five women of the first class were saved, or had an opportunity of being saved, some refusing to leave their husbands. One fact that stands out is that a very large number of men of the first class were saved. It may be necessary later to analyze these figures more closely."

It was extremely difficult, the Attorney-General said, to ascertain exactly what occurred between the moment of collision and the sinking of the liner. It appeared that there was no panic. The men took their boat stations according to the list. All the lifeboats were lowered except the collapsibles, concerning all of which there was no accurate evidence, but most of the boats did not have a full complement of persons. But for the wireless equipment of the vessel it was doubtful if anybody, or many, would have been saved.

Lord Mersey wished to know to how many officers warnings of the ice had been communicated. Sir Rufus could not answer more definitely than that probably the chief and first officers. Lord Mersey also wished to know whether the vessels of other nationalities were compelled to carry more lifeboats than British ships. Sir Rufus could not say positively as to this, but sai dthat evidence on the point would be offered.

The court has arranged to adjourn the inquiry until Tuesday.

TITANIC INSURANCE.

More Than $3,000,000 Loss to Life Insurance Companies.

New York report -- The latest reports from the life insurance companies as to their losses by the Titanic disaster are published in the current issue of the Insurance Press. With a few exceptions all the figures are taken from direct reports to the press. The total loss on the part of those companies which have made up their figures comes to $1,881,111. The Northwestern Mutual heads the list with $500,000. Next comes the Mutual Life with $246,000, the Equitable Life with $175,000, the Pennsylvania Mutual $136,000, the Travellers $100,000, the Pacific Mutual, $100,000, the Mutual Benefit $94,500, the Metropolitan Life $82,000, the Connecticut Mutual $60,000, the Massachusetts Mutual Life $50,000, the Prudential $50,000, the New York Life $47,351, the Germania Life $30,000, the State Mutual of Worcester $30,000, the Provident Life and Trust $27,000, the Aetna Life $25,000, and so on down to the Dominion Life of Waterloo, which, like most of the Canadian companies, lost but a few thousands.

The largest insurance carried by a single passenger aboard the Titanic was on the life of Herbert F. Chaffee, of North Dakota. His life was insured for $146,750. The next largest was that of John B. Thayer for $50,000. Mr. Thayer, too, carried $120,000 worth of accident insurance.

Some of the larger life policies and the names of those carrying them, follow:

Edgar J. Meyer, New York, $50,000; George D. Wick, Youngstown, Ohio, $47,500; Benjamin Guggenheim, New York, $25,000; Chas. M. Hays, $25,000; William B. Silvey, Duluth, $22,500; Walter M. Clark, Los Angeles, $20,000; Isador Strauss, $20,000; William T. Stead, London, $10,000; Major Butt, $2,000; Henry Sutchall, jun, Buffalo, $1,125.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company paid the first claim on the life of a policy-holder lost on the Tifanic, on the life of Henry Sutchall, jun., of Buffalo.

The latest reports from the accident insurance companies shows that these companies lost a total of $1,583,000 on the loss of the Titanic. The Travellers report a loss of $1,000,000, the Aetna Life (accident) $200,000, and the Standard Accident $100,000. The biggest accident insurance policy was carried by Emil Brandels, of Omaha, Neb., $175,000. Some of the others are Charles M. Hays, $80,000; Frank M. Warren, $86,000.

Mrs. John B. Thayer has received from the Travellers Insurance Company of Hartford a cheque for $120,000.

IN ONE GRAVE.

Halifax, N.S. report—The White Star Line officials here held a conference of two hours to-day with Capt. Lardner, of the Mackay-Bennett, discussing the utility of a proposal to send out a third steamer, the Seal, to search for further bodies. Capt. Lardner expressed the firm conviction that it would not be possible to find any more. He described the grounds he had covered in his cruiser and argued that such a trip would be useless. The idea will likely be abandoned.

