

"NO SURRENDER"

Signal Manifestations of Pluck by Admiral da Gama and His Sailors.

The Insurgents Completely Outnumbered, But Resolutely Determined to Hold Out.

(Copyright 1894 by the United Press.) RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 10, via Montevideo, Feb. 16.—The insurgent charge at Nitheroy on Friday, February 9, was notable for acts of bravery. Admiral da Gama himself led the storming party. He shot Colonel Tasso Fragozo, of the Government garrison, mounted that officer's horse and rode ahead. His example caused wild enthusiasm among his men. Six sailors obtained horses in a similar manner and galloped after him. Behind these seven horsemen the insurgents rushed at the Plaza. Their force was divided and attacked by an overwhelming number of infantry and cavalry. The insurgents were pushed back slowly without giving any sign of panic. Admiral da Gama, who was the last man to embark, was wounded in the arm and neck. Neither wound is severe. Every officer of the insurgent force was injured in the charge. The total loss to the insurgents was 270. The government loss was little short of 600. To make the attack, the insurgents collected every available man who could be spared from his post. They landed 600 men, and consequently had but eighty men to guard Cobras Island and but twelve to hold Fort Villegagnon. The government had at the time 10,000 troops and hundreds of boats at its command. A determined attack on either island could not have failed, yet no attempt was made to capture either position. Cobras is never defended by more than 200 men, and Admiral da Gama has, all counted, fewer than 700 men at his disposal. Admiral Mello is sulking at Paranaaguá. General Comodoro Saravia's insurgent army in the mountains of Parana numbers only 4,500 men, and is held in check by the Government forces, which command the narrow passes. The Government fears nothing from this force, nevertheless, the President seems unable to end the war. Admiral da Gama may continue his bluff for months and even win the victory. An insurgent captain told the United Press correspondent yesterday that his friends no longer expected help from the south. Their only hope now, he said, was to win by government blunders. Admiral da Gama had decided not to surrender to Rear-Admiral Banham, merely because he had decided not to desert the men who were providing the insurgents with money. These men hold Brazil by the throat in order that they may have the money that they have invested there. Barracks are building at the race tracks outside the city. The poor people will be housed in them during the tremendous conflict which is expected to rage when President Peixoto's 12,000 men shall be ready to turn their hill-top batteries on Admiral da Gama's force of 700. Dr. Alfonso Penna, the civilian governor of Minas Geracs, has been nominated for the presidency in opposition to Dr. Prudente de Moraes, president of the Senate. These two nominations of civilian candidates entirely destroy the theory that President Peixoto has the intention of joining the presidential contest. Yellow fever is epidemic in the insurgent's shipping and the naval fleet is in such serious danger that it ought at once to save the anchorage outside the harbor. The daily number of deaths is above fifty. As this dispatch leaves, General Comodoro Saravia is reported to be retaining sole command of Parana, having abandoned his intention to march on the capital because General Oscar, with 3,500 Government troops, is coming northward from Rio Grande do Sul. Admiral da Gama's wounds are said to have become unexpectedly troublesome and to be causing his friends considerable anxiety. Since landing at Armacas and charging upon Nitheroy, the insurgents have been idle. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Secretary Herbert received from Admiral Barham the following cablegram to-night: "Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Feb. 16, 1894.—As a precautionary measure against fever, will send vessels, except flagships, just inside harbor within call. Every precaution has been taken. The health of the officers and crew is good. BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 16.—The Brazilian minister to Argentine has started for Bahia to ally, if possible, the dissensions among the officers of President Peixoto's fleet at that point. LONDON, Feb. 16.—A dispatch received from Rio this evening says: The captain of an Austrian warship in the harbor died of yellow fever yesterday. There are other cases aboard the vessel. The Portuguese warship is also infected. The United States consul in San Francisco is with the shore only by a hired tug. The fever has broken out on the British warship Racer. The merchant shipping is suffering heavily from the epidemic.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION.

