OLD WORLD AFFAIRS.

Second Ballots for Parliamentary Elections—The French Government and Egypt.

British Bayonets in Use in India—China Objects to Ceding Port Arthur.

LONDON, April 5.—The House of Commons passed this evening James Henry Dalziel's motion in favor of second ballots in parliamentary elections where no candidate receives an absolute majority. The vote was 182 to 72.

The new and quicker Atlantic mail service will begin to-morrow with the departure of the steamship Lucania for Liverpool.

A Shanghai dispatch says it is reported that the principal conditions of peace, include the independence of Corea, payment of an indemnity of four hundred million yen and the cession to Japan of Formosa and Liao, including Port Arthur. The cession of Liao and Port Arthur is objected to by China.

The steamship Normania, which arrived at Southampton to-day, brought the crew of 28, a woman and baby, rescued in mid-ocean on March 24th from the sinking British ship Arno.

The jury to-day found the Marquis of Queensbury not guilty of libel, and further declared the charges against Oscar Wilde to be true and made for the public good. Wilde was taken to a cell in the Bow street station after the charge indicated by his testimony in court was read to him. Mr. W. A Alexander, of St. James' theatre, said that "The Importance of Being Earnest" would be kept on the stage pending the public verdict. It is reported that the Criterion, to which "An Ideal Husband" was to be transferred from the Haymarket, has decided to put the play on its stage.

CALCUTTA, April 5—A dispatch from Lalakand pass via Simla, says the operations of the British troops against Umra Khan, of Jandoe, invader of Chitral, in the pass itself, were commenced by guides sent to clear the hills on the left. Maxim rapid fire guns were placed to the front whenever they got within range of the enemy, estimated to number 12 000. The latter at first made but feeble resistance, but when the head of the pass was reached the action began in earnest and was general. The Gordon Highlanders and Scottish Borderers stormed the defenses of the enemy, composed of Swat Mullahs and Umra Khan's supporters. The British troops advanced with spirit, in spite of the fact that the roadway over the pass was cut away in many places, and sangers or stone breast works constructed at various points, which had to be carried at the point of the bayonet. Fifty of the British forces were wounded, including three officers severely and four slightly injured. Only three British soldiers were killed. The enemy lost 50 or 100 killed and wounded. Additional advices from Simla say the losses of the British forces in Malakand pass were more serious than at first reported. All the casualties reported are confined to the Second brigade, and no returns have yet been received from other brigades. Umra Khan is said to be collecting his forces, and it is thought he has captured two British officers.

PARIS, April 5.—M. Hanotaux, minister of foreign affairs, spoke in the senate this evening concerning Sir Edmund Grey's statement in the House of Commons last week as to the British and Egyptian spheres of influence in Africa. Those statements, he said, had astonished him. France opposes decidedly the pretensions of the Royal Niger company who aim to monopolize the trade of a vast region. Negotiations as to the territory affected by the company's claims are now in progress. As to the Upper Nile region France demanded that England state her claims explicitly. France would reserve her decision and liberty of action pending England's reply. Though it is advisable to abstain from imprudent statements, France will maintain her plain rights. He preferred, however, not to make any affirmations likely to hinder present negotiations. He was convinced that when the time for decision should come the two great nations would find a means of reconciling their interests with those of civilization and progress.

A MATTER OF DIGNITY.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—It is understood that the position of Great Britain in declining the suggestion of the United States for the settlement of the trouble with Venezuela is substantially as follows:

1. Great Britain takes the position that the question of arbitration was once before proposed by Venezuela. At that time the foreign office gave the subject most careful attention and submitted a reply embodying a proposition to arbitrate certain definite subjects of controversy. To this proposition Venezuela has never made reply, either accepting or rejecting the proposed basis of arbitration. Under the circumstances it is not desirable to proceed to a second proposal of arbitration when the first remains unanswered.

2. In any event there are certain portions of that territory to which Venezuela lays claim which under no circumstances will be made the subject of arbitration, as they are recognised portions of the British domain, and are not therefore subjects on which the aid of arbitrators could be invoked.

3. The subject is one between Great Britain and Venezuela, so that the good offices of the United States are not regarded as essential to a settlement, as it is not understood that the United States has assumed a protectorate over Venezuela, or that her interest is other than that of a friendly government.

THE PORTE BACKING DOWN.