The bodies of 59 unidentified, seven of them women, will be buried to-morrow. Fifty-six will be placed in one common grave in Fairview cemetery and three who were Catholics will be interred at Mount Olive. Thirty-eight bodies, including 11 that will be forwarded to-morrow, have been shipped. This will leave 93 still at the morgue, claims for a majority of which have been sent in.

It transpired to-day that the name of Antonia B. Antonia should be Allanio Baptiste. He had been a waiter on the Olympic. He had a lady friend, who is unknown, but her address was care of Mr. Ryan, at a hospital in Kingston, Ontario.

At the funeral service to-morrow 100 seamen from the battleship Niobe will assist in the service.

RUSHING WATERS

Drive Hundreds of People From Their Homes.

Mississippi Floods Do Thousands of Dollars' Damage.

New Roads, La., May 6— The yellow waters of the Mississippi River to-day are sweeping through a 1,000-foot breach in the levee at Torras in an ever-increasing torrent. It is difficult to estimate the financial loss which must come to the whole of one parish at least—Pointe Coupee—and parts of several others, but it is certain that it will run up high into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. The sugar cane, cotton, rice and corn crops, which were well advanced, will be a total loss by the flood. In addition to the crops, the loss of live stock will be very heavy.

Torras was practically cut off from wire communication last night, the water having buried the cross-arms on which the telegraph wires are strung.

Special trains were run between New Roads to a point near Torras last night to bring out refugees. Hundreds of people, forced from their homes by the water, were picked up at several stations along the line and brought to New Roads. Many refused to leave their homes, preferring to take their chances with the water. In every direction farmers could be seen from the train herding their live stock and driving them to the levees.

No loss of life has been reported from any point in the newly flooded area, but many stories of thrilling escapes are continually coming in, and it is known that scores of persons still are in danger.

TERMS REJECTED

Miners Now Conferring as to Future Action.

Mining in Hard Coal Region Still Suspended.

New York, May 6. -Representatives of the United Mine Workers of America held another meeting to-day to determine what course they would follow as the result of their rejection of the agreement drawn by the sub-committees of the miners and coal operators, which was presented for ratification at a meeting of the full committees of both sides of the controversy yesterday. Former State Senator William Green, of Ohio, who has acted as chairman for the miners in the absence of President White, still believes that a settlement will eventually be reached without a strike.

The conference to-day was prepared to consider two courses of action, first should a convention of the miners be called to approve or disapprove the action in rejection the agreement of the sub-committee, and second, whether the miners committee should ask for another conference with the operators with the view of obtaining further concessions. A convention of miners either at Scranton or Wilkesbarre would not only pass upon the agreement of the sub-committee but would consider the proposition of President Baer, of the Reading Co., that the whole controversy be submitted to the surviving members of the anthracite coal strike commission of 1903.

Mr. Baer told the miners yesterday that the full committee of miners were morally bound to stand by the action of a sub-committee and that until the matter had been submitted to a referendum vote of eight miners, the full committee was in no position to ask for further concessions from the operators.

Meanwhile the suspension of mining in the hard coal region is continued.

BOY SUICIDED,

Vancouver, B. C., report -- Ernest Clarke, aged fourteen, and living with his parents at 888 Eighth avtnue west, committed suicide this morning, preferring death to school. He objected so strongly that his mother had sent his father to reason with him. He told his mother that he would take poison first. When his father went into the room the lad whiped out a revolver so quickly that before he could be stopped he shot himself through the temple, dying instantly.

NEWS OF THE DAY IN BRIEF

Recruiting in Toronto for Northwest Mounted Police.

Kingston Penitentiary Warden May be Superseded.

Lad Arrested for Theft From Receiver-General.

The Toronto tax rate was fixed at 18½ mills.

Mrs. James Muirhead, a pioneer of Scarboro, is dead.

Mr. David Marshall, M. P., of Aylmer, is suffering from tonsilitis.

The Empress of Midland grounded on Cabot's Head, east of Tobermory.

Excavators at North Toronto struck a spring with a flow of 80,000 gallons a day.

An unknown boy was cut to pieces by a train near the Brock avenue crossing, Toronto.

