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Weak Lungs,
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TORONTO

E is hereby given that 60 days after I intend making application to the Commissioner of Lands and Works, sion to purchase 320 acres of land ss, at Village passage Barclay Sound, ng at a stake one-half mile from t lake, thence west 80 chains, thence hains, thence following meanderings rth easterly to point of commence-
W. G. PINDER.
h December, 1891. dell-w

E is hereby given that 60 days after I intend making application to the Commissioner of Lands and Works, sion to purchase, 160 acres of land ound, commencing at Henry Saunders ner post, and thence west 40 chains, th 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, th 40 chains, to point of commence-
A. G. SARGISON.
h December, 1891. dell-w

E is hereby given that 60 days after I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, to purchase 160 acres of land, situated and described as follows: ake marked D. R. on the north-east hat land applied for by John Flewin, y Island; thence 80 chains south, t 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, st 40 chains, along the coast to place ncement.
DONALD ROBERTSON.
, B. C., November 30th, 1891. dec6

E is hereby given that sixty days r date I intend to apply to the Chief oner of Lands and Works to purchase f land, situated and described as fol- rom a stake placed on the northeast hat land applied for by Donald Rob- Moresby Island; thence south 80 ence east 80 chains; thence north 80 ence west 40 chains, along the Coast ce of commencement.
W. H. ELLIS.
, B.C., Nov. 30, 1891. dec6

E is hereby given that sixty days r date I intend to apply to the Chief oner of Lands and Works to purchase f land situated and described as fol- m a stake on the northeast corner of ed for by Peter Rosmussen, on Mores- thence 80 chains south, thence east thence north 80 chains, thence 40 ss along the coast line to place of ement.
JOHN FLEWIN.
ber, 30, 1891. dec3

E is hereby given that I intend to e application to the Honorable the mmissioner of Lands and Works for n to purchase the following tract of ated in Alberni district; commencing post has been planted about forty m the sea shore, between Cape Beale hena Bay, thence north 80 chains, st 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, st 80 chains to place of beginning g 640 acres more or less.
ALEX. SMITH.
vember, 1891. no20 2m-w

E is hereby given that 60 days after I intend making application to the f Commissioner of Lands and Works, sion to purchase 160 acres commencing Saunders S W. corner post near small serve thence north 40 chains, thence unders line thence west 40 chains, nth 40 chains thence east 40 chains, to commencement.
F. C. DAVIDGE.
December. 4th 1891. dell-w

E is hereby given that 60 days after I intend making application to the f Commissioner of Lands and Works, sion to purchase 160 acres commencing at the S. E. corner of Indian Reserve, Rowlands Islet Barclay Sound, and est 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, st 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, f commencemeat.
Wm. CHARLES BRYANT.
th December, 1891. dell-w

E is hereby given that 60 days after e I intend making application to the hief Commissioner of Lands and Works ission to purch-se 160 acres of land ound, commencing at W. G. Pinder's ner post thence west 40 chains, thence hains, thence east 40 chains, thence chains, to post of commencement.
CHARLES CURWEN.
December, 4th 1891. dell

E is hereby given that application l be made to the Legislature of British , for an Act to amend the "Esquimalt Works Act, 1885" conferring on the com- horityto direct and appropriate water dstream River and its tributaries; and y necessary pipes for conveying such the town of Esquimalt and the pen- jacent thereto, as defined by section 8 d Act.
BODWELL & IRVING.
ors for the Esquimalt Water Works Co, ed 1st December. 1891. dell-6t-w

E is hereby given that 60 days after e I intend making application to the ble the Chief Commissioner of Lands ks for permission to purchase the fol- described tract of land situated on Bay, Hawkesbury Island, Coast Dis- mmencing where a post has been 4 chains east of a stream flowing into each, opposite Amy and Mary Points; orth 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; nth 40 chains, more or less, to the sea ence easterly following the sea coast nt of commencement, containing 160 re or less.
HARRY M. PRICE.
ovember, 1891. de25-2m-w

E is hereby given of my intention to ply to the Board of Licensing Commis- at their next sitting for a renewal of se to the Horse-Shoe Hotel, Chemainus.
MATTHEW HOWE.
Nov. 12, 1891. no20-w1m

The Royal Colonial Institute 15 Strand w c X London Eng

The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1892. VOLUME XXXIV., NO 7.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

Death of the Queen's Grandson, Next in Succession to the Prince of Wales.