WASHINGTON, April 6—U.S. Minister A. W. Terrell, at Constantinople, informs the department of state that the order for compulsory instruction in the Turkish language throughout the Turkish dominions, which was so distasteful to Armenians and others, has been cancelled for village schools. It will be included in the programme of study of the non-Mussulman educational institutions in the towns of the Empire. The native Armenians have preserved their language through many centuries of Turkish rule, and there are under the dominion of the Ottoman porte many thousands of Greeks whom the decree would affect.

Admiral Kirkland, of San Francisco, has cabled the navy department that he understands the instructions regarding American missionaries in Asia Minor and he would depart at once for Beyruth. The Ranger arrived at Benventura to-day, and the training ship Essex left St. Thomas fort Royal on her way home.

MARSHALL FIELD'S GENEROSITY.

CHICAGO, April 5.—A generous offer of Marshall Field to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is announced. Mr. Field promises $250,000, with the proviso that $275,000 more be raised by January 1, 1896 It is intended that this total sum be applied on the debt overhanging the Woman's Temple.

The building of the Woman's Temple is the greatest financial enterprise in which a coterie of women have engaged. It was erected with money secured by the sales of stocks and bonds The association was capitalized for $600,000 and bonded for an equal amount. The building cost $1 265,000, leaving a floating debt of $650,000 The trustees of the temple who disburse the gift fund have purchased over $308,000 of the stock, which gives them a controlling interest in the building. When the entire stock is owned by them and the bonded debt liquidated, the property will be deeded to the National W.C.T.U. One-half the income will go to the national society and one-half to the states, according to the amount each state has paid toward the building fund.

The time has come when the union wants to make the Woman's Temple its own in fact. Lady Henry Somerset wrote to Mr. Field, saying any financial failure in Chicago would be disastrous to temperance work all over the world In a few days Mr. Field responded with his offer, and plans are already perfected to secure the desired amount. Mrs. C. H. McCormack has subscribed $10,000 and several smaller sums have been added.

CAPITAL NOTES.

New Zealand Willing to Arrange for Preferential Trade—The Union Conference.

Militia General Orders — Steamer's Name Changed—Canadian Enterprise in Jamaica.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

OTTAWA, April 5.—Hon. W. B Ives, minister of trade and commerce, received a cable message from the High Commissioner to-day stating that Treasurer Ward of New Zealand, at present in London, has intimated the willingness of his government to negotiate a trade arrangement with Canada on a preferential basis. Mr. Ives immediately cabled asking particulars of the nature of the proposed arrangement previous to authorizing him to discuss the matter officially with Mr. Ward.

The conference between the Dominion and Newfoundland delegates to-day was of short duration. The visitors filed a mass of information bearing upon the financial condition of the island, containing statistics in regard to trade, subsidies and other particulars of a like nature. It was decided to have these documents printed, so that they will be available for use at to-morrow's session.

The revenue for March shows a net falling off of $800,000

A syndicate of Ottawa people have secured an important charter from the legislative council of Jamaica, to introduce an electric railway system in that island.

Lieut.-Col. W. P. Anderson, president of the Rifle League, has been restored to the active list for his services in promoting rifle shooting.

Lieut.-Col. Turnbull, of the Royal Dragoons, has been restored to the command, and appointed inspector of cavalry in addition.

Permission has been given to change the name of the steamer State of Idaho, of Westminster, to Alberta.

Four hundred and sixty acres of land lying to the north of Pitt river and lake have been set apart for the use of the Katzie Indians.

OTTAWA, April 6.—The post office department has secured the conviction of a man who alleged he had enclosed money in a letter, and had not done so. A general notice is to be issued to the public, containing a caution in this respect.

The conference with the Newfoundland delegates has been in progress all day.

The age at which candidates may go up for the Royal Military College examination has extended for one year, and will range from 15 to 19.

DEFICIENT GOLD COINS.

