

## GLADSTONE'S PROGRAMME.

His Reception in Edinburgh and Address to the Electors of Midlothian.

The Policy of the Government Outlined by the First Minister.

He Inveighs Against the Lords, on Whom He Throws a Grave Responsibility.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Mr. Gladstone today brought his visit to Mr. George Armstrong at Black Craig Castle, near Blairgowrie, Scotland, to a close, and proceeded to Edinburgh. The Prime Minister, accompanied by his wife and son, Mr. Armstrong and Sir Algernon West, left Black Craig Castle at noon. The party were driven to Carlisle, where they took a train for Edinburgh at half-past 2. People from all the country side gathered to bid Mr. Gladstone farewell. When the party arrived at the station Mr. Gladstone was heartily cheered, and as the train drew out of the station the cheering was renewed. Though Mr. Gladstone transacted much state business while at Black Craig, his appearance, which is hearty and vigorous, shows that his stay in the country did him much good.

The party arrived in Edinburgh at six o'clock this evening. The admirer, Mr. Gladstone, were out in force to welcome him. The station was besieged and as he alighted from the train he was cheered again and again. Mr. Gladstone's object in visiting Edinburgh was to address the Midlothian Liberal committee, which met this evening in Albert Hall. As soon as possible after greeting personal friends and the committee appointed to receive him, the party entered their carriages and were driven to the hall through streets that were lined with enthusiasts. Hata, handkerchiefs and canes were waved as the Prime Minister passed along, and cheer upon cheer was raised as he lifted his hat and smilingly bowed in acknowledgement of the salutes given him. It had been announced that Mr. Gladstone would, in his address to the committee, declare the policy that the Government intends to follow until the next general election. Great interest was everywhere displayed in political circles as to what he would have to say in regard to the Government's programme, and the hall was in consequence crowded to the doors long before he arrived.

Mr. Gladstone, when he rose to speak, was received with an outburst of enthusiastic cheers. He began by admitting that Scotland fretted justly over the progress of measures in which she was interested; but he held out the hope that the close of the year some results would be achieved, especially in regard to local government and parish councils. With reference to the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland, he believed the bill prepared by Mr. Cameron was designed, as a practical settlement of the question, and would open the door for a union of the Presbyterian communities. He hoped the friends of the established church would accept this chance for a moderate settlement.

Mr. Gladstone then turned to the Home Rule bill, and spoke substantially as follows: "In spite of all that has been said in the night, the majority of the House of Commons will not be without a harvest. The fact that the people's chamber deliberately rejected the bill of such vast importance, is the most significant step in connection with the whole subject of the contentment, happiness and independence of the Irish people. The fact that the present Parliamentary institutions are too weak for their purposes. They overweigh and do not meet the demands of the country. In spite of the fact that the House of Commons during the past session, there is something wrong and defective in the present institutions. The condition is intolerable, and demands the concentrated attention of the nation with a view to the removal of the defects. The evil is unmeasurable. On the one hand is the nation expressing just demands, on the other hand are the necessary measures to satisfy those demands. But, between the two there is a great barrier, namely the Irish question which has taxed the energy and mortgaged the time of Parliament generation after generation. Why has this question existed so long and who is answerable for its remaining before us? There is only one reply. The responsibility rests with the House of Lords (cheers), who have the remedy in dealing with the great evil. Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to review the relations that have existed with the House of Lords since the passage of the Reform bill in 1832.

"Since 1831," he said, "the legislation of the House of Commons has been a perpetual challenge to the House of Lords. Sometimes the latter has declined to accept the challenge and has passed the measures proposed, because unless they had done so, there would have been no House of Lords at this date. As instances he cited the repeal of the Corn laws in 1846; the repeal of the Poor Law Amendment Act in 1852, when the entire country returned a majority in its favor.

"That verdict," continued Mr. Gladstone, "the Lords have not reversed. What are their pleas for its reversal? A majority of the Lords gave an opinion hostile to the bill; a majority of the Commons an opinion in its favor; yet it is hardly a case in which one opinion is as good as another. The Lords have their own opinions for themselves. They are responsible to themselves. They are responsible to nobody, and if it proves wrong they will neither be abused nor made to suffer in any way. Our opinion is not our own; it was formed by discussion with the nation and was given with all the authority that a national verdict can confer. I think, therefore, that the Lords do not stand well on their own showing.

