The Colonist

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1894.

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THE WEEKLY COLONIST. Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States) 2 2 00 Ex Months.

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transient character—that is to say, advertisingreferring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices
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nents:—
Mere than one fortnight and not mere than me month—50 cents.

More than one week and not more than one prinight—40 cents.

Where Cuts are inserted they must be

MATTERS ITALIAN.

ROME, Jan. 15.—The socialists met in Leghorn Sunday night to debate recent events in Sicily. They protested against the sending of troops to the island, called the dead Sicilian rioters martyrs, and appealed to Italian workingmen to declare on Monday a general strike as a demonstration of their brotherhood with the Sicilian workingmen. A riot was caused in Massadi Carrara, near A riot was caused in Massadi Carrara, near the Gulf of Genoa, Saturday afternoon by the attempt of the anarchists to cut the cables. Two companies of soldiers were called out and a mob of workingmen gath-ered to resist them. In the fight a carbin-eer was killed and many on each side were

wounded. | A band of anarchists while passing last night from Massadi Carrara to Carrara, both hotbeds of anarchism, fired on a patrol and he fired back. Other anarchists fired on the barracks late in the evening and disarmed the Octroi guard. The prevalence of anarchism in the marble district near the two towns excites much apprehension.

The United Press correspondent has received information from the Rome office cor carning the American Consul in Palermo and his attitude toward the Italian authorities since the trouble threatened in Sicily.

The Italian newspapers and the foreign prespondents in Rome, said the American correspondents in Rome, said the American consul in Palermo advised the prefect of the city that much French money was coming business, and had become convinced that some plot was forming. At the Home office, however, it was stated yesterday that these consul was concerned. The Austrian consul at Palermo, however, had taken the steps attributed to the American consul, and this fact had reports were false as far as the American been misstated and made the basis of the original report. The Austrian consul said he suspected some criminal plot, or, at least, theft or forgery. In consular circles the opinion is that, although a consul obvi-ously ought not to meddle with politics in the country where he resided, he should ad vise the authorities, when by so doing he

can prevent common crimes.

The Reforma, which in an article to-day mentions the Austrian consul as the source of the information first given to the Palermo prefect, finds nothing exceptional in his conduct. None of the newspapers give any explanation of the confusion as to the Aus-

Co., who failed December I with liabilities of \$1,000,000, has been arrested charged with having committed grand larceny by rehypothecating eleven bales of goat skins. title to which was vested in the British Bank of South America. It is charged that the partners' fraudulent operations of other kinds amounted to \$75,000, as far as has been discovered up to the present time. Recorder Smythe fixed his bail at \$25,000, which Dr. Hershfield promptly furnished.

Ings thus conferred upon Canada by the Sovereign be displayed in the field of the here strictly to the law." It is believed that the decision of the advocatus will be upheld.

Roms, Jan. 9.—A dispatch from Urvino says it is reported three houses at Port Edazzo, in the Apennines, were grashed by an avaianche and seven persons buried in the field of the bore trickly to the law." It is believed that the decision of the advocatus will be upheld.

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ASSURED SUCCESS.

Winter Fair Prospects Even More Promising Than Had Been

with two weeks to spare there is more being done than was at first contemplated, and the result will be decidedly more satisfactory to the counties themselves and to

the exposition.

There is already a noticeable boom in the flag and bunting business in this city. The citizens have made up their minds to make opening day a notable one. In Chicago the opening day a notable one. In Chicago the decorations were by no means confined to the drapings of public buildings and of private residences with flags and bunting, but there was a larger sale of beautiful flags than on previous occasions in the history of that city of big events. The same idea seems to prevail in San Francisco, and it is probable that there will be more handsome flags approbable within the next two weeks.

aton of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

Liberel allowance on yearly and half yearly contracts.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING — Per line solid nonparell:—First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertien, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisements inserted for less than \$1.50.

WERKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid Nonparell, each insertion, No advertisement inserted for less than \$2.

AUL METAL—net mounted on Wood.

probable that there will be more handsome flags purchased within the next two weeks than have ever before been sold here.

The German contingent at the mid-winter fair is congratulating itself on news received to be greatly on the increase. Exports in 1893 a line solid Nonparell, each insertion, No advertisement inserted for less than \$2.