WASHINGTON, April 6 —In regard to the press dispatches from San Francisco stating that it had been found that the gold coins of the Carson mint for several years past were below the standard of fineness as provided by law, Mr. Preston, the director of the mint stated to-day that this was not true. Coinage operations were suspended at the Carson City mint in May, 1885, by Mr. Manning, the then secretary of the treasury, and were not resumed until October, 1889 Coinage operations were again suspended by direction of Secretary Carlisle from June 1, 1893, since which time no coin has been executed at that mint. Between the resumption of coinage in 1889 and the suspension in 1893, samples from every delivery of gold coin were assayed by the bureau of the mint, and in no case did the pieces vary from the legal limit of tolerance more than allowed by law. The coins of each mint are distinguished by what are called their "mint mark"; this is in small letters on the coins just below the eagle, New Orleans having the letter "O," San Francisco the letter "S," and Carson City two letters, "C. C." Philadelphia has no mint mark. In order to manufacture coins deficient in fineness it would require collusion on the part of all the officers of the mint and their assistants as well as some of the subordinates.

ARMS FOR REVOLUTIONISTS.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Information having reached the Spanish consul that a big lot of arms and ammunition, destined for the use of the revolutionists in Cuba, would be shipped from this port to-day, this information was transmitted to Collector Kilbreth with the request, from the consul that he prevent such shipment if possible. Detectives went to work, and in a few hours reported that they had discovered that one thousand stands of arms and half a million cartridges had been put aboard the Atlas line steamer Alene, loading at pier 55 North river. They reported that the arms and ammunition are destined for Sakanilla, Columbia. Mr. Kilbreth found that he could not prevent the arms from going out as they are not shipped to Cuba. The Spanish officials here feel sure the rifles and cartridges will eventually reach the revolutionists' hands.

THE NEWS OF LONDON.

Welsh Disestablishment Before the Lords—To Stop Election Slanders—A Coolgardie Fizzle.

Japan Insists That China Shall Be Opened to All Nations—The Anti-Socialist Bill.

LONDON, April 6.—The many Conservatives who have been in expectation that the House of Lords will absolutely reject the Welsh church disestablishment bill will be badly shaken up by a well founded report that Lord Salisbury is in communication with the bishops for the purpose of advising them that the better way to treat the bill would be simply to alter it in committee in the House of Lords so as to secure generous terms for the church. Meanwhile the bishops refuse to be parties to a compromise, but it is likely that they will eventually be brought around to Lord Salisbury's way of thinking. The efforts of Archbishops Walsh and Croke to reunite the church parties have not been successful. The Parnellites demanded the cession to them of several seats, but the anti-Parnellites refused to accede to the demand. Subsequently both factions decided to entertain the suggestion of a conference on the subject, but the matter may now be regarded as having fallen through.

Sir Henry James has introduced in the House of Commons a bill imposing a penalty for the utterance of any false statement regarding the character or conduct of any candidate for election to parliament which may be circulated during a contest for a seat, and providing that a seat shall be lost if the opposition candidate or his election agents shall be found to be responsible for such statement.

A sensation was created on the stock exchange to-day by a revelation that the Londonderry gold mine in Australia has petered out. The mine was boomed by experts as containing an inexhaustible mass of surface gold, and financed through England by Col. North, Lord Fingal and other reputable men in £3 shares. Shares, quoted a week ago at thirty-five shillings per share, were not saleable yesterday at any price. For several days prior heavy sales of these shares mystified the more credulous of the shareholders, but the reason for this activity on the part of the sellers was not known until the directors chose to make public a telegram dated Coolgardie, April 1, announcing that nothing was left of the ore after the surface had been scraped. This disclosure has thrown a cloud over the whole Coolgardie gold field. The Londonderry mine is now described by other experts as a series of reefs of gold blown to the surface, the substance under being quartz absolutely barren of the precious metal. A great many investors in the shares have been ruined by the collapse Col. North will meet the suspicions of dishonesty on his part by offering to deposit the cash and shares forming his portion of the purchase of the mine in the hands of trustees for the benefit of the shareholders. The news of the collapse of the mine created a panic in the mining market yesterday, but to-day there was a partial recovery.

Agents of the Spanish government are active in England in making contracts for the immediate delivery of large supplies of military stores, ammunition, etc., the Spanish reserve supplies having fallen below the minimum. These contracts are for delivery in Spain to replace the drain caused by drafts from Cuba.

The foreign office is in receipt of a dispatch from Sir Phillip Currie, British ambassador at Constantinople, intimating that certain Armenian bishops are urging the creation of an Armenian council composed of clergymen and laymen to administer the affairs of the provinces, under a Christian governor.

Court letters received from attendants of the Queen state that Her Majesty finds Cimiez greatly lacking the privacy she desired, but that she is much enjoying the scenery and other advantages of the place.