Prof. Mickle estimates the mineral wealth of Cobalt at 247,000,000 ounces, including the ore already mined.

A new Canada Southern mortage for a total issue of $40,000,000 and to run for fifty years has been authorized.

Cayuga Indians on the Brant reserve are pressing their hundred-year-old claim against the United States Government for their annuity.

The Ontario Attorney-General's department has received no word of habeas corpus proceedings at Chicago to secure the release of Dr. Beattie Nesbitt.

Mr. Haughton Lennox, K. C., was sworn in by Sir John Alexander Boyd as a judge of the Supreme court and a justice of the High Court of Justice for Ontario.

For assaulting the 13-year-old daughter of Hamilton Green, Robert Sprott, hotel porter, 22, Niagara Falls, was sentenced to six months in Central prison by Magistrate Fraser yesterday.

Rev. James W. Gordon, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Maple, Ont., will probably receive a unanimous call to St. Andrew's Church in Brantford, to succeed Rev. Andrew Allan.

Another mill of the first magnitude will go into operation in Porcupine in about three weeks—that of the Hollinger Company. This mill has a capacity of crushing 350 tons of ore every 24 hours.

Showing an increased attendance of 171 over the preceding year, the total enrollment at the Ontario Agricultural College last year was 1,557, which establishes another high record in the work of that institution.

Worry over a farm he had bought, and fearing he would be unable to pay for it, caused William Dunn, aged 25, to attempt suicide by gashing his throat with a pocket knife. He was rushed to Mount Forest hospital, but is so weak it is thought he will not recover. He is unmarried.

Brantford's building record for April proved a record breaker. The total was over a quarter of a million, and for the first four months of the year an aggregate of $839,615 was reached. It is expected that the total values for the year will be much over a million dollers.

Superintendent J. O. Wilson, of Lethbridge, of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, has opened a recruiting office at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, for three days, and hopes by Saturday night to have secured in the neighborhood of one hundred recruits for the force.

Dr. Archibald MacMurchy, former principal of Jarvis Street Collegiate Institute, Toronto, died as a result of being struck by a street car in a purely accidental manner, according to the verdict returned last night by the jury which, under Coroner W. A. Young, has been investigating his death.

Warden Platt, of the Portsmouth penitentiary, Kingston, has been given a month's leave of absence, and Inspector D. M. Stewart, of the Department of Justice, Ottawa, was arrived in the city from Ottawa to conduct an investigation into the affairs of the institution, will be acting warden during the time.

Following an investigation by Wreck Commissioner Capt. Demers into the grounding of the Government steamer Earl Grey near Picton, the certificate of Capt. Angus Brown, of the Earl Grey, has been suspended for three months. This probably means the end of Capt. Brown's career in the Canadian Government service.

Plans are being prepared for the construction of a plant to utilize sawdust and other waste materials from Canadian lumber mills. Colonel J. B. Miller, president of the Poison Iron Works Company, and Prof. Wallace P. Cohoe, of Toronto, are behind the scheme, which is entirely new in Canada, and involves the conversion of sawdust into glucose and by the addition of yeast the production of alcohol.

After a four days' investigation conducted by Detectives Tipton and Archibald, with the assistance of Inspector Parkinson, of Ottawa, John K. McCarager, a clerk in the Deputy Receiver-General's office in Toronto, was arrested yesterday on a charge of theft. The accused admits taking $688, but it is thought that more money than that is missing, and a careful audit of books and currency is being made to definitely ascertain what has really been stolen.

"Do let the little children have some of God's fresh, pure air that is knocking at the windows, and which we won't let in. We imprison them and feed them—starve them, poison them with bad air. Why do you do it? It is a relic of the dark ages!" Such was Dr. Noble's plea before the Toronto Board of Education in support of his motion, which was carried, to instruct the teachers to open the windows at every recess and noon hour, closing them before the classes come in again.

$3 A WEEK

Wages of New York Girls Says Miss Morgan.