AUL METAL—net mounted on Wood. achieved by Germany at the Columbian ex-position. Those of the German exhibitors who contributed to that success in Chicago and who are now joining hands at San Francisco confidently expect a proportion ree benefit to result from the latter effort.

The cyclorams of Kilauea at the Midwinter exposition has been opened to private view. It was a complete success in every particular and created a profound impression upon those who saw it. It is not an exact upon those who saw it. It is not an exact counterpart of the picture presented at the Columbian exposition, but has been improved upon in many ways, and was pronounced a grander scene from every point of view. The Imperial Vienna orchestra is on the way to San Francisco to furnish music at the Vienna prater in the exposition.

Manager Stephany, of the Vienna praeter, received a telegram from Vienna this morning to the effect that the Imperial Vienna orchestra, which is on its way to furnish

orchestra, which is on its way to furnish music at the Vienna practer, reached that city last night. These musicians will give a series of concerts en route to San Fran-cisco, and will reach here on the evening of January 26, the day before the grand cere-

structions; but the writer has had the benefit of submitting his article for departmental criticism as well, and, it said, received some valuable points from a high military authority personally. The author offers some ideas of his own upo the interesting matters treated of, but in a very guarded way, and has mainly, and very properly, confined himself to statements of the laws and regulations as they are actuinto the city for the use of men of no pro-perty or social standing. He himself had ally laid down. An authority on heraldry handled the drafts, they say, in his banking in Toronto has likewise made some suggestions of great interest which have been em-bodied with the other matter. With the accessity of such an article for popular information one cannot fail to be impress after a perusal of this carefully prepared essay. It will be surprising to many to learn that, owing to mistaken notions on the part of those who have been making flags for general use, Canadians vessels have, in many cases, been sailing under colors which rendered them liable under the laws of the empire to a penalty of £500 sterling. It is still more surprising to find that many of the Government departments at Ottawa have fallen into the error of using and publishing to the world in various official publications what purports to be a coat of arms, but is no such thing at all, and which, if placed upon a flag, is liable to the penalty. Where the encircling maple wreath and the surmounting crown are added to the Dominion arms is likewise clearly shown, as well as the mode in which their display is erroneous and improper. It will, perhaps, the part of those who have been making flags well as the mode in which their display is erroneous and improper. It will, perhaps, interest the citizens of three of the provinces, rather more than please them, to find that they are simply "not in it;" but how and why they are not they are plainly told; and what "our royal will and pleasure" is, and of the beautiful to make a saint of the brave French girl what "our royal will and pleasure" is, and what "our royal will and pleasure" is, and of the derived that it would be received with favor in Rome. But the "advocatus diaboli," as that member of the unit was believed that it would be received with favor in Rome. But the "advocatus diaboli," as that member of the provinces, rather more than please them, to find that they are simply "not in it;" but how and why they are not they are plainly told; and for a time it was believed that it would be received with favor in Rome. But the "advocatus diaboli," as that member of the provinces, rather more than please them, to find that they are simply "not in it;" but how and why they are not they are plainly told; and or a saint of the brave french girl what "our royal will and pleasure" is, and what "our royal will and pleasure" is, and or a time it was believed that it would be received with favor in Rome. But the "advocatus diaboli," as that member of the provinces, rather more than please them, to find that they are simply "not in it;" but how and why they are not they are plainly told; and or a time it was believed that it would be received with favor in Rome. But the "advocatus diaboli," as that member of the provinces, rather more than please them, to find that they are simply "not in it;" but how and why they are not they are plainly told; and to make a saint of the because them, to to be canonized. The proposal to make a saint of the canonized to make a saint of the canonized to make a saint of the canonized to make a saint of the c

its loving kiss upon certain commissions very sweet and pleasant to their fortunate recipients. Finally, our author startles us by showing that some of the provinces are, or certainly seem to be, clearly and constitutionally vested with the right of making their own great seals, royal warrant or Promising Than Had Been
Anticipated.

Some Special Features—A Grand Dis play of Flags Being
Prepared.

SAN-FRANCISCO, Janr 13.—Word comes from a number of different counties in this State that the postponement of the official ceremonial opening day of the exposition to the 27th instant, is going to work a great deal of good in connection with the county exhibits. With an earlier date staring them in the face they did not undertake as much as they wanted to. Now, however, with two weeks to spare there is more being.