The Daily News states that a private meeting of monometallists was held in London yesterday to take steps to counteract the agitation of the bi-metallists. A committee was appointed to consider means of preventing a change of the standard. Bertram Currie called the meeting and took a conspicuous part in the proceedings. Among those present were Lords Farrer and Welby, Messrs. Bevan, Glynn and Hoare, the bankers, and many other conspicuous financiers.

The Times expresses approval of the mono-metallist meeting, saying: "The attitude of quiescence toward bi metallism cannot usefully be continued. We think the great majority of business men are of the same view. As soon as a specific bi-metallist plan shall be submitted to an international conference the impossibility of effecting it will become manifest. Nevertheless there is time to take adequate measures to explain the facts to the public."

Mr. Gladstone is writing a pamphlet on "The extinct forms of life," in which he will attempt to reconcile the Bible with Darwinism.

Mr. Stead is completing a novel titled "The modern maid in modern Babylon." The work will deal exhaustively with social and sexual problems.

The Princess of Wales has decided not to go to Copenhagen, having received letters informing her that her mother, Queen Louise of Denmark, is rapidly being restored to health.

The steamship Paris which sailed from Southampton for New York to-day, had on board the Vigilant's boats and extra spars and sails.

The Central News' correspondent in Shanghai states that in the peace conditions proposed by Japan in addition to the independence of Corea, the war indemnity and the cession of Formosa and Liao Tung province, including Port Arthur, Japan requires that China shall allow the unhampered importation of machinery into her territory, and the establishment and management of manufactures by foreigners. She must pledge herself moreover to open to vessels of all nations the Yangtse river as far as Chang King Foo, the Sing Kiang as far as Siang Tan Kin, the Canton as far as Ouchoo Foo, and the Wusung river and canal as far as Soo Choo to the north and Hang Chu Foo to the south. China must remove permanently the Wusung bar and provide means to maintain a depth of water sufficient for large vessels; and the cities of Chung King Foo, Ouchoo Foo, Soo Choo Foo, Hang Chu Foo and others to be hereafter agreed upon must be opened up to foreign commerce. Japan emphasizes the fact that she does not desire for herself commercial advantages that are not extended to the other treaty powers.

The Times correspondent in Newchwang accuses the Japanese of killing the wounded and prisoners at Tien Chang. The Japanese at Ying Mow have prevented foreigners from passing through the gate, excepting consuls and naval officers in uniform, but have allowed the Chinese to pass freely.

The Prussian house of lords has appointed a committee to consider Count Mirbach's motion favoring international regulation of money standards. Among the members are Freherr von Manteouffel, Count von Frankenberg and Count Dohana Lauckforthe, bimetallists, and Dr. Koch, of the Imperial bank, for the monometallists. The committee is certain to report for the motion. The fact that all chambers of commerce in Germany except four have now declared for the old standard does not affect the confidence of the bi metallists that Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe will carry out negotiations for an international silver conference.

The Morning Post publishes a paragraph to the effect that inquiries at the Foreign Office to-day elicited the fact that the United States and England have not exchanged views regarding England's trouble with Venezuela.

A Madrid dispatch says that Admiral Beranger, minister of marine, told congress there was no truth in the report that the commander of the cruiser Conde de Venadito, which fired on the American steamship Alliance, had been or would be deprived of his command.

No matter what may be the outcome of the Wilde case, whether he goes free or is sent to serve a term, the death knell of Wildeism has been rung. The prurient plays of Wilde and the cognate productions, "The Second Mrs. Tanquery" and "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith," are doomed, and there is a strong reaction towards a healthier treatment of stage representations, while the current decadent literateur will get a setback.

BERLIN, April 6.—The anti-socialist bill will come before the plenary sitting of the Reichstag immediately after the Easter recess. The pact between the government and the Clericals is now known to be perfect and binding. Conservatives accept the situation in silence. Of the former supporters of the bill only the National Liberals are in distress. They regret that they have pushed the bill forward and are appealing to the government to reject the Clerical amendments or abandon the measure. They speak of the bill with its committee amendments as little less monstrous than socialism itself. "If the Clericals insist upon the changes made in committee," says the National Liberal, the bill will be a monstrosity of oppression, forbidding the criticism of monarchism, rights of property and of marriage, of religion in general and Christianity in particular. It especially restrains the liberty of the press and freedom of speech."