KILZ, Feb. 16.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred to-day upon the cruiser Brandenburg, at this port. With the usual secrecy that prevails in Naval affairs, the officers of the ship refused to give any details regarding the accident. The Brandenburg had had new boilers placed in her and had been ordered to make a trial trip to-day to test them. The vessel was on this trip when the explosion took place. Forty-one persons were instantly killed, and nine others fatally injured. Among the dead are three chief engineers, who were on the vessel to report on the working of the boilers, and several other officers. Most of the bodies were badly soiled; in some instances the faces being so swollen out of shape as to be unrecognizable. As soon as the effects of the explosion were known to the officer of the deck, he caused signals to be set showing that the vessel was helpless. Five steamers went her back to Kiel. When she reached port Brother Henry of France, the Emperor's brother, immediately boarded her and found that the explosion had caused much damage to the vessel. Prince Henry worked energetically. He helped to direct the work of relieving the wounded and questioned the ship's officers concerning the names and homes of the dead and wounded. The steam tug Pelican, which was the first vessel to return to the quay with thirty dead bodies. The news of the accident had spread throughout the city and thousands had gathered at the landing place. Four other steam tugs brought the wounded ashore. Many of the crew were injured critically and several are likely to die in the next 48

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 16.—(Special.)—Lieut. Governor Schultz opened the Winnipeg Prohibition convention, this evening, with an eloquent address. The ballot system recently introduced into the Northwest Territory was brought into operation for the first time, at the school election at Broadway, to-day. Alexander Mackenzie, a well-known C. P. R. official, has resigned, having accepted the position of general superintendent at Montreal of the Dominion Coal Company. This is the company which recently purchased certain coal mines in Nova Scotia. The subject of the English embargo on cattle exported from Canada was the chief topic under discussion this morning, at a convention of veterinary surgeons of Manitoba and the Northwest. The embargo was cordemanded as most unjust, and a resolution was unanimously passed, emphatically declaring that pleuro pneumonia did not exist in this country and never had. Tom Purcell, the aged rancher now on trial at Lethbridge for the murder of another rancher named Akers, last December, took the stand to-day in his own defence. He said Akers had brutally assaulted him with a whip, and that he had shot him in self defence. An appeal was taken to-day to the Full court of Manitoba by the English bondholders of the Manitoba and Northwestern railway against the recent decision of Judge Bain, who held that the receiver had power to stop the earnings of that portion of the road on which they held a mortgage to pay the operating expenses of other portions of the line. The chief event of Winnipeg's curling bonspiel to-day was the banquet tendered the visiting curlers by the local clubs. Four hundred guests were present, among them Lieut. Governor Schultz and Lt. Governor Mackintosh. The Duluth and St. Paul rink, who won the Royal Canadian tankard, Sir Donald Smith's magnificent gift, last night decided to play off its possession at the Duluth curling bonspiel at the latter end of this month. All the chief contests are now well narrowed down, and to-morrow there will be exciting struggles in the finals.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.—Sandford Fleming stated to-day in regard to what Mr. Kidd, postmaster-general of New South Wales, had said in opposition to the Pacific cable scheme, that every objection that can be raised would be met when the conference meets next June in Ottawa. Meaningful documents are now on the way to Australia, which will throw a flood of light on the subject. The French company does not count for so much as it did at one time. The chief enemies of a British cable across the Pacific are the Eastern and Western Extension telegraph companies, and agents of these companies use their influence in every quarter against the scheme. They lose no opportunity of impressing upon the colonial and home Governments that a Pacific cable is impracticable. He ventured to say they would have their eyes opened in a way they little spot when the conference meets in Ottawa.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL ACTION.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Rt. Hon. Henry Hartley Fowler, president of the local government board, directed the attention of the House of Commons this evening to several questionable features of the "Peers' Bill" which is the subject of a bill introduced by the Speaker of the House to amend the law relating to the Lower House to pay the expenses of parish councils from the poor rates. The House of Lords had excluded, he said, from initiating or amending revenue bills. Their action in the case in question seemed to him to be unconstitutional. The Speaker ruled that the Peers had exceeded their rights, and instructed the House to ignore the amendment against which Mr. Fowler had protested. The announcement of this decision was cheered loudly.