New York, May 6.—Miss Annie Morgan, the "energetic" daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, sailed to-day with her friends, Miss Elizabeth Marbury and Miss Elsie DeWolf, to have a good time in Spain, a country that so far has not been visited by the trio in their annual travels abroad.

"That's the only reason we are going there," said Miss Morgan. "We intend to roam around and see everything until the fall, when I am coming back to do some hard work.

"What work? When I get back I am going to see passed by the legislature a minimum wage scale for female workers. At the present time the wages received by girls in New York are so low that living is out of the question. Many of them receive but $3 and $4 a week and a girl cannot do anything with that. She should at least have $8 a week.

CRUELTY CHARGED

Dovercourt Home Boys Complain to Mr. Starr.

The Matron Speaks in Her Own Defence.

Toronto report—Charges of ill-treatment in the severity of punishment administered them at the Protestant Boys' Home, Dovercourt Road, were made by three boys, Walter Nissen, aged ten; John Amy, aged eleven, and Jewey McGibbons, aged eleven, inmates of the institution, when they appeared before Commissioner Starr in the Juvenile Court yesterday.

Walter Nissen said that while a number of the boys were playing "scarecrow," with some noise, on Monday night the girls' nurse found them and told Miss K. E. Deacon, superintendent of the institution. The sergeant then appeared and told the lads they were to get a beating. On Tuesday morning eight of the boys ran away from the home, but returned that night. Five of them went into the home, but Jack Cummings, Albert Tanner, Allan Seldon, Albert Owen, and Willie and Roy Winfield slept all night in the yard. In the morning the latter were told by the others that they had been terribly beaten with sticks, and a like punishment was to be given the ones who had stayed out. Nissen stated that Miss Deacon had thrown him against the wall and had banged another boy's head against the wall. The boys, who had stayed out were then afraid to go back, and so went to Mrs. Golding, 217 Bellwoods avenue, and told her the story, later being sent to the City Hall.

John Amy declared that he had been beaten over the head, arms and back with a stick, and that his head had been held under a hot water tap, scalds being inflicted as part of the punishment.

Miss K. E. Deacon, superintendent of the home, when speaking to a reporter, did not deny that she had punished the boys, but declared that the lads had exaggerated the whole matter.

"I punished them with a ruler because they had run away," she said. "Perhaps I punished them more severely than I should have or than I usually have done in the past. We have 115 boys at the home, and some of them frequently try to run away. These boys had run away before, and they had to be punished. Their story about being told they would be beaten for making too much noise as they played, is false. The statement that one of the boy's head was held under a hot water tap is also quite without foundation. The lad who showed a mark which he said was a scald from that form of punishment has a mark on his head, but he told me some time ago that it was caused by a blow from swing in the yards. The mark is not a recent one."

Crown Attorney Corley stated last night that, after consultation, he and Commissioner Starr had decided that the investigation of the matter should take the form of criminal charges before the commissioner. As a police magistrate he will hear these charges, and give judgment, which will make a special enquiry unnecessary. Those of the boys with direct knowledge of the facts will be called as witnesses. It is probable the hearing will take place on Monday.

HAILEYBURY

Selected to be the Centre of Temiskaming.

Toronto, despatch—Haileybury is to be the judicial centre of the new judicial district of Temiskaming. The long-looked-for announcement was made by Hon. W. H. Hearst, Minister of Lands, Forests ant Mines, after a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday. Haileybury is the Government's choice on account of its position and because of certain other advantages.

The competition among the towns of the district for the distinction which Haileybury has gained, has been a keen one, and Haileybury New Liskeard, Cobalt and Englehart all sent deputations to the Government, urging their claims. The municipality which has been selected will be the site of the district buildings and court house.

A PRACTICAL BEGINNING.

(Boston Transcript.)

"Have you a spare cigar about you, old chap?"

"Certainly! But I thought you were going to stop smoking?"

"So I am, but not too abruptly. I've already quit smoking my own cigars."

HOME RULE BILL

Hon. Mr. Balfour Says It Lacks Finality.