They certainly stand worse on the showing of their friends in the House of Commons. The latter set up the fantastic idea that the people know nothing of the bill. Necessarily it involves a multitude of important details; but the single exception of the question of the retention in Parliament of the Irish members, in which we to the utmost conform to the will of the people, the country displayed no disposition to enter into details, but was content to leave it to the discretion of Parliament. There could not possibly be a more frivolous pretence than that the people do not know the bill."

Mr. Gladstone instanced the case of Sir Robert Peel refusing at the general elections to explain the details of the new Corn Law until he was put into office. The country's ignorance of the clauses of the Irish Disestablishment Bill in 1868 was instanced as a similar case. "There are the very things to be entrusted to deliberative assemblies. If not, such assemblies are useless. The business of a self-governing country is clearly to take great ideas and, when they are comprehended, to stick to them, content that its representatives shall give the ideas full legislative effect. The plea that the House of Commons is insufficiently discussed is equally flimsy, and the House of Lords did well to avoid these fallacious pretences, the adoption of which would have shown egregious folly and want of tact, for they disposed in four days of a bill that occupied the attention of the House of Commons for eighty-two."

"Then there is the third plea, that the Lords are entitled—indeed, I think they say bound by duty—to require a reference to the country. That is not constitutional. The doctrine of the constitution shows that a responsible ministry advises a dissolution of Parliament there ought to be a dissolution at the risk of the ministry, and the House of Commons has the power which it has exercised to force a dissolution by vote. But no such thing has been recorded at any period of our history as a dissolution brought about by vote of the House of Lords. Such a contention is a monstrous innovation, an odious doctrine, and no men are fonder of these doctrines than the modern Tories, except it be the modern Unionists. But in addition to being a monstrous and tangled doctrine, I hold it is nothing less than high treason, if this continues to be a self-governing country. Let me put myself in the place of the House of Lords. I am you, as representatives of the people, are returned to Parliament to do the business of the country. It so happens that you are not a moribund Parliament, but one of the youngest and most vigorous of Parliaments, measured by a willingness to encounter labor and make personal sacrifices. You are sent to do the business of the country for seven years. You have done that business for nearly a year. You have consulted the electors on all the business and have acted on the opinion of the country on the question of Irish government. Our claim is to step in between you and the country to nullify the verdict of the country and send you back to your constituents instead of allowing you to prosecute the public business.

"How, let me humbly presume to speak for the House of Commons. I should say admit the majority misrepresents the voice and judgment of the country; though without the slightest intention of being called to account by those entitled to do so, namely, the people of the country. Invited by the Crown and the Ministers in whose hands is lodged the prerogative of dissolution, what will happen if we have misinterpreted the judgment of the country? We will be sent to the right-about, and with perfect justice every Liberal will say, 'as the evil is, I infinitely prefer it to the other evil, namely, intercepting the opinions of the country and attempting to convince by the use of some irresistible extraneous machinery. But we make this plea—we say, we are punished why should not the majority in the House of Lords also be punished when it misinterprets the judgment of the country? Let us have fair play and no favors. Why should the House of Lords be allowed to pass off with impunity, an impunity which only encourages them to repeat upon the first occasion a similar prank to that which they have just committed. Depend upon it, it is an extremely serious matter. On the supposition that you could subject a majority of the Lords to the same penal consequences as those you can lay upon a majority of the House of Commons, would be something like a *prima facie* case of justice and equity. It would place for this title of House of Lords to the right to correct the judgment of the House of Commons and to send them back to the country. But there is not the faintest presumption of justification for such a proceeding. That being so, we have arrived at a very serious position, and the grand question is how are we going to escape from it?