Some of the Last Scenes—General Expressions of Sympathy and Regret.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—News has been received that the Duke of Clarence died quietly and peacefully at Sandringham, at 9:10 a.m. Queen Victoria was immediately notified at Osborne. She at once telegraphed the Prince and Princess of Wales her deep grief and her heartfelt share in their loss. At 11 o'clock the Mayor of London received the following dispatch from the Prince and Princess of Wales: "At half-past nine this morning, our beloved son passed away." The great bell of St. Paul's tolled forth the news, and the announcement was immediately posted at the Mansion House. The flags on the Tower of London and all the public buildings were placed at half-mast, while at Windsor Castle half-masted flags gave notice of the affliction that had befallen the Royal house.

The news came with a shock upon the people, as the early morning bulletins encouraged hope of a better result. The news was posted at Marlborough House ten minutes after the occurrence. The crowd, largely composed of working people, gave loud expressions of grief, sympathy and loyalty for the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Princess May. Pall Mall and adjoining streets were thronged by nobility, gentry and common people.

A dispatch from Sandringham says that when the last minutes came the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Prince and Princess of Teck, and the Princess Victoria Mary, commonly known as the Princess May, the betrothed of the prince, were grouped at the bedside. The Princess May had passed a sleepless night, and while she bore herself with courage, her eyes, red with weeping, and heaving breast told of her sorrowful heart. The Princess of Wales was apparently overwhelmed by the sense of her privation. There had been a marked improvement during the early part of the night, but the Duke's strength suddenly failed at about two o'clock, and he gradually sank until he was called away.

The lack of strength which always characterized the Duke of Clarence was doubtless attributed to the fact that he was born prematurely, which was not generally known, or at least not generally remembered. About three months before accouchment was expected, his mother twisted her foot in making a figure eight and fell back, sustaining a severe strain. The birth of the late Duke followed within a few weeks. His weakness, amounting almost to the effeminacy, which characterized the young man, and which was the occasion of many jibes in the press and among gossipers, only served to draw him the closer to his parents' affections and the Princess, especially, idolized her eldest son.

People who like to draw ominous parables are calling attention to the fatality which seems to have attended the name of Clarence in the Royal house of Great Britain. The only Clarence who lived out the usual term of years granted to men was the one who reigned under the title of William IV.

The question of succession to the throne is giving rise to great uneasiness among those who recognize the importance of having no hitch in the line of descent, in view of the growing feeling of indifference toward the principle of monarchy in general now prevalent among the masses. It is felt that while the continuance of the present type of government is reasonably sure, as long as no element of disturbance arises, yet any dispute over the succession, or any complete break in the line, would be likely to furnish the occasion for some radical overthrow of existing institutions, which are thought by many people to have outlasted their usefulness. It is being vigorously debated, therefore, whether or not the Duchess of Fife, formerly the Princess Louise, eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales, would be allowed to succeed to the throne, in case of the death, without issue, of Prince George. The mere fact of her marrying a man beneath her in rank, is held by some to have removed her from the line of such succession, but this extreme view is shared by but few. The real question is whether the nation would accept her as Queen with the Duke as a necessary accompaniment. In an interview, this evening, a prominent member of parliament, who prohibited the use of his name, said that the democracy at large were indifferent as to the identity of their monarch or as to whether any monarch at all ruled, but it was otherwise with the aristocracy. The noble families would not submit to a dynasty of Fifes, and without the cordial support of the aristocracy the Crown would not be safe for a day. The Duchess is amiable enough, but entirely without individuality, and would be ruled wholly by her husband. The characteristics of the Duke of Fife for stinginess and arrogance are such as to make him anything but acceptable to the "classes." The Prince of Wales secured him the title of Duke with great difficulty.