AN ACTRESS' SUICIDE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The news of the suicide in San Francisco of May Brooklyn, the leading lady in Palmer's company playing "Alabama" at the Baldwin theatre in that city, was a great shock to the friends of the dead woman in this city. On the Rialto, to-day, little else was talked of by those who knew Miss Brooklyn. The despatches from San Francisco indicate that she left no letter or message of any kind, but her friends in this city believe they know the cause of her act. They say she was to have been married to Frederick A. Lovecraft, Mr. Palmer's former business manager, who committed suicide several months ago, in the same manner as Miss Brooklyn, by taking carbolic acid. She was much affected by the news of his death and has since been very despondent. Several times she said to members of the company, "I won't be here much longer."

INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 16.—The Circuit Court of Appeals has sustained Judge Chipman's decision in the suit of the Edison Electric Light company against the Waring Electric Light company, of South Manchester. This confirms Judge Chipman's order granting an injunction prohibiting the defendants from making the "Edison" incandescent lamp. After Judge Chipman granted the injunction, the defendants filed a bond of \$20,000 to indemnify the Waring company for any damage, pending an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and have since continued making the lamps.

AMBASSADOR RECALLED.

LISBON, Feb. 16.—The French government has recalled H. L. G. Bihourd, minister to Portugal. The understanding here is, however, that his absence will be only temporary. Differences between France and Portugal as regards French investments in Portuguese railways are supposed to have caused the French government to adopt its present course.

TRAIN WRECKED.

Masked Mercenaries Run Off the Car—shoot Several Men and Rob the Express.

No Clue to the Three Desperadoes—A Cold-blooded, Dastardly Conspiracy.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 16.—The Southern Pacific train was robbed at Roscoe station this morning at about 1 o'clock. The same train was robbed at the same place about six weeks ago. The train was heavily loaded with passengers, and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s shipments were unusually heavy. At Roscoe there is no station, but a siding. As the train approached the switch Engineer Thomas saw that the switch was misplaced, and vainly tried to stop the train. The engine and two fruit cars of oranges went into the ditch, the engine turning over and burying the engineer and fireman. As soon as the wreck occurred three masked men sprang out of the bushes and commenced a fusillade, killing three men. A few seconds later a couple of dynamite bombs were placed under the express car and the whole side was blown off. Brakeman Foster as soon as he heard the shots, made a run for a neighboring ranch house. Here he got a team and drove back to Burbank and gave the Morall man an idea that Evans and Foster may have participated in the robbery. Within ten minutes of the time he received work of the robbery Sheriff Cline had his men on the road. The engine which conveyed the sheriff to the wreck was attached to the train and returned with it to this city, arriving at 4:30 this morning, bringing the bodies of Masters and Granger and a tramp. Sheriff Cline was accompanied by J. A. Pacey, one of the men who were stealing a ride upon the pilot of the train. Upon being interviewed he said: The first thing I saw before we left Burbank was a torch flaring up a short distance ahead and a man waving a flag. The engineer, however, did not stop, and as we passed the torch, one of the men in the air fired two shots, one in the air and the other at the engineer. Almost immediately I was hustled from the pilot as the engine left the track and tumbled into the ditch. When I recovered I heard a dull, roaring sound, which I subsequently learned was an explosion of dynamite in the express car. As I returned to the train and helped to extricate the injured fireman from the wreck I distinctly saw two of the robbers. One was a short, thick-set man of about fifty feet six or six inches, while the other was several inches taller, and slim. Both wore black slouch hats and masks. The taller of the two was armed with a rifle, but the other had two pistols, one in each hand. The fireman Masters and an unknown man, supposed to be a tramp, were dead. The fireman's body was horribly mangled, having been run over by the tender and two cars. The engineer claims that he was shot before falling under the wheels, but circumstances that he had endeavored to jump from the tender and had fallen and was crushed to death. The best evidence obtainable is that he was standing on the pilot and was shot by a stray bullet when making for the brush. Engineer Thomas, seeing the fireman fall, jumped and was shot while running, and turning over the time jumping the track to be two in number, moreover, supposed their attention to the express car, using an explosive cartridge to open the side door and keeping up the fusillade towards the train men. Messenger Edgar can give but a meagre description of the two men he saw. The whole transaction did not take more than fifteen minutes, as near as can be ascertained, when the two men left on horseback in the direction of the Pass, a distance of about twelve miles. No traces of them have been discovered, and officers who have arrived at Roscoe yesterday did not take up the case. The robbery experts are of the opinion that the chance for the identification of the participants or their actual number, matter of conjecture. Detective Inaley and Sheriff Cline have what they think is a clue. No certain information as to the amount stolen can be furnished. A conservative estimate places the amount at \$20,000. Railroad and express officers are reticent, and it is impossible to gather definite information. Passengers on the train gave little information, as they saw nothing of the actual occurrence, and their knowledge is confined to hearing shots fired by the robbers.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, Feb. 17.—(Special.)—About 500 sober able-bodied unemployed men marched in procession to the City Hall to-day and requested Mayor Kennedy to immediately provide them with work. Many said their families were starving and they wanted to go to work and be paid for it the same night so that they could buy a dinner for Sunday. The Board of Works met subsequently and authorized a special expenditure of \$5,000 to provide immediate work for the unemployed. Miss Mary Barton, a well known lady of London, Ont., was knocked down in a runaway accident here to-day and died of her injuries. The Trades and Labor Council last night endorsed the resolution passed by the Dominion Trades Congress asking for submission to the people by vote of the following questions: The maintenance of our present colonial status, Imperial federation, Canadian independence, and political union with the United States. Adam Burwash, aged 82, father of Rev. Chas. Burwash of the Victoria University, died at his residence at Baltimore, Ontario, yesterday.