After a passing reference to the intelligence and incomparable unity of the Liberals, without which the minority would, he said, have broken down and destroyed the bill without sending it to the House of Lords, Mr. Gladstone continued: "I was so sure when Lord Salisbury threatened a year ago to destroy the Home Rule bill that the Lords recognized that they might be the cause of their own independent and responsible existence. (Cheers.) If it should ever happen in the vicissitudes of political affairs that the House of Lords, by some accident or collateral process, should bring about a dissolution of the House of Commons, depend upon it, the people will not consider the Home Rule bill alone, but will mix it with another question, one which the Lords may bitterly lament—when it is too late—that they ever raised an issue."

After a tribute of respect and admiration for the personal qualities of the Peers as individuals, Mr. Gladstone contended that the abstract right possessed by both the Lords and Commons must always be exercised with the utmost discretion. If these rights are to be permanently preserved on this occasion, he said, the discretion has been entirely and absolutely wanting. In regard to the manner of meeting the situation Mr. Gladstone said there could not be procured a vote and a dried solution of the dilemma. This was neither the time nor the place to consider the matter. He counselled neither violence nor vehemence. All that was necessary was a quiet determination to bring about a dissolution of the House of Commons, and to let the House of Commons to grant to Ireland some just satisfaction of her aspirations. If the worst comes, the worst consolation that could be offered would be to remind them of the recent history and of the vast changes of the past fifty years, not one of which originated in the House of Lords, or which were promoted by the Lords. To every one of these great changes the opinion of the Lords had been adverse, although its manifestation might have been prudently restrained, and might, perhaps, be prudently restrained again.

"From my part," said Mr. Gladstone, "I find this retrospect sufficiently encouraging. If the nation is determined, it will not be baffled by a phalanx of 600 peers. We have the will of the country to execute and will not submit to the House of Lords although they bear high sounding titles and sit in a gilded chamber. The next session will not pass without your seeing this subject again appearing above the waves where it has for the moment appeared, and the nation has given the sanction in Parliament of the Irish members, and it is our duty and hope and belief that we shall find with the help of the Almighty, the means to reach the goal. At the close of Mr. Gladstone's speech there was prolonged cheering. A vote of thanks to Mr. Gladstone was then adopted and the meeting dispersed. An immense crowd followed Mr. Gladstone's carriage as he drove to his hotel. In response to the cheers of the crowd Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone appeared on the hotel balcony and bowed their acknowledgments.

## DYNAMITE ARGUMENT.

Union Men's Outrageous Endeavors to Silence Those Who Are Opposed to Them—Intense Indignation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—One of the most fiendish deeds in the criminal history of the city was perpetrated here on Saturday night. Shortly after midnight a dynamite bomb was exploded in a water front boarding house filled with non-union sailors, resulting in the instant death of three inmates and the probable fatal injury of seven more, while others sustained less serious injuries. The terrible explosion occurred in a house on Main street, between Howard and Polson, kept by John Curtin. The house was filled with non-union sailors, and it was Curtin's intention to secure a safe for his patrons on ships employing non-union men. In this way he naturally incurred the enmity of the sailors' union.

Less than a week ago his place was entered by a crowd of men, headed by a man named John Terrell. Curtin was threatened, and, upon leaving his house, the men told him he had only a short time to live. Such a contention is a monstrous innovation, an odious doctrine, and no men are fonder of these doctrines than the modern Tories, except it be the modern Unionists. But in addition to being a monstrous and tangled doctrine, I hold it is nothing less than high treason, if this continues to be a self-governing country. Let me put myself in the place of the House of Lords. I am you, as representatives of the people, are returned to Parliament to do the business of the country. It so happens that you are not a moribund Parliament, but one of the youngest and most vigorous of Parliaments, measured by a willingness to encounter labor and make personal sacrifices. You are sent to do the business of the country for seven years. You have done that business for nearly a year. You have consulted the electors on all the business and have acted on the opinion of the country on the question of Irish government. Our claim is to step in between you and the country to nullify the verdict of the country and send you back to your constituents instead of allowing you to prosecute the public business.

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## CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.)

Old Old Fellow Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—George Powell, ex., an old resident, and one of the oldest members of the L.O.O.F. in this city, is dead, aged 74.