Doubtless the marriage of Prince George may shortly be expected, when less will be heard of these uneasy utterances. It has more than once been suggested that, like the present Czar, Prince George may marry the betrothed of his deceased brother. It is at least known that he and the Princess Mary are fond of each other, so that with reasons of state to urge matters on, it ought not to be difficult to arrange such a match. The Prince and Princess of Wales are too much prostrated by grief to suggest as yet any details for the funeral of their son. The Prince, it is said, has spent his time in almost entire seclusion with the Princess, hardly speaking to anyone, and at intervals visiting the chamber of death. The princess of Wales is said to bear her first great bereavement with greater fortitude than the Prince, whose quiet and haggard appearance, when he appeared at the window, this afternoon, and looked upon the familiar grounds in which he had seen his family grow up about him, was more eloquent of the depth of his bereavement than tears would have been. The Princess Mary is said to be on the verge of mental collapse. The worst sign is her restlessness. She wanders about in an aimless way through the house as if she expected to meet her royal lover somewhere and be greeted by him in the old way. Her grief at the death bed was so overwhelming that it attracted the attention of the Prince and Princess of Wales from their own. The dying Prince gave her a last look of recognition as she kissed his forehead. So far, the official news of the last scene is very bare, and what is known has leaked out from the whispers of the household retainers. These seem to be almost as affected as their master and mistress. The Prince and Princess of Wales are deeply beloved, not only by the servants of the household, but by the tenantry of the Sandringham estate, and among the tenants there could hardly be greater grief if the loss was in their own families. Whenever a death has occurred among the tenantry, the Prince and Princess of Wales have made it a duty to visit or send condolence to the stricken household, and now, when there is mourning at Sandringham, every house in the vicinity is also in mourning, and tears can be seen rolling down the faces of the faithful retainers.

The official account, just given out, of the death of the Duke, says that the Rev. Fred'k. A. J. Harvey, domestic chaplain to the Prince of Wales, read the prayers for the dying when the end was near. In the room were assembled the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince George, the Duke and Duchess of Fife, the Princesses Victoria and Maude, sisters of the dying Duke, Prince and Princess of Teck, and the Princess Mary, the Duke's betrothed. Along with these were three physicians and three nurses. The official account gives no description of the dying scene. Queen Victoria is said to be more prostrated than when she lost Princess Alice and Prince Leopold. The Duke of Clarence was of an especially amiable disposition, and had won his way to his grandmother's heart. Queen Victoria was devotedly attached to him. When he was a babe, she took pleasure in nursing him, and it was remarked that she could not have cared more for the Prince of Wales when an infant. Indeed, the saying is ascribed to Her Majesty that she looked on him as she had on her first-born son. As he grew up, his charming and amiable way confirmed the attachment formed for him as a child, and the Queen had also the highest opinion of his youthful behaviour. The night before his death, it is said, she hardly slept, and when the sad news came, she wished at once to proceed to Sandringham. Although it had been her purpose to go there to-day, in any event, her grief was so impressive that those around her feared the effect of a meeting with the dead and the stricken family at Sandringham might have upon the aged lady, and her medical advisers were summoned for consultation as to the prudence of the journey. Even when her physician advised against it, the Queen could with difficulty be dissuaded from hastening to the bedside.

Telegrams continue to pour in from all parts of the world, and there is general satisfaction expressed over the fact that even the bitterness of Irish partisanship seems to be forgotten in the generosity of Irish sympathy for the royal family, bereaved under such painful circumstances. The expression of condolence by the intensely National municipal authorities of Dublin has been followed by a message of loyalty and devotion from the Apprentice Boys of Derry. The latter telegraphed their sympathy to the Prince of Wales, saying: "Our hearts are with you and our colors are at half-mast; that God may sustain the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess May and our widowed Queen in this great affliction is the prayer of the loyal hearts of Derry." Numerous meetings in various parts of the country that had convened to make arrangements for wedding gifts to the Duke and Princess May on the occasion of their intended marriage, adjourned after voting messages of condolence, and committees formed to purchase wedding gifts will send wreaths instead for the funeral.