The Vossiche Zeitung, Liberal, says: "The bill if enacted can be used to prevent discussions of papal infallibility or any new doctrince having the stamp of Christian authority. It may give rise to the bitter conflicts between government and reformers and men of science."

A meeting to protest against the bill was held some time ago. It was attended by five hundred professors, publishers and authors, among them the great painter Werner, Dr. Haas Delbrueck, and the novelist Spechago. A memorial then drawn up requested that the measure be rejected in its entirety. It has received thousands of signatures from men of the most highly educated class. Numerous other petitions against the bill are arriving from all parts of the empire. Nevertheless, the conviction is that the government will accept the measure as returned from the committee.

NO USE FOR SAMOA.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The report of W. L. Chambers, United States land commissioner to Samoa, dated February 3, 1895, has been made public. Mr. Chambers was one of the three commissioners appointed by the treaty powers of Great Britain, Germany and the United States, under the provisions of the Berlin treaty, to adjust and settle all claims of aliens to land in Samoa. The report includes all the title papers to Samoan lands. An exhibit attached shows that the total number of claims filed before the committee was 3 492 Of these 1,422 were Germans, 1,754 British, 307 American, 326 French, and 13 miscellaneous. The total claims aggregated 1 691,892 acres, while the island contains 950,000 acres. Only 8 per cent. of the claims were confirmed.

The vast bulk of acreage claimed by Americans was rejected because of the manifestly inadequate consideration given for it, and because the titles were defective under several of the provisions of the treaty. About 21,000 acres were confirmed to Americans. Most of them belonged to a corporation composed of San Francisco stockholders.

Almost all the land of the San Francisco company, who are insolvent, is for sale and is liable to be sold, if at all, to England's or Germany's subjects rather than to Americans, for, whatever inducements there may be for English or German investment in the Samoan islands, I cannot see that there exists any reason for further American investments."

Continuing, Mr. Chambers says he heard of only nineteen bona fide American subjects in the country, exclusive of officials, and does not believe that there are thirty Americans there, all told, including those who claim citizenship through naturalization. He says there are several well-to-do Americans engaged in mercantile pursuits, one of whom is the wealthiest man in the country. Some of these are married to native women and probably will never return to the United States.

In reference to Pango-Pango bay, Mr. Chambers says that the claim of the United States government was examined and confirmed, but that the concession is by no means so valuable as the American public seem to think. What are thought to be the most valuable parts of the shore of the bay have never been acquired by the United States. The harbor is so deep and the bay so small that not more than three or four ships could be anchored there in case the wind was blowing either into the mouth of the harbor or off shore. He recommends that if our rights are considered to be really of value, steps should be taken to acquire such additional rights as may make those already held of use. He argues, however, that the station is not likely to be of further use, and thinks he advisability of making further investments there should be fully considered before taking any further steps in the matter.

CAPE MAY, N. J., April 5.—The American Forestry Association has accepted the invitation of the New Jersey Forestry Association to come to South Jersey from the 15th to the 19th of May next. The party will consist of about seventy-five prominent people from all parts of the United States and Canada. The first meeting will be held in Camden, when an illustrated lecture will be delivered by Chief Fernow of the forestry association division of the department of agriculture.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—In a report to the state department Ellis Mills, United States consul-general at Honolulu, announces the arrival there on March 14 of the German ship Independent with 624 Japanese contract laborers, 111 being women. They are under contract to work at $12 50 for the men and $8 per month for the women.

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MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!
It quickly cures
Cuts, Burns, Corns, Bruises, Chilblains, Bunions, Cracks between the Toes, Scalds, Piles, Swellings, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness.
Langley & Co., Wholesale Agents for British Columbia.

THE UPPER NILE VALLEY.

Several Nations Reported as Taking Sides Against England in the Dispute With France.

Berlin Newspapers and German Correspondents Particularly Bitter About British Control.