A Wife's Liberty.

WOODBROOK, Ont., Sept. 27.—Edwin Gale, mail carrier, and John Maybes, postmaster at Cortland, have been in litigation for some time past and Maybes had forbidden his wife to speak to Gale. Recently Mrs. Maybes spoke to Gale while the latter waited for his mail, whereupon Maybes killed him violently. He was charged with an action in the District court for damages and received \$25. The judge stated that wives have the liberty of talking to whom they choose.

F. E. Island Exhibition.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., Sept. 27.—The big provincial exhibition opened to-day. Splendid weather prevails. The exhibits on the whole surpass any yet seen here. At noon, 1,700 school children, marched to the grounds. President Rogers, Judge Henneley, Mayor Haveland, Prof. Shaw and Dr. Reid, of Guelph, Ont., made addresses at the opening services. The dairy interests show up splendidly, showing over thirty factories cheese on exhibition.

## AGAINST THE CHINESE.

More Deportations—Fourteen Hop-pickers Taken From the Field and Warned.

An Interesting Case—A Guileless Coolie Condemned by His Own Documents.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 27.—Judge Ross yesterday afternoon ordered the deportation of five Chinamen, four of them from Fresno. The Fresno Chinamen were highlanders, and every effort made to prevent their being deported by the attorneys of the Six Companies was in vain. Judge Ross held, in the case of Quong Jek Wyo, that a Chinaman who held an interest in a mercantile firm was not a merchant within the meaning of the Geary law. He must be actively engaged in buying, selling and other duties merchants are compelled with. United States District Attorney Dennis received a dispatch from Attorney General Olney this afternoon, in which it was stated that money would be forthcoming for Marshal Gard to carry out the orders of the court in the Chinese case. Marshal Gard had spent all the money he had, and this timely action saved him from contempt of court. It was expected that in event he got no response from Washington, Judge Ross would ensure the marshal and his superiors.

LE GRAND, Or., Sept. 26.—An anti-Chinese delegation visited Corvallis Monday night and secured fourteen Chinamen who were picking hops. The men placed the Chinamen in wagons and carried them to the mountains west of Le Grande, where they liberated them with threats of violence if they returned. Other Chinamen living in that section had been apprised of the contemplated raid, and evaded the mob. No demonstration has been indulged in here since Sunday night. The proceeding at Corvallis has landed warrants for the arrest of five persons who were implicated in the affair. The sentiment of the citizens is so unanimously in favor of preserving the law that no further trouble is apprehended.

TAOMA, Sept. 26.—Six Chinamen were ordered deported to-day by United States Commissioner Clifford. In the case of Sut King, who was taken under advisement Monday, the prisoner was discharged, as was also Fong Ah Ching, an old seaman, who proved himself a talker of more than ordinary ability. The case of young Poi caused more interest than any of the others. Poi was put on the stand this morning and proceeded to tell the stereotyped tale of 10 to 14 years' residence in the United States, a journey from San Francisco to Portland, by boat, thence to Olympia by train. The Government then exhibited a letter written in Chinese, which was found on Poi's person. It was translated by Interpreter Gardner and spread upon the record. It was sent to Poi at Victoria, in care of the firm of Wah Yuen of that city. The letter, which read a startling piece of evidence, read as follows:

"SAR FRANCISCO—My Dear Nephew:—Your letter to me received. You say that by taking the railroad it will cost you \$150; but I will send you \$150. You can go for yourself. Be sure that you have them guarantee in the United States before the money is to be paid. If they will not guarantee the money, then you may go to a store called Gee Shing's, the money is not to be paid. Tell them that the money will be on hand at Gee Shing's just as soon as you appear there, or they will mail in person and send it over to your friends there. I will have the money and be on hand at Gee Shing's store to pay your fare. If you should fall into the hands of customers the money was to be paid. Be sure to state what day you are coming over. I hope you will not meet with any disappointments. Do not be anxious. The letter was assigned. It completely non-plussed the coolie and he was ordered deported.