PROHIBITION PLEBISCITE

Respecting the result of the prohibition plebiscite throughout the Province, Mr. F. S. Spence, secretary of the Toronto Tem-

S. Spence, secretary of the Toronto Temperance Reformation Society and an active leader in temperance matters, says:

"Roughly speaking, we have carried the Province, outside the cities and large towns, by two to one, and got majorities in pretty much all of the centres as well. The question of the jurisdiction of the Ontario Legislature and of the Dominion Parliament also in reference to the prohibition question is now before the Supreme court, and will probably be argued next month. Practically, there is little prospect of any legislation until that question is settled. In the meantime we have in the Province a capital local option law, and now know the exact strength of the prohibition vote in In the meantime we have in the Province a capital local option law, and now know the exact strength of the prohibition vote in every municipality. A great many of the municipalities will probably take hold of this valuable means of wiping out the liquor traffic at once within their limits. I have telegrams of congratulation from Quebec, Manitoba and the United States, and there seems to be general rejoicing everywhere seems to be general rejoicing everywhere among temperance people over the victory won in Ontario." The questions which will be settled by the

Supreme court are:
Has a Provincial Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the sale within the Province of spirituous, fermented or other fermented liquors? Or has the Legislature such Juris-diction regarding such portions of the Prov-ince as to which the Canada Temperance Act is not in operation?

Has a Provincial Legislature jurisdiction

to prohibit the manufacture of such liquors in the Province? If a Provincial Legislature has not juris-

It a Provincial Legislature has not jurisdiction to prohibit sales of such liquors, irrespective of quantity, has such legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the sale by retail, according to the definition of a sale by retail, either in statutes in force in the Province at the time of Confederation or any other definition thereof?

If a Provincial Legislature has a limited

If a Provincial Legislature has a limited jurisdiction only as regards the prohibition of sales, has the Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit sales, subject to the limits provided by the several sub-sections of the 99th section of "The Canadian Temperance Act," or any of them? (R. S. C., 104, S. C.)

might fairly indicate the position of Ontario. On the larger question as to the raising of revenue, it made no difference whether it ed on tea or coffee or anything else instead of liquor. All that he wanted to do was to show the people that the revenue had to be raised. Personally he never had any doubt that if the waste, expense and ruin caused by drink were done away with, the country could afford to pay three times the taxes in a different way.

JEANNE D'ARC.

The final argument of Professor Ali Brandi, consistorial advocate, showing why Jeanne d'Arc should be beatified and canonized, has been fully completed, printed and distributed among the cardinals and con-sulters of the Sacred Congregation of Rites. This is the second argument that has been

rial ensigns for the Dominion up to date, are authoritatively laid before their eyes, in a copy of the warrant, "To our right trusty late to present reasons against a proposed sanctification, has presented an adverse report. It declares, Roman papers of the society had been smuggled in with food sent by relatives. One of the prisoners eventually divulged a plot by which the members of the society had hoped to defeat the examination in court. An account of a project to reorganize the Omladina was found by the politic at the house of a young Czech agitator named Holzbach.

A sex observed the continuous political letters, which having each of the society had hoped to defeat the examination in court. An account of a project to reorganize the Omladina was found by the politic at the house of a young Czech agitator named Holzbach.

A sex observed Councillor, Edward George fitzalan Howard (commonly called Lord to George Fitzalan Howard) deputy say, that essential conditions for placing to our right trusty and right entirely believed cousin, Henry Duke of Norfolk, Eart Marshal and our Hereditary Marshal of the society had hoped to defeat the examination in court. An account of a project to reorganize the Omladina was found by the politic at the house of a young Czech agitator named Holzbach.

New York, Jen. 13.—William H. Hildreth, a member of the firm of Abe Stein & Co., who failed December I with liabilities of \$1,000,000, has been arrested charged with having committed grand larceny by resulting the court of the member of the member of the member of the more than the field of the prisoners eventually divided that no single of the politic and the prisoners eventually divided that the calendar of saints are lacking. "The esteem in which the Marshal and our Hereditary Marshal of Edward George Fitzalan Howard (commindly called Lord to Rorfolk, Eart Marshal and our Hereditary Marshal of Edward George Fitzalan Howard (commindly called Lord to Rorfolk, Eart Marshal and our Hereditary Marshal of Edward George Fitzalan Howar

HER ULTIMATUM.

the U. S. Minister Did Not Restore Liliuokalani in Hawaii.