LONDON, April 6.—According to latest foreign advices Belgium, both diplomatic ally and practically, will support France in her claims in the Upper Nile valley. The Belgian Congo State expedition under Vandkerchoven, which started in 1893, effected a march towards the Nile, penetrating to a great distance inland. This was all that was known of the expedition until recently, its movements having been kept dark. Through a report of Commandant Franqui, who was left in charge of an advance post which Vandkerghoven established, the fact has been disclosed that a number of Belgian forts have been erected on the Upper Nile basin. This is the first authoritative information that the expedition had penetrated to the Upper Nile that has been made public. Commandant Franqui has made a report to the administration of the Congo State, informing the authorities that dervishes are menacing their position, and requesting reinforcements be sent him before it shall be too late. On the strength of this it is said King Leopold is projecting another expedition with the ostensible purpose of strengthening the outposts of the former one. It is suspected in the foreign office, however, that under an agreement with France, concluded in the autumn of 1894, King Leopold will co-operate with France in the establishment of a France-Belgian position on the left bank of the Upper Nile before the English can secure a similar position, and accurately define their claims. M. Hanotaux, French minister of foreign affairs, demands that England, as the first step in pending negotiations, shall define what are supposed to be the boundaries of her sphere of influence. This demand has acted as a check to the policy of the Foreign Office. The Sultan of Turkey holds the suzerainty of the whole region in question, including the equatorial provinces formerly governed by Emin Pasha. A section of the cabinet are reported in favor of making a decisive declaration claiming the whole valley of the Upper Nile to be within the British sphere, and denying that the Sultan has any rights in the Emin's territory. It is believed that M. Hanotaux is willing to refer the matter to arbitration or to a conference; but it is alleged that England is averse to do either, lest the question of her occupation of Egypt should become involved. In the meantime the diplomatic advantage rests with France, and the strain between the two governments, despite the pacific words of M. Hanotaux, becomes intensified.

BERLIN, April 6.—The dispute between France and England regarding the Upper Nile region is watched with the keenest interest. Nothing since the Anglo-Belgian agreement and the Emperor's interference to frustrate it, has caused such a general comment among colonial enthusiasts throughout the Empire. The newspapers are almost unanimous in supporting France against the drag-net claims put forth by Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons last week. The same tendency is apparent in official circles. The sympathy of the German foreign office is undoubtedly with France, partly owing to a fresh dispute with England as to the claims of the British-Africa company. Supported by the British government, the company planned to acquire from a German syndicate vast stretches of territory within the German sphere of influence. The arrangements were complete but the transfer had not been executed when the matter was brought forcibly to the attention of the Berlin government, which at once interfered to prevent the company from attempting to occupy the land. The dispute concerns the territory along the British boundary, and the Germans are convinced that in one way or another the British government is still planning to absorb the territory in question. This conviction irritates the colonial department, although it is certain that diplomatic communications between London and Berlin will lead to the abandonment of the English claim.

The Kreuz Zeitung, Tory and anti-British, commends France's attitude towards Sir Edward Grey's statement. It praises, also, the energy with which she worked against the consummation of the Anglo Belgian treaty and her skill in reaching an entente with Belgium. "Germany," adds the Kreuz Zeitung, "ought to find inspiration in France's example. We ought to defend our interests with equal energy, curb England's encroachments in Africa and try to obtain a dominant influence in the South African regions, where England is beginning to show signs of weakness."

The Koelnische Zeitung makes this comment to-day on M. Hanotaux's statement in the French senate last evening: "M. Hanotaux is right in asking England for an accurate definition of her claims to territory in the Upper Nile region. He is right in contending that German and Italian treaties did not commit France to a recognition of England's hold upon the Nile Valley."

The press of the colonial party calls for an understanding with France and against England and her pretensions in Africa, even to the extent of letting France seize and hold the Upper Nile until England shall get out of Egypt.

The Tageblat's special correspondent in Madagascar, Explorer Wolff, is sending strong anti-British letters from the Island. He says the German merchants there are delighted with the prospects of an active French protectorate. "They are eager to get rid of the English," he says, "and see France deprive these men of their spoils and open the country to settlers and traders." The Hovas, according to Wolff, are already exasperated with their English partisans who advised the war. "If they do not cut the throats of the Englishmen before the French arrive," he predicts, "they will at least have them shot without pity."