## CABLE NEWS.

Gladstone in Midlothian. LONDON, Sept. 27.—Among both parties interest is at fever heat concerning the great speech which Premier Gladstone will make this afternoon to the Midlothian committee at Edinburgh, in which he will outline the programme of the Government until the general election. London dispatches to provincial papers last night stated that the opinion was current at the clubs that he would declare in favor of the immediate abolition of the House of Lords, and would himself resign. The opinion was spread to the country on that issue. Intimate political friends of the Premier, however, do not believe that whatever his personal opinion may be he will not go to this extreme. The general opinion is that he will outline a programme of radical measures that are sure to meet rejection in the House of Lords, in the belief that such a course would still more strongly intensify the prevalent feeling against the hereditary branch of Parliament. Among these measures, it is said, are disestablishment and disendowment of the established churches in Wales and Scotland, the electoral registration reform, and the municipal parish council bill. Dispatches from Edinburgh say that an immense crowd is in the city, and that the venerable statesman has been warmly welcomed.

U. S. Finances. LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Times' financial article of yesterday says:—Several American sterling loans will shortly mature. Although European lenders would ordinarily be glad to renew them, it is feared if the United States Senate persists in its present course, several of these loans will have to be repaid by shipments of gold to this side.

Searching for Anarchists. MADRID, Sept. 27.—The police are searching for two anarchists who are suspected of having been connected with the attempt on the life of Gen. Martinez Campos. The men fled from Barcelona to this city shortly after the explosion of the bombs on the railway grounds. The newspaper press throughout Spain is demanding that the strongest measures possible be taken immediately to suppress anarchism.

A Dutch Blue Beard. AMSTERDAM, Sept. 26.—The police of this city on the 20th inst. arrested a man named Hendrick de Jong, on the charge of wife murder. It appears last June he married Sarah, a young English girl, who was soon disappeared. In August he married the pretty daughter of a local innkeeper who also disappeared. This coming finally to the ears of the police led to an investigation and the arrest of De Jong. It was believed he was guilty of a series of wife murders,

similar to those of Deeming, the noted Australian murderer, and a search for the remains began both in Holland and England. Without result till to-day, when the body of Sarah Jewett was found in the woods 40 miles from here, giving evidence of having been murdered. A general search in both countries will be renewed. It is believed there were numerous victims.

England's Trade Improving.PLYMOUTH, Sept. 27.—The Associated Chambers of Commerce here yesterday, said he thought trade was slowly improving, but he doubted if England would ever return to the profits of the past, as they would now be more generally shaded.

Baron Colwood. LONDON, Sept. 27.—Right Hon. Lord Justice Sir Charles Sygne Christopher Bowen of Her Majesty's court of appeals has been created a peer of the realm, under the title of Baron Colwood.

Enthusiastic Mexicans. GUANAJUATO, Mexico, Sept. 27.—President Diaz and a party of leading government officials arrived here yesterday on a special train from the City of Mexico, and were received with great enthusiasm. The party has come to attend the inauguration of Governor Joaquin Oregon Gonzalez. President Diaz cordially saluted the governor. A special train was given this evening, which was attended by society leaders from the City of Mexico and here. There is general rejoicing on the part of the citizens without distinction of politics.

## AMERICAN NEWS.

Valuable Russian Furs. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—The Russian steamer Kotie arrived at this port yesterday with about 34,000 seal, 134 sea otter, 430 bear and 800 sable skins, valued at over half a million dollars, the season's catch of Russian sealskins at Copper Islands. They will be shipped overland immediately to A. Fraser, New York.

Street Railway Absorption. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—The Market Street Cable Railway system and Omnibus Cable company have absorbed the Powell Street Cable system, including Park, Farris and Cliff House cable, Clay street cable and connecting steam dummy service near the park. This means increased capital stock, some say to eighteen millions. As it now stands the consolidated cable companies include all the principal street railways in the city, exclusive of Geary, California, Union and Sutter street cables, which are the only railroads out of the union. Charles F. Crocker says the transaction has been satisfactorily arranged.