Unwilling to Accord Amnesty-Sh Requires Her Enemies to Be Severely Punished.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-Final instructions were sent by Secretary Gresham to Minister Willis by the Mariposa yesterday. After referring to the action of Liliuokal ani in refusing to grant a general amnesty in the event of her restoration, Secretary Gresham says: "Your reports show that on further reflection the Queen gave her unqualified assent, in writing, to the conditions suggested, but that the Provisional Government refuses to acquiesce in the word, but for the circumstances that your President's decision. The matter now being in the hands of Congress, the President will keep that body fully advised of the situation, and will lay before it from time to time the reports received from you, including your dispatch No. 3, heretofore withheid, and all instructions sent to you. In heid, and all instructions sent to you. In the meantime, while keeping the department fully informed of the course of events, you will, until further notice, consider that your special instructions upon this subject have been fully complied with."

Document No. 3 announces Mr. Willia' interview with the Queen on November 15. In it occurs the following: "I then made known to the Queen the President's sincere regret that through the unauthor-

forgiveness and magnanimity; that you will wish to be the Queen of all the people, both native and foreign born, that you will haste to secure their love and loyalty and to establish peace, friendship and good government. To this she made good government. To this she made no reply. After waiting a moment I continued: "The President not only tenders you his sympathy, but wishes to help you. Before fully making known to you his purposes, I desire to know whether you are willing to answer certain questions which it is my duty to ask?" She answered, "I am willing." I then asked her, "Should you be restored to the throne, would you grant full amnesty, as to life and property, to all those persons who have been or who to all those persons who have been or who are now in the Provisional Government, or who have been instrumental in the over-of your Government?" She hesitated a moment and then slowly and calmly answered: "There are certain laws of my Government by which I shall abide. My decision would be as the law directs, that

property confiscated to the Government."

I then said, repeating very distinctly her words: "It is your feeling that these people should be beheaded and their property confiscated?" She replied: "It is." I then amagentum in the marble districts near the two towns excites much apprehension.

A willest outbreak may come at any time.

Rome newspapers comment on the announcement made settledgy that a conference between Cardinals Rampolia, Paper Secretary of States, and Premier Criept in the Confedence of the Liquid Cardinia and the Value of Signor Carini, who, while objects of any settled of Carini, who, while objects of Signor Carini, who, while objects of any settled of Carini, who, while objects of the Significant that in the last few days and confered with him a great length. It is significant that in the last few days and confered with him a great length lie of the confedence of the Carlonia Southeast and the Carlonia Southeast probably be three or four weeks." was said for several minutes, when I asked her whether she was willing to give me the as I might, within a day or two, consider it my duty to hold a consultation with them in her presence. She assented, and gave these names : J. O. Carter, John Richardson, Joseph Nawahi and E. C. MacFarlane. On December 5 the Queen's Marshal, at the time of her dethronement, called on Minister Willis and left a document setting forth the method of procedure to be adopted

in the event of the Queen's restoration, as follows: "I. Proclamation by the Queen's Government of their resumption of the control of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands: II. Appointment of commander-in-chief and staff; III. Proclamation of martial law and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; IV. Calling on all loyal citizens and wellwishers of the Government to register their names for service at office; enrollment of volunteers; V. Surrender of all arms and ammunition in private hands, and the pro-hibition of all sale and transport of arms and ammunition other than by direction of the commander-in-chief; VI. Taking possession of all Government buildings and possession of all Government buildings and other places necessary by the Queen's forces and placing guards therein; VII. Proclamation prohibiting the departure of coasting vessels and other vessels to the other islands; VIII, Reappointment of all officials and the filling of vacancies; IX. officials and the filling of vacancies; A.
Arrest of all persons implicated or concerned in the late overthrow; X. Custody and care of all prisoners made under authority of the above paragraph and those handed over by the United States forces; XI. Receiving of all arms and munitions of war and other Government property surrendered to United States forces by the Provisional Government forces; XII. Despatch of vessels to the other islands to proclaim the Queen's Government and make all neces-

sary changes and arrests."