COLLEGE BURNED.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 16.—Knoxville college, one of the most noted educational centres for the colored people in the United States, suffered a \$25,000 loss by fire last night. The fire broke out in the north attic, the boys' dormitory, at about 11 o'clock, and burning rapidly soon had the main building beyond control. Fortunately no lives were lost, and none of the 250 or 300 pupils were injured in any way. Scarcely any of the building's contents were saved. The origin of the fire is unknown.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

Increased Exports—Bender's Three Rivers Dead Meat Scheme to Be Revived.

Improvements to Canadian-Australian Steamers—The Vacant P. E. I. Lieut.-Governorship.

(From our own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Feb. 16.—The exports for the last seven months show an increase of \$3,000,000 over the corresponding period last year. At the coming session the Government will introduce a bill respecting immigration in the Northwest by which companies may secure powers without coming to Parliament. Bender, of the Three Rivers dead meat scheme, is attempting to renege that project along with Robert Bickerdike, the cattle exporter of Montreal. They want the Government to grant a subsidy of \$20,000 a year for ten years. There is considerable talk here over the P. E. I. Lieut.-Governorship. The general impression is that Senator Howland has the whip hand. James Huddart arrived here to-day. He is recovering a thorough overhauling at the Newmarket hospital. After making two or three trips to the Northwest will be the Sydney. The Warrimoo will then be laid up at Sydney also to receive an overhauling and be fitted with the refrigerator accommodations which the Miowra will take out from England for her. When the Warrimoo is ready to see the charter of the Arawa will be cancelled, unless it is decided in the meantime to place three vessels on the Pacific route. A post office will be opened at Rosedale, Westminister District, on the 1st prox. OTTAWA, Feb. 17.—It has been definitely decided by the Government to summon the Intercolonial conference to consider Australian trade and the Pacific cable project for Thursday, June 21. Seven Australian colonies and Fiji have been invited to send representatives, and the Imperial Government has also been urged to take part. It is not at all unlikely that Hawaii may be asked to participate, although for some inexplicable reason the report of the Honorable Chamber of Commerce to Hon. Mr. Bowell's overtures is not yet here.