Counterfeiting Plant Raided. NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—An extensive counterfeiting plant was raided at Livingston on Monday night and Angela Delnoo and his alleged wife were arrested. The police secured over \$1,000,000 in counterfeit bills. There were four in the gang altogether, two men and two women. Before State Commissioner Bellows Brooklyn? Delnoo was held in \$5,000 bail, the woman in \$2,500 bail. It seems Delnoo is an expert engraver and had charge of an extensive plant in the Argentine Republic. The account of the revolutionary trouble in France returned to this country about three months ago. He entered into an arrangement with a man named Peris to make counterfeit Argentine money and the women were to four miles of it for good American specie and bills. Peris weakened and gave information to the police which led to the raid last night.

Men Murdered by Indians. YUMA, Ariz., Sept. 27.—Postmaster Potter, an old Missouri newspaper man, and Bob Roberts, a California pioneer, formerly bookkeeper at the Southern Pacific hotel, Yuma, were murdered on Monday at Gila City, fifteen miles east of here. They had their skulls crushed. The murders were telegraphed for, and upon the arrival of the officers they found Potter several yards from his office. A rifle and two pistols were found near the bodies. The bodies were buried here to-day.

Carless Japanese Students. WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Two Japs were arrested at Goshon on Monday night, and brought to this city, charged with burning two box cars and one flat car partially loaded with lumber. They admit that they cooked and ate in one of the cars, and the fire was doubtless the result of their carelessness. They say they had been in Canada two years, but as they have no passports into this country, they are being held by Deputy Collector Maloney while their case is being investigated.

Director of U. S. Mint. WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the name of Robert E. Preston, of the District of Columbia, to be director of the mint.

To Guard the Islands. SEATTLE, Sept. 26.—The latest advice from Seattle state that on September 8 the flagship Mohican and cruiser Petrel were at Unalaska. Both vessels expected to leave for Sitka September 15 to be present at the hearing of the cases of poaching vessels seized this season. As soon as the case of the C. G. White is disposed of, the Petrel will return to the China station, taking in Petropavlosky on the Amoor coast en route. The Mohican expects to be at San Francisco by November 10. The cutter Rush was at Sitka September 18. Her officers expected to be at San Francisco by September 28. The Corwin and Ranger are still en route towards the westward. The seal rookeries on Pribiloff Islands are to be guarded at least until December 1, and probably all winter. A boat's crew, in charge of Lieutenant Remberg, from the cutter Rush, has been left in charge of St. George Island, while a party from the Corwin, in charge of Lieutenant Carmine, will guard St. Paul Island. Both these parties will remain in the North until December 1, when the cutter Bear on her way down from the Arctic may bring them down. Both parties are well armed.

Canadian Cattle Sales. LONDON, Sept. 26.—At Deptford to-day about 500 Canadian cattle were offered. The best quality realized 6d a pound, and the average a trifle lower, owing to the cold weather.

## CAPITAL NOTES.

Official Report of the Season's Catch by British Columbia Sealers.

Ministers Start for the Coast on Monday—McGreavy Still in Jail.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Sept. 27.—The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has received an official report of the seal catch to date by the B.C. fleet. Thirty vessels obtained on the B.C. coast 25,120 skins; on the Japanese and Russian side 25,342 or a total of 50,462. Twenty-four vessels have yet to return, but the greater number of these sent their catches up to the end of June to Victoria, by sailing schooners. The total catch this year is estimated at about 60,000, which is 10,000 more than last year, but far short of the exaggerated newspaper reports during the early part of the season which reached Victoria from the Japan side.

The experiments in opening and closing the lock gates of the Beauharnois Canal by electricity proved very successful, and it has been decided to place the Quebec locks under this motive of power, not only on the St. Lawrence, but also on the Soulanges Canal. Hon. Messrs. Foster and Angers leave for the Pacific Coast on Monday night.