But few theatres or music halls are open, to-night, in any part of the United Kingdom, and those that are have but scant patronage. The cities of Edinburgh, Manchester, Liverpool and Glasgow will hold official memorial services on the same day as the funeral. The Dublin evening papers all express deep regret for the affliction that has come upon the royal family, and this fact evokes gratified comment among Londoners. The Kingstown town commissioners and the South Dublin board of guardians, the Royal Dublin Society and other bodies, official and otherwise, in the sister island, have sent words of sorrow and sympathy. In London, as well as other cities, many shops have had their shutters up all day, since hearing the news. Although the funeral arrangements await the direction of the Duke of Edinburgh, it is stated that nearly all the Imperial and royal families of Europe will be represented, the deceased Duke being related to nearly all of them, either by blood or marriage.

Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward, eldest son of the Prince and Princess of Wales, was born Jan. 8, 1864. Up till 1871 he was educated at home. In 1877 he entered the navy as a cadet and passed two years on H.M.S. Britannia, at Dartmouth, under Captain Henry Fairfax, R.N., C.B. In July, 1879, he went to sea in H.M.S. Bacchante and visited the West Indies. The following year the Bacchante formed part of the flying squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, and proceeded to Vigo, Madeira, St. Vincent, Bahia, Montevideo, and the Falkland Islands; thence to the Cape of Good Hope and Australia, on which stations he spent a considerable time. From Australia he went to Fiji, Japan, China, Singapore, Colombo, and Suez, and returned to England in 1882, by way of Egypt, the Holy Land and Athens. In October, 1883, he became an undergraduate at Trinity College, Cambridge, continuing his studies during the long vacations at Heidelberg. After this he was transferred to Aldershot to study military science. His diary, together with that of his brother, Prince George, during their cruise in the Bacchante, was published by Messrs. McMillan & Co., in the spring of 1885, the editor being the Rev. J. N. Dalton, the Prince's governor. He was about to be married to the Princess Victoria of Teck, a second cousin of the Prince of Wales and daughter of Princess Mary Adelaide, the Duchess of Teck and cousin of the Queen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The news of the death of the Duke was officially communicated to Hon. J. G. Blaine, this afternoon, by Sir Julian Pauncefote, British minister, as follows:

"SIR,—It is my sorrowful duty to announce to you the lamentable intelligence I have just received from the Marquis of Salisbury of the death, this morning, at Sandringham of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, &c., &c."

The Secretary of State acknowledged Sir Julian's note as follows:

"SIR,—I have conveyed to the President the melancholy information you communicated in your note of this date, of the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and I am directed by the President to express the sorrow with which he learns of this sad bereavement, suffered by Her Majesty and the Royal family. By a telegraphic instruction, sent to-day, the Minister of the United States has been directed to make suitable communication of the President's deep regret and sincere condolence, etc., etc."

Secretary Blaine immediately cabled Minister Lincoln, at London: "Express the deep regret and sincere condolence of the President, by reason of the lamented death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale."

TORONTO, Jan. 14.—The fatal termination of the illness of the Duke of Clarence was posted on the windows of the various newspaper offices, this morning, and quickly spread throughout the city. The event caused much sorrow here. Flags are flying at half-mast from every public building and also from a number of business establishments.

MONTREAL, Jan. 14.—No recent event has elicited so much sympathy in the province of Quebec as the death of the Duke of Clarence, coupled with that of Cardinal Manning. All the flags in the city are at half mast, and the big bell (gros bourdon) of Notre Dame Cathedral is tolling for the dead.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Ottawa in Mourning—Proclamation to be Issued by the Governor-General.

Insurance Men Asking for Important Legislation—Rebates to be Abolished.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 14.—The expressions of regret in this community at the death of the Duke of Clarence are deep and general. Flags are flying at half-mast on the Parliament buildings, the city hall, banks, clubs, and hotels. The city wears mourning. Lord Knutsford formally notified the Governor-General of his death. The Governor cabled the sincere condolences of himself and his advisers, and will issue a proclamation, to-morrow, asking the people of Canada to observe the day of the funeral as a day of public mourning. The festivities at Government House will be suspended for some weeks.