ROYAL LABOR COMMISSION.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The members of the royal commission on labor, which during the last six months has held numerous sessions, and has taken a vast quantity of evidence, assembled to-day to draft a report for submission to the House of Commons through the Government. A majority of the commission, it is learned, will report on the limitation of the hours of labor in many employments to be working day, agricultural and domestic family service. The same majority opposes the enforcement of eight hours as a day's work in any engagement of service. On the question of a trade dispute and a trade exemption the commission is divided. The system of trade option, as it is called, is in favor of leaving the working day unaltered, and the weight of opinion in the commission seems to preponderate in this direction. Under a system of trade exemption the presumption would be in favor of a standard of hours laid down by law (generally, an eight hours day) and any trade objecting to that standard would be exempt from the operation of the act. On the subject of labor disputes a majority of the commission favors an amendment to the law relating to picketing and intimidation in the form of a strong modification of the act of 1876, and under which the modification picketing in a modified form would be recognized by law and the degree of intimidation lessened. A minority of the commission is bitterly opposed to these proposals, and it is certain that two reports will be submitted to the House of Commons.

SWIFT JUSTICE.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Feb. 17.—The News to-morrow print a private letter received here from Persia, relating to an instance of swift vengeance on the part of the Shah's government at the instance of Minister McDonald in behalf of the American missionaries. One of their number, Rev. E. W. St. Pierre of Orocopia, while riding home from the country in the evening, when within a little more than a mile of the town, was seized by some ruffians, dragged into an adjoining wood and treated in the most unmerciful manner. He was forced, under threat of instant death, to surrender all the money and other valuables which he had about him. Then they stripped him of his clothing in the bitter cold and left him half dead, saying that if he moved from where he was in ten minutes, he would be shot. When the time had expired the outraged man dragged himself to the road and finally reached home in a deplorable condition. The facts were immediately reported to the American minister at Tehran, who promptly laid them before the Prime Minister with a demand for the prompt arrest and punishment of the criminals. The Prime Minister immediately telegraphed peremptory orders for the arrest of the robbers, four in number, who proved to be notorious outlaws. They were captured after a stout resistance and put to death.

ANARCHISTS RAIDED.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The police to-night raided the Autonomic club and made several arrests. The club is composed of anarchists. The ambassadors from France and Germany to-day sent notes to Lord Rosebery in regard to the harboring in England of foreign anarchists. The police endeavored no opposition, took possession of the house and detained all the inmates. The raid was managed so quietly that neither the pedestrians in the street nor the nearest neighbors knew what was happening and the members arriving late walked unsuspectingly in the arms of the policemen waiting to arrest them. The members who were arrested as they entered the front door, were astonished and indignant, but only one of them, a Frenchman, resisted the police. He struggled savagely, clawing and biting right and left and chattering anarchism until he was finally pinned against the wall. The total number of prisoners is about eighty. The majority of them are Germans and Bohemians. All were examined carefully and then ordered to

CABLE LETTERS.

Possible Conservative Concessions on the Parish Councils Bill—War to the Peers!

Radicals Demand the Abolition of Their Veto Power—Anarchists in England.