SPOKANE FALLS WILL MOURN

NEW YORK, April 6.—Anthony M. Cannon, sixty years old, of Spokane Falls, a guest at the Sturtevant house, was found dead in his room at the hotel shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Anthony McHugh Cannon was one of the prominent figures in the development of the Pacific Coast. He was born on a farm at Monmouth, Ills., and when 17 years old went to Chicago where he became engaged in the grain business and afterwards became a member of the board of trade. He then went to Kansas and engaged in the milling business. In 1867 he crossed the plains with an ox team, and when the gold fever broke out he went to the White Pine region and became a miner. Afterwards he opened a hotel in Los Angeles, California, and after remaining in that business for a few years he went to Portland, Oregon. Twelve years ago he went went to Spokane Falls, of which he was one of the first settlers, being known as the father of Spokane Falls. During his twelve years' residence there he accumulated $3,000,000.

Deputy Coroner O'Hanon announced tonight that his death was due to heart disease.

THE "P. I." EDITOR DEAD.

SEATTLE, April 6.—George H. Heilbron, editor-in-chief of the Post-Intelligencer and manager of the Guarantee Loan and Trust Company, died suddenly yesterday morning from a stroke of apoplexy at his residence, 1107 Cherry street. He was found dead in his bathroom. George H. Heilbron was born in Boston, Mass., November 3, 1860. His father is Abraham Heilbron, a native of Surinam, Dutch Guiana, who came to Boston in his youth and entered the jewelry business. In late years Mr. Heilbron has retired from active business and has been living in this city with his son at 1107 Cherry street. The deceased came to Seattle in 1887. When Frederick J. Grant a few months ago went on the fatal trip on the Ivanhoe, never heard from since leaving port, Mr. Heilbron took over the editorial duties which since then he has discharged Mr. Heilbron was married in January, 1886, at Boston, to Miss Adelaide E. Piper, daughter of William Piper, founder of one of the oldest book stores in the city of Boston. He leaves a wife, two children, Geo. H., jr., aged 5 years, and Adelaide, aged 2½ years, his father, Abraham Heilbron, and one brother, William C Heilbron, who is at present connected with the business office of the Post-Intelligencer. Mr. Heilbron's life was insured in the Equitable Life for $40,000, the New York Mutual for $100,000 and in the Royal Arcanum for $3,000, which insurance he has carried for several years.

Mr. Lawrence Edward Nickels, son of Mrs. Frances Nickels, a nephew of John Collins, and who was business manager of the Seattle Telegraph for a year prior to its passing out of existence, died at the residence of his mother, 1011 Marion street, a few minutes before noon yesterday. Death was due to congestion of the lungs.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

KINGSTON, April 6.—The city council has ratified the agreement with the Ontario Iron and Steel Company, which proposes to establish a blast furnace here. By this agreement the city is to give a free site and exemption from taxation for ten years and a loan of $250,000.

MONTREAL, April 6.—Theo. Clendenning, son of ex Alderman Clendenning, was arrested to-day while attempting to sell a couple of boilers stolen from his father's foundry. His brother, who is manager of the business, not wishing to prosecute, the young man was sentenced to nine months in jail for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

TORONTO, April 6.—The legislature held a short session to-day at which Hon. Mr. Ross's bill to extend the operation of the manhood suffrage registration act to towns received its second reading.

TORONTO, April 6.—Spencer C. Millichamp, teller in the Bank of Toronto, committed suicide by shooting himself this afternoon. He was a well known young man about town, and popular in society.

NIAGARA FALLS, April 6.—The first test of one of the big 5,000 horse-power dynamos recently put in position in the power-house of the Niagara Falls power company was made last night. A second trial was made this morning before officers of the construction company. Both tests were pronounced perfectly satisfactory.

THE ROYAL ARTHUR

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The flagship of the British squadron in the Pacific, the Royal Arthur, which arrived at Panama yesterday morning, has been cruising along the coast of South America, having left Coquimbo, Chili, February 27, and after a month's stay at Callao proceeded north. It is presumed she will visit Corinto, Nicaragua, the nearest point to Managua, the capital, before April 16, when Great Britain expects an answer to her ultimatum. The small British cruiser, Wildswan, which left Callao on March 7, and is now in the vicinity of Panama, will join the Royal Arthur at Corinto.

BOSTON, April 6.—The committee in charge of the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's death at Oakland, Cal., on 15th inst., recently wrote to a gentleman in this city with the idea of securing historic soil from this vicinity in which to plant a Liberty tree to commemorate the day.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Manager Frohman announces that Oscar Wilde's play, "An Idle Husband," will be withdrawn from the Lyceum theatre after this week.