Too Much Business—Devolution Necessary.

London, May 6—A. J. Balfour and Sir Edward Grey held the stage at to-day's debate on the Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons.

The former Premier showed little of his old-time fire, and his speech was reminiscent of many heard before. He complained that the bill did not contain even a germ of finality, and that its adoption would work a great injury to the representative institutions of England, while creating in Ireland an Assembly which no Irishman could regard with pride or respect.

The powers of the Irish Parliament would be so hampered, he said, that good men would refuse to serve in it. Every successful Federal system, he declared, had been built up on a desire of the separate parts for a closer unity, but the Government was pursuing an opposite course, cutting up the United Kingdom and creating fiscal divisions.

Sir Edward Grey contended that the constitution was becoming increasingly unworkable, and that devolution throughout the United Kingdom was necessary. The usefulness of the Imperial Parliament could not, the Foreign Secretary added, be sacrificed to the feelings of Ulster.

The Foreign Secretary admitted that the settlement provided in the bill was incomplete in some respects. The presence of 42 Irish members in the Imperial Parliament was an anomaly, but he did not mind that, because he believed that it would precipitate further arrangements which, while not endangering Imperial unity, would relieve the different parts of the United Kingdom.

If Ulster defied the solution the Government proposed, or made it impossible, some other solution would have to be found, which would relieve the overburdened House of Commons of the present monstrous congestion of business and put the control of Irish affairs in Irish hands.

Lord Charles Beresford, in a breezy speech, declared that the Irish question was essentially a land question, and the only way to pacify Ireland was to continue the present land purchase system, and "do away with the Lord Lieutenant and all that sham and rotten court."

The Right Hon. Ronald C. Munro-Ferguson supported the bill because it was the first step toward a complete policy of Parliamentary devolution, and paved the way for self-government in Scotland. Mr. Munro-Ferguson, who represents Leith Burghs, has been an ardent supporter of devolution.

Daniel D. Sheehan, representing the Mid Division of Cork, a labor advocate and Independent Nationalist, who favors the policy of conciliation as applied to Irish politics, approved the principle of the bill, but said it placed too many restrictions on Irish financial freedom. He maintained that the Irish Parliament should be given full powers with respect to the raising of revenue in Ireland and all expenditures in Ireland.

BISHOPS ADMIT

People Will Choose Their Own Amusements.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 6—"The American people are too far advanced longer to be restricted by church rules as to what the amusements shall be. The rule prohibiting dancing, card playing, gambling and going to theatres, circuses and horse races therefore should be abolished." This is the gist of a report presented to-day to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church by the Board of Bishops.

In recommending this radical change the twenty-four active bishops stipulated that the church, however, should not be indifferent on these subjects, but that the people should be left to judge for themselves what is right or wrong in amusements, having before them only the injunction of John Wesley, which forbids "the taking of such diversions as cannot be taken in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ."

The bishops declared the church reiterated its opposition to theatre-going and gambling, but the rule in force since 1872 could not fix a point between "the turf and the stock market."

The bishops' report was delivered by Bishop Earl Cranston, of Washington, D. C., and it formed the second part of the episcopal address, the first half of which had been given the day before.

ANNA HAILES

Cannot Punish Man Who Was With Her.

Detroit, Mich., May 6.—According to Immigration Inspector Frick, of this city, no action can be taken in Detroit or in the United States to avenge the death of Anna Hailes, the 18-year old Toronto girl, who drank a fatal dose of poison here on Wednesday after a trip to this city with a Toronto business man, when told that she must return to her parents. The business man is alleged to have fled to Canada, and, it is said, his offence is not extraditable. The two Toronto friends of the business man who are accused of aiding his escape also have returned to Canada. Arthur Hailes, the father of the dead girl, returned to Toronto yesterday with the body.

A concern in Buenos Ayres, Argentina, is about to install machinery to be used in a factory for producing fertilizing materials. It is proposed to utilize grasshoppers and their eggs, thus converting a destroyer of the crop into fertilizing material.—From the Scientific American.