(Copyright 1894, by the United Press.) LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Liberal plan to triumph over the Peers by compelling them to abandon their amendments of the Parish Councils' bill. They are hopeful of success; but they may expect a sharp set-back next week. It is not improbable that the Peers will declare their adhesion to certain points which the Government consider important. CONSERVATIVE CONCESSIONS. The Conservatives in the House of Commons have surrendered much, but not all the questions concerning the control of charities, the allotments, the Poor Law and Boards of Guardians. The reform of the London vestries is still a bone of contention between the Government and the Opposition. These must be settled in the Government's favor before the assent of the Peers to the programme of the House of Commons. If Lord Salisbury should concede everything involved in the dispute, he would do so probably in deference to the personal wishes of the Queen, who is believed to demand an open conflict would cause universal claims for the abolition of the hereditary law makers, and the same convictions has ere this caused her to interfere, notably in 1884 when THE TWO HOUSES QUARRELLED seriously over the redistribution of seats under the franchise reform. The Queen then summoned the Duke of Richmond and made him an intermediary for the settlement of the questions at issue between Earl Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone. Since then the popular dislike of the hereditary privilege of the Upper House has become intensified. The Queen's influence has been exerted already to induce the Tory Peers to act with greater prudence. Whatever may be the result of the royal interference, many Liberals and all the Radicals feel that the time is ripe to limit the power of the Lords to veto the decisions of the Commons. No surrender of the Lords on existing issues is likely to modify the determination of these men to deal radically with the Upper House. As the Tories have perpetual control of the Peers, they hold, and will hold, the power to wreck all the legislation of the Liberals. They have not hesitated to REJECT THE HOME RULE BILL; they have made every effort to destroy the "Employers' Liability and Parish Councils' bills; they have already made a proposal to defeat at the next session the Education, Establishment and Registry Reform bills. With such an oligarchy permanently ruling the country, the Liberals ask how it will be possible to proceed with any reform. The "Speaker" voices the opinion of the best minds in the Liberal party who demand that the Peers' veto shall be abolished, while the House shall be allowed to stand a venerable ruin, continuing such customs as are completely harmless. The Radical Star, J. P. O'Connor's daily, suggests: "The Cabinet ought to end the trouble by adding to some important bills the declaration of the House of Commons, that it is against good government that the House of Lords interfere therewith." Another proposal is that the House of Commons shall refuse to vote the salaries of the officials of the Upper House, thus giving the Peers summary notice to quit. DANGERS OF ANARCHISM. The explosion near Greenwich Observatory on Thursday evening has caused a vast amount of newspaper talk concerning the dangers of anarchism in England. An official well acquainted with the methods and personnel of the anarchist society here told a United Press correspondent, however, that there were hardly a dozen militant anarchists of directly English birth. The colony was made up, he said, of squallid rattle, wretched poor, and without organization as a party. These men, he thought, were powerless to do much harm. The French, Swiss and Italian anarchists, he said, do not constitute, either individually or collectively, such a dangerous social factor in London as sensational police reports indicated. A NEW YACHT. Commodore Hodgkin has brought out a new three-masted boat at Cowes. The first trial, which was made yesterday, excited the interest of yachtsmen throughout the country. As the wind was light, it was hardly possible, however, to test the ability of the new model, or her tendency to roll in a heavy sea. The result of the test yesterday was to notice the absence of wave wash. The vessel ran well, was quick in her stays and turned in her own length. Among the other advantages claimed for the vessel are increased stability, greater carrying capacity, higher speed and greater ease in handling and steering. PRESENTATIONS AT COURT. The Queen has ordered the court officials to take strict precautions to prevent wholesale introductions by men of title. Hereafter but 200 presentations will be allowed at each drawing room. MEXICAN GREASE SHOT. SANTA ANA, Feb. 17.—George Emerson, who shot and killed Louis Yousa, a Mexican, at Santa Argo canyon, early this morning, gave himself into the custody of the officers at Santa Ana, and claims to have done the shooting in self defence. He said that he and his brother, Louis Emerson, were taking a load of lumber to erect a cabin on their claim. They had nearly reached their claim when Yousa, who had done some work for Emerson, approached them and attacked Louis Emerson with a club. Louis turned to run, but stumbled and fell down. The Mexican raised his club to strike the prostrate man, when George shot the "grease" which then turned his attention to him and George pointed his gun blindly toward the Mexican firing, then turned to run. The Mexican followed a few steps and then fell dead. They then loaded their wagon as quickly as possible and came to Santa Ana, giving themselves up to officers. OTTAWA, Feb. 16.—Rumors are circulated in political circles that a change is contemplated in the cabinet, by giving Hon. J. C. Patterson a judgeship, and giving Senator Sanford a portfolio. There are some speculations as to who will get the vacant Lieutenant-Governorship of Prince Edward Island, and several persons are named in this connection, among them Senator Howland and Hon. L. C. Owen, a former premier of the province.