President Dole's communication to Mr. to consider the annexation proposition contains the following:

tains the following:

"While we accept the decision of the President of the United States declining to further consider the annexation proposition, as the final conclusion of the present administration, we do not feel inclined to regard the table as word of the American Government. istration, we do not feel inclined to regard it as the last word of the American Government upon this subject, for the history of the mutual relations of the two countries, of American effort and influence in building up the Christian civilization which has so conspicuously aided in giving this country an honorable place ameng independent nations, the geographical position of these Islands and their importance to both countries profitable reciprocal commercial interests, which have long existed, together with our weakness as a sovereign nation, all point with convincing force to political union between the two countries as the necessary logical result from the circumstances mentioned. This sonviction is emphasized by

the formidible expression of American states men over a long period in favor of annexation, conspicuous among whom are the names of Mesers. W. L. Marcy, William H. Seward, Hamilton Fish and James G. Blaine, all former secretaries of State, and especially so by the action of your last administration in perceities of the Brain.

ly so by the action of your last administration in negotiating a treaty of annexation
with this Government and sending it to the
Senape with a view to its ratification.
"We shall, therefore, continue the project of political union with the United
States as a conspicuous feature of our
foreign policy, confidently hoping that,
sooner or later, it will be crowned with
success, to the lasting benefit of both countries. The additional portion of your communication referring to our domestic affairs. munication referring to our domestic affairs, with a view of interfering therein, is a new departure in the relations of the two Govdeparture in the relations of the two Governments. Your information that the President of the United States expects this Government to promptly relinquish to her (meaning the ex. Queen), her constitutional authority with the question, 'Are you willing to abide by the decision of the President?' might well be dismissed in a single word but for the discounteres that your ommunication contains, as it appears to me, mis statements and erroneous conclusions based thereon that are so prejudicia to this Government that I cannot permit them to pass unchallenged; moreover, the importance and menacing character of this proposition make it appropriate for me to discuss somewhat fully the questions raised

by it.

"We do not recognize the right of the President of the United States to interfere in our domestic affairs. Such a right could be conferred upon him by an act of this Government, and by that alone, or it could be acquired by conquest. This I understand to be the American doctrine announced from time to time by the authorities of your Government. We have done your Government. ernment. We have done your Government no wrong; no charge of discourtesy is or can be brought against us; our only issue with your people has been that because we revered its institutions of civil liberty, we have desired to have them extended to our distracted country, and because we honor its flag, and deeming that its beneficent and authoritative presence would be for the best interests of all of our people; we have stood ready to add to our country a new star to its glory, and to con-summate a union which we believed would be as much for the benefit of your country as ours. If this is an offence, we plead guilty to it. I am instructed to inform you, Mr. Minister, that the Provisional Govern-ment of the Hawaiian Islands respectfully and unhesitatingly declines to entertain the proposition of the President of the United of study directed by the faculties, the destates that we should surrender its authority velopment of libraries, laboratories and

Constitutional lawyers in the Houes have letected an interesting legal complication in connection with the Hawaiian situation connection with the Hawaiian situation which may result in bringing in question the authority of Minister Willis to make a demand on President Dole to retire. Up to December 1, Cleveland and the executive branch of the government were directing the course of Hawaiian affairs, but on that day President Cleveland's message was sent to Congress stating that he would turn over the subject to the broader authority of Congress, and would thereafter co-operate in any just solution which Congress might pro-pose. The President's course in turning

committee, an authority on legal questions, said Minister Willis was bound by his early instructions until he received notice that they were changed. It made no difference he said, that the President turned the sub ect over to Congress December 18, as this fact did not become known to Mr. Willis until December 29th, so that up to the latter date he had authority to execute his early instructions.

TAMMANY REORGANIZED.