Sir Charles Turpin, Bart., is expected to arrive from Windsor on Monday. The Marine department was notified today by the light-house keeper at Cape Race of the total loss of the Quebec schooner Ocean Wind at Swamp Cove, Trepassy Bay, Newfoundland, yesterday. The schooner was en route from Quebec to Ireland, with a cargo of deals. Fortunately there was no casualty. Sir Charles Turpin returned from Peterboro yesterday. He is suffering from a severe cold which he caught on the trip. The new Quartermaster-General, Mr. Millia, Major Lake, arrived in town to-day. The probate of the will of the late Judge Patterson of the Supreme court was granted to-day. The estate was sworn to \$30,000. Robert H. McGreavy is still in jail, he not having secured bondsmen to guarantee that he will attend the assizes on November 14 as a witness in the Connolly-McGreavy conspiracy case.

## STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

A General Falling Off in the Active Lines—Incidents of the Day.

New York, Sept. 27.—Reports from Washington that the Ways and Means committee contemplated placing an additional tax on distilled spirits resulted in an advance of 1 per cent. on distillery and cattle stocks right at the start. St. Paul was firm at this time, but the general market did not sympathize. On the contrary it soon developed weakness. Reading was particularly weak, the idea prevailing that the Company was about to enter into new and extended litigation because of its inability to meet its October interest. Louisville and Nashville was also heavy on sales for local and London accounts. The recent high rate expected for Western Union, not benefited the market for the stock. A rise in Lackawanna of 3/4 to 146 put an end to selling for a time. Trading in that stock was light. The first transaction showed an advance of 3/4 per cent. as compared with yesterday's closing due to the purchase of a couple of hundred shares by a well known broker, who usually operates for Western Union. General electric rose to 43 1/2, an advance of 1/4 from the lowest point of the morning. The other active issues rallied 1/2 to 1 per cent. The advance in sterling exchange, however, started up a fresh selling movement in which Missouri Pacific was the most conspicuous, breaking to 21 1/2, a decrease of three points. All the active stocks fell off, but General Electric, Burlington & Quincy, Northwest and Western Union were the largest losers. Next to Missouri Pacific, New England boomed into prominence as the day drew to a close, rising to 26 1/2. The market closed about steady. The sales were 146,863 shares.

Closing bids: Atchafalca, 18 1/2; Canada Southern, 45 1/2; Canadian Pacific, 74; Central Pacific, 18 1/2; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 14 1/2; Erie, 12 1/2; Wells Fargo, 130; Great Northern, preferred, 108 1/2; Lake Shore, 118; Louisville & Nashville, 50 1/2; Missouri Pacific, 22 1/2; New York Central, 100 1/2; New England, 26; Northern American, 43; Northern Pacific, 8 1/2; Northern Pacific, preferred, 19 1/2; North West, 96 1/2; Oregon Navigation, 42; Oregon Improved, 8; Southern Pacific, 17 1/2; St. Paul, 58 1/2; Texas Pacific, 68; Union Pacific, 50; Western Union, 78 1/2.

## TORONTO TOPICS.

Ventilation of St. Clair Tunnel—Demolition Alliance Convention October 4—Guelph Agricultural College.

Toronto, Sept. 27.—(Special).—Mrs. Jane Livingstone Hawthorne has been given leave to obtain "samples of the air" in the St. Clair tunnel for the purpose of proving that the air of the tunnel is composed of life-destroying elements. The samples will be used in a suit against the Great Trunk for \$25,000 for the loss of her husband in the tunnel in January, 1892.

F. S. Spence, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, has issued a circular, calling for the convention to organize on October 4. The Minister of Agriculture has decided not to recommend at present the appointment of a professor of agriculture in the college at Guelph to succeed Prof. Shaw. Wm. Rennie, of Stranraer, has been appointed superintendent of the farm.

## TO BE SHOT.

Colonel Epina Will Meet the Death of a Traitor.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 27.—It has been learned that the officers and crews of the two torpedo boats which attacked the Government naval squadron off the coast yesterday, and were captured, were excited to revolt by Colonel Epina. The officers and members of the crew gave their officers information which, when laid before the Government, led to orders being issued for Col. Epina's arrest. He was taken into custody, and the probabilities are that he will be shot as a traitor. The Government has asked Congress to authorize the prosecution of General Alamo, on a charge of abetting the army to rebellion.

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