The Soulanges election takes place Feb. 3rd.

The Insurance deputation asked Hon Mr. Foster to introduce a Bill next session to provide for a system of licensing Life Insurance agents and doing away with rebates.

The Chief of Police says there is less drunkenness here than when the city had half its present population.

McLennan's (Conservative) majority in Glengarry was 374, a great disappointment for the Grits, who had calculated upon winning the seat.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 15.—The Public Works department has made arrangements with Messrs. Rethet & Co. for deepening the outer harbor of Victoria to 30 feet.

The Ontario Express Co., a rival concern to the Canadian Co., has lost its case before the Railway committee of the Privy Council and cannot do business. The shareholders will suffer a heavy loss.

New postoffices have been opened at Abbotsford, Cheam and Nicomickle, in the Westminster district.

An evening paper has stated that February 15th has been positively fixed for the meeting of parliament. Premier Abbott says the date will be contingent upon the filling of present vacancies.

The Globe, to-day, fairly eats the leek. It says: "The Globe did not originate the charge against Lady Macdonald or any one else, but merely mentioned her name as being, apparently, the person hinted at by the Leader. But as our action has caused pain to her ladyship we beg to express regret at having made mention of her name at all, withdraw all that was suggested thereby, and accept without hesitation the assurance that she was in no way concerned in that, or any other transaction in the Northwest."

There have been 35 applications for private legislation, so far.

An extra of the Canada Gazette, to-day, announces the death of the Duke of Clarence. The Governor-General has received dispatches of condolence from all parts of Canada, requesting their transmission to England.

Change in Pacific Mail Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—This afternoon the steamers Acapulco and City of New York left this port for Panama. The new schedule of the Pacific Mail company went into effect to-day, and hereafter a way and through steamer will depart from here for Panama. The steamer Acapulco has been placed on the way line, while the City of New York will go through without touching at any ports. General Agent Center and other officials of the company took their departure on the City of New York, accompanied by Capt Louis Kempff, U.S.N., chief of the Board of Naval Inspection. On reaching Santa Babara, the Acapulco and City of New York will be put to a speed test. At the conclusion, Mr. Center and other officials will return to this city by rail. The speed test is for the purpose of ascertaining how the steamers shall be classed under the new mail subsidy schedule. The next two steamers to leave here will be the Santa Rosa and Coloma, on February 15th.

Good Deeds Bone.

THE good deeds done by that unequalled family liniment, Minard's Yellow Oil, during the thirty years it has been held in ever-increasing esteem by the public, would fill volumes. We cannot here enumerate all its good qualities, but that it can be relied on as a cure for croup, coughs, colds, sore throat and all pains, goes without saying.

CARDINAL MANNING.

The Last Scene in the Life of the Last English Prince of the Church.

Brief Sketch of His Career—The Friend of All, the Enemy of None.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Cardinal Henry Edward Manning died this morning. His condition was hopeless for many hours, and it was hardly supposed he would live through the night. He continued, however, to show signs of vitality, and death came very gradually. This morning the Cardinal was able to join devoutly in prayers offered at his bedside. At 7:20 o'clock he breathed slowly, became unconscious, and died at 8 o'clock. His death was calm and painless, and appeared like a gentle sinking to sleep.

His Eminence, Cardinal Manning, was a son of the late William Manning, M.P., a London merchant, and was born at Totteridge, Hertfordshire, England, July 15, 1808. He was educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., in first-class honors in 1830, and became Fellow of Merton College. He was for some time one of the select preachers in the University of Oxford, was appointed Rector of Lavington and Graftham, Sussex, 1834, and Archdeacon of Chichester in 1840. These preferments he resigned in 1851, on joining the Roman Catholic Church, in which he entered the priesthood, and in 1857 founded an ecclesiastical congregation at Bayswater, entitled the Oblates of St. Charles Borromeo. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him at Rome, and the office of Provost of the Catholic Archdiocese of Westminster, Protonotary Apostolic and Domestic Prelate to the Pope. After the death of His Eminence, Cardinal Wiseman, Monsignor Manning was consecrated Archbishop of Westminster, June 8, 1865. Pope Pius IX. created him a Cardinal Priest, March 15, 1875, the title assigned to him being that of S.S. Andrew and Gregory on the Cœlian Hill. The same Pontiff invested him with the Cardinal's hat in a consistory held at the Vatican, December 31, 1877.