New York, Jan. 14.-The general committee of Tammany Hall has been reorganized, with Augustus W. Peterson, of the consolidated exchange, permanent chairman. Vice-presidents and chairmen from each assembly district were chosen. A resolution was read pledging the support of Tammany to the principles of Democracy and urging prompt settlement of the tariff question as the only means of improving trade and the condition of the unemployed. President Cleveland was congratulated upon the repeal of the silver purchasing law in fulfill-ment of the promise given to the people at the time of the election, and assurances of the loyal support of Tammany Hall in all his efforts to secure the enactment of Democratic measures and the enforcement of Democratic principles were renewed. It was stated that Tammany had raised \$65,000 for the relief of the unem-

London, Jan. 14.-A dispatch from Cape Town confirms the previous reports of the massacre of Captain Wilson's party. The English force succumbed after a desperate struggle. They resisted to the last, and many Matabeles were killed, but their numbers.were so great that resistance on the part of the small but valorous British force was of no avail.

London, Jan. 14.—It is believed negotia-Willis in regard to the President's refusal tions have been proceeding between the to consider the annexation proposition conrespecting the support by a syndicate of banks when Secretary Carlisle issues the U.S. bonds. These bonds expected here will amount to \$5,000,000.

LONDON, Jan. 15 .- The Admiralty have

tung, said yesterday that at the last demonstration of the unemployed in New York the ranks were filled with anarchists, who carried enough dynamite to blow up the intentions.

A public declaration, he said, ought made to relieve the anxiety of the gaged in mercantile business. The ment refused to make any statement intentions.

M. WADDINGTON.

His Political Career—The Honors That Were Conferred Upon Him.

Paris, Jan. 15 - William Henry Waddington, the distinguished French statesman and diplomatist, who has been seriously ill with diabetes, died yesterday. William Henry Waddington was born of English parents December 11, 1826, at Saint Remi, France. His education was commenced at Paris and completed at the University of Cambridge. Thence he returned to France, and chose it for his nationality. Possessed of fortune, he gave himself up toantiquarian and numismatic pursuits and became a member of the Society of Anti-quaries. The results of a journey in 1850-in Asia Minor, which he published in two volumes of memoirs, were crowned by the Academy of Inscriptions, of which he was Academy of Inscriptions, of which he was chosen a member in 1865. Elected from the department of Aisne in 1871 to the national assembly, he soon obtained note by his report of the law for the organization of the councils general. At first he ranked himself with the right centre, but after his brief occupancy of the post of minister of public instruction for five days in May, 1873, at the end of M. Thiers' presidency, Waddington generally voted with the left centre. He gave his vote for the law which restricted the right of suffrage till the age restricted the right of suffrage till the age

of 25.

In May, 1874, after the fall of the Duc de Broglie, he declined a portrolio in the new cabinet; voted against the law for freedom from state control in higher instruction and supported the Republican constitution. He was elected senator from Aisne in 1876, but very soon in the Dufaure cabinet of 1876 took the position of minister of public instruction, from which the department of public worship was then separated. He en-forced compulsory primary education and the governmental control of all educational institutions. In the department of higher education he aimed at the grouping of the faculties in the powerful and complete univelopment of libraries, laboratories and collections for poor students. He changed some colleges into lycees and instituted faculties of law at Bordeaux and Douai. He retained his portfolio when Jules Simon became premier, but resigned it five months afterward, and in the next month he voted in the senate against the dissolution of the chamber of deputies. In the following December he entered the cabinet of Dafaure as minister of foreign affairs. net of Dufaure as minister of foreign affairs. He acted as French plenipotentiary at the congress at Berlin in June, 1878, and claimed for Roumania and Servia freedom of religion and political equality, conformably to the law of modern civilization. He stoutly insisted on the rectification of the boundaries between Turkey and Greece.

ceived by the King. He was appointed ambassador to the court of St. James in sucession to M. Tissot, in July, 1883. He received the grand ribbon of the order of Leopold from the Belgian King and was an honorary fellow of Trinity college, Cam bridge. Besides his memoirs, mentioned above, he wrote a work on numismatics and philosophy and an account of his voyage to Greece and Asia Minor. Mr. Waddington was ill several days previous to his death. On Friday night last he suffered congestion of the brain while seated in his study, and thenceforth until he died was unconscious. President Carnot sent an aide de camp to the family of the deceased with condolences. M. Waddington will be buried Wednesday.

LONDON, Jan. 15-The Queen of Roumania, who has been at Neuweid for the past two months in a critical condition of health, has shown signs of infprovement during the past few days and is now able to walk a little daily. She has employed the last two months in working an elaborate uilt for the infant son of the Prince and rincess of Roumania, which will be forvarded on Monday.