CABLE NEWS.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that on Tuesday an ice floe broke adrift from the coast of Ilgermanland, province of St. Petersburg, and carried off many of the men and their families. More than five hundred persons are said to be in danger. The persons along the coast are making every effort to relieve them, and are hopeful of success.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—There was a meeting of the new colonial party yesterday, at which there was a good attendance of colonial agents. Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian high commissioner, and Sir Robert Reid, minister of defence of Victoria, Australia, were among those present, as well as Colonel Howard Vincent, M.P., the father of the united trade league movement. The meeting discussed matters in connection with the British Settlements, the proposed Imperial ship line and Pacific cable, and the question of Imperial defence. The matter of trade with the West Indies, both as regards the mother country and the colonies, also came in for consideration, and it was decided to press all these matters upon the attention of the House of Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Owing to the reduced dividend declared by the Grand Trunk railway on its guaranteed stock, the price dropped two points shortly after the opening of the Stock Exchange to-day, but partially recovered in the afternoon.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The steamer Paris, from Southampton on February 10 for New York, has put back to Queenstown with her rudder disabled. The accident occurred when the vessel was 788 miles west of during a hurricane.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—The editorial staff of the Warsaw News and the staff of another paper have been arrested. There have been numerous domiciliary visits at Warsaw during the last few days, owing to the discovery of extensive nihilist societies. A number of Catholic priests have been arrested on a charge of conducting the agitation for the liberation of the Poles. The Bishop of Kallinkiki has been deprived of his stipend.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—In the Uster Hans Herr Ardent, discussing the best means of improving the silver situation, complained that German silver coins were 60 per cent. below the nominal value, and urged the Government to remedy this as soon as possible. Herr Meinko, representing the minister of finance, replied that Prussia could not change the coinage, as it was an Imperial matter. Dr. Miquel, minister of finance, said Prussia gladly responded to the wish of the Imperial government to institute an inquiry into the condition of silver and the best means of improving it, but denied that all the members of the committee held the same views, and concluded by denouncing the growing tendency to discuss Imperial matters in state diets.

BRISBANE, Feb. 16.—A royal decree has been issued, summoning the reserves to assemble February 21 for a three weeks' drill. The radicals believe a coup d'etat is being prepared for March 6, the anniversary of the proclamation of the king. Ex-King Milan's influence with the army is invaluable to the government, which is aware that the crisis will culminate in civil war. Rumania and Bulgaria are discussing the wisdom of forming a military alliance for defence in case of attack, and of localizing the expected civil war in Servia, thus relieving any pretext for foreign intervention.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The tribunal of Commerce has declared the Comptoir des Compagnies bankrupt at the request of the Bank of France. The institution was placed in the hands of a liquidator one week ago, and Baron Soubeiran, a director, was arrested for dishonest practices.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 16.—King Lobengula is dead of smallpox.

HELD UP IN COURT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Leroy Harris, alias Wm. H. Clarke, while undergoing examination in U.S. Commissioner Fairchild's office in the Federal building, held up the commissioner, the district attorney, special P.O. Inspector Latimer and deputy U.S. Marshal Watts at the point of his revolver and then bolted and made good his escape. Harris was arrested in the post office at noon to-day by Special Agent Latimer, on the charge of forging the name of Wm. H. Clark on a money order for \$100 in Valparaiso, Ind. Everything was going on quietly at the examination, when Harris jumped to his feet and pulling his big gun, yelled, "Hold up your hands or I'll blow your d—d brains out." Harris then backed toward the door, and with his revolver still covering the court officials, slipped the bolt with his left hand and, opening the door, bolted into the corridor, holding the door after him. Quick as a flash Inspector Latimer threw open a window and fired his revolver in the air to attract attention, and then yelled, "Stop him! stop him!" A crowd quickly gathered; but Harris had got safely out of the building and was gone before the police arrived. Harris was for many years an employe of the New York post office.

TORONTO, Feb. 16.—P. D. McCallum, P. A. member for East Lambton, was introduced to the Legislature yesterday, George Campbell, ex-member for East Bruce, and D. McNaughton, of North Bruce, acting as his sponsors. Mr. McCallum's introduction was observed in dead silence by the House, a thing probably unprecedented in the history of the chamber.