The deceased prelate was a most voluminous writer and a controversialist of the highest rank. His published works were numerous and most impartial, many of them being discussions and vindications of Roman Catholic doctrine, and polity as well as in justification of his own course in severing his connection with the Anglican communion. Some of his works and pamphlets have been accepted as among the standards of Christian apologetics generally, others being powerful arguments in favor of temperance and moral reform. He was a constant and honored pulpit and platform advocate of everything tending to the amelioration of society; indeed, his absence from any assembly in the metropolis in which the public were called upon to take action towards righting wrongs or implementing proposals in the direction of human progress or elevation would have been regarded as a most remarkable occurrence.

Up to very recently the cardinal had been seen in London's slums looking about as usual. He was clad in a simple clerical garb. His figure, though thin and bent, still arose far above those of ordinary men whom he met. Standing erect, he would measure nearly six feet three inches in stature. His hair was very scant and white as snow. But it was the clean cut face of this old man that would attract attention. Over it the skin was drawn like parchment. It was a long, thin, powerful, ascetic face, with intellectuality in every line and wrinkle. In the contour of the jaw and chin there were those marks of decision and strength of character that stamp the leader of men. Now and then some passer by would tender the aged man a respectful salute, and he, in turn, would not fail to bow in graceful courtesy. Again, he would pause to pat some ragged, dirty-faced urchin on the head, and address to the abashed youngster some smiling remark. Most of the denizens of the region through which he was passing seemed to know him. Frowsy women would retire into their hallways upon his approach, and lounging dockmen would cease to swear, and pull clumsily at their greasy caps when he drew near. The stolid-looking policemen, too, appeared to know the aged man, for they would invariably draw themselves up, and salute, as though to a superior officer. It was significant of the character of the man that, although past 83 years of age, he was still to be seen in the London slums attending to church work that some curates would think it beneath their dignity to perform. The Cardinal, since Newman's death, had stood alone and unique among English churchmen. He had outlived all his followers. Newman and Pusey died years ago. Cardinal Howard, of the great Catholic family of the Howards, still lives. But he has been at Rome these many years. Thus His Eminence was the last of the Cardinals in England, and it is more than probable that his place will not be filled for many years.

Cardinal Manning's course in the matter of the dock laborers' strikes had a most beneficent effect, and, if that were necessary, endeared him more than ever to the masses of society. Naturally, and by his ecclesiastical training, an ascetic, Cardinal Manning never forgot that he was a man; his heart was of the largest and most sympathetic character, and in this particular, as well as in his Christian and pastoral life, he followed at no great distance in the footsteps of Him whom he professed to serve. His influence as an Englishman was very potent in the advancement of Roman Catholicism in the British Isles, and, but for his extreme age, he would have been brought prominently forward as a candidate for the Papal succession, although it would appear as if the constitution of the college of Cardinals made it impossible for other than an Italian to occupy the Papal chair.

THE DEAD CARDINALS.

His Holiness Profoundly Affected—Cardinal Manning Leaves an Autobiography Expected to be Most Interesting.

ROME, Jan. 14.—Cardinal Simeoni died to-day from an attack of influenza, from which he had been suffering for several days. Cardinal Serafina Vanutelli, papal secretary of memorials, will succeed Cardinal Simeoni as perfect-general of the propaganda. Cardinal Simeoni was born in Italy in 1816, and was created a cardinal in 1875. At the time of his death he was perfect-general of the propaganda, and had formerly been perfect of the propaganda. The coincidence of the deaths of Cardinals Simeoni and Manning so affected the Pope that he exclaimed; "I feel my hour also approaching."

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.—Cardinal Gibbons was profoundly affected when informed by an Associated Press agent, soon after 9 o'clock, this morning, of the death of Cardinal Manning. "May God have mercy on his soul," was the simple and earnest prayer of his eminence. He at once gave the sad news to the priests of his household, and said he would prefer not to be disturbed for a short time, but, before he could reach his room, the Associated Press dispatch announcing the death of Cardinal Simeoni was handed him. This announcement, following so closely on the intelligence of the passing away of Cardinal Manning, almost completely prostrated Cardinal Gibbons, and he immediately retired to his room. He had long known each of his associates of the church.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Cardinal Manning retained his strength until very near the close of his life. He conversed in a strong voice with those around as late as 2 o'clock in the morning. Shortly after that hour, however, the final change was evident. His Eminence left an autobiography, which he had dictated to an amanuensis during leisure periods of the past few years. One section of the work deals in an interesting way with the period of his conversion to the Catholic faith. It is awaited with curiosity by many who wish to compare it with the famous "Apologia pro Vita Sua" of Cardinal Newman. The cardinal's will makes no reference to the funeral arrangements. The canons of the diocese will meet to-morrow to settle the details of the last ceremonies. As the body of the dead prelate reposes to-night the feet are surrounded with wreaths of white flowers, and the hands, crossed on the breast, grasp a rosary. The archbishop's gold cross hangs upon his neck and an ivory cross rests against the chin. Burning candles surround the bier. The cardinal's face is pallid, but wears a natural expression.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Canadian Liberals and Reciprocity.

KINGSTON, Jan. 13.—Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Liberal party, was presented with an address at a public meeting last night, and in reply spoke for an hour, chiefly on the subject of unrestricted reciprocity. He favored unlimited reciprocity as the most feasible. He said the Liberals would support any treaty the Conservatives could get with the United States, but wanted unlimited trade in the products of both countries, and this would come sooner or later.

The Oldest Man in Canada.

CORNWALL, Jan. 14.—David Mosey, probably the oldest man in Canada, has died here aged one hundred. He was born in Ireland and emigrated to Canada in 1831.

The Monck Election.

DUNVILLE, Jan. 14.—The constituents of Monck have chosen Mr. Boyle, ex-M.P., to oppose J. Brown, the unseated Liberal member.

Winnipeg Central School Burned.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 14.—The North Central school building was destroyed by fire this morning. Over 500 pupils were in the building at the time, but all escaped. The loss is $1,800.

Mail Steamship Service.

TORONTO, Jan. 14.—The Globe cable says: Though the time for receiving tenders for the new Atlantic steamship service expires next Tuesday, inquiries seem to show there is no present prospect of success. The leading shipbuilding firms, who have been regarded as probable tenderers, state that they have abandoned the idea for the present year, at all events, and that others have done the same. Meanwhile Plymouth is sending a deputation to the Canadian High Commissioner, on Monday, to represent the advantages of Plymouth over Southampton and Avonmouth as an English port of call.

The East Bruce Contest.

OTTAWA, Jan. 14.—The writ for East Bruce was issued to-day; nomination February 4; polling February 11.

Deputy Lieut.-Governor for Ontario.

TORONTO, Jan. 14.—Lieut.-Col. Charles Clarke, of the Legislative Assembly, has been appointed Deputy Lieut.-Governor, Sir Alexander Campbell not having recovered sufficiently from his stroke of paralysis to enable him to perform gubernatorial duties.

The Quebec Boodling Commission.

MONTREAL, Jan. 15.—A preliminary meeting of the new Royal Commission was held yesterday, at which subpœnas were issued to a large number of witnesses to attend the first session of the Commission, which will open in Quebec on Monday morning next. Hon. Mr. Mercier and all the ex-Ministers are included among the witnesses, and will be called upon to explain certain alleged irregularities. It is likely, however, that obstacles will be thrown in the way of the commissioners, and a protracted legal struggle is anticipated.

The Cumberland Contest.

HALIFAX, Jan. 15.—The Conservatives of Cumberland have renominated Arthur