WARSAW, Jan. 15 .- It is thought General Gourko is dying.

Managua, Nicaragua, Jan. 15.—The Nicaraguan administration is becoming. alarmed over the present aspect of the war. It fears to allow its forces to advance fur-ther into the territory of Honduras, because San Salvador is now massing troops on her frontier immediately in the rear of the position the invaders occupy. Whether President Ezeta is going to unite with Nicaragua or Honduras in this fight is un-

certain. BERLIN, Jan. 15.-Maximillian Harden, Bismarckian editor of the Zukunst, who was recently arrested on a charge of libelling Chancellor von Caprivi, was found guilty to-day. The court imposed a fine of

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

At a meeting of the legislative council yesterday in Calcutta, a member of the council asked whether the government meant to impose an import duty on silver.

A public declaration, he said, ought to be made to relieve the anxiety of those engaged in mercantile business. The governTHIRTY-S

CARRARA ANA

They Are the Scum Live in Inacc Places.

Most of Them Are Ex render to the ities.

Rome, Jan. 18.-The

the United Press return Carrara and Massa di Car state of siege has been proc the attempts of Anarchist lution in the districts. towns somewhat more anim ough trade has been re Cavalrymen ride incessar towns and infantry with patrol the streets. All on duty in the towns have vent groups from gathering Everything that could be their short sojourn in town the wisdom of the Governmenthe state of siege. The recessive and parts of the country Anarchist propaganda. Prethe Anarchists selected Carall Caralle Cara di Carrara for their most plot because they found th tageous conditions existing, in the marble quarries abandoned lot of laborers in abandoned lot of laborers in them area-convicts who give whose identity could be esta few cases. They earn fair w work is so hard that applican ries are few and the oversewhom they can get, without concerning anything except

Many of the quarrymen c inaccessible spots above the go to town only during the fe so quarrelsome that fatal fight occur in their camps. It halmost impossible to discover any mysdaser among these any murderer among them, knows that vengeance if he betray a comrade. of such a general agitati at present the identification would be still more difficul Even when the criminal amon men are known it is difficult as watchers on the high r camp give warning of the ap gensd'armes, and the fugiti themselves beyond chance of the forests or the labyrinth of works. The quarries are very long time it was quetomary works. The quarries are very long time it was customary battalion from the garrison in men, as their recklessness consuntly hreatened outtre clinat at the properties of the p the quarries are situated was the original hot bed of Anarch The new movement spread rap last month the leaders had coll and arms, established an u with the workingmen of Pisa revolutions simultaneously eral provinces. They were the houses of the rich, set fire buildings, open the prisons and cause of the revolt every man show himself ready to pillag against the authorities. The o Carrara on Saturday evening we move; but the further execution was thwarted by the swift authorities. It is known the chists killed on Saturday ni Carrara and Massa, and on Tu Fassola bridge, were much mo than the troops thought. The were ready to conceal the and carried most of the coff with them. More than 2,00 of the Carrara district have taken the mountains. Strong bodies following and surrounding fugitives are in need of food, a them are without sufficient clo following and surro cold as so intense that with

population of Tuscany and Ligually hostile to the anarchists. ALMOST READY.

tween surrender and death fr

Most of them are expected to y

the police. The country round and Massa districts is tranquil.

San Francisco, Jan. 18.—Th the gallery in one end of the Ma and Liberal Arts building at the is a grand one even now, and spread out is one of decided acti is only one section of the great where active installation is not That is in the Russian section, in the centre of the floor. On however, is piled up a great lot tapestries and every other ma of this section and work will be at once. The frame work will be at once. The frame work for i Italian, Austrian and Swiss fact in place, and the work of ina being rapidly pushed forward. can section is decidedly developi be as far advanced as any when days arrives. day arrives.

UNEMPLOYED WORK

BERLIN, Jan. 18 -The Klei

published an account of the troub the police and the unemploye which, it says, was reported by ness. It charges that the act police in attacking the c without cause. The unempl without cause. The unemplo had gone to the brewery to the proposed meeting, were lebuilding, after having learned meeting would not be held. As we they gathered in groups to distinct and a few lingered exits. They showed no lawless fact, many of those about the bremere onlookers and were of the becol. you Egidy, the anti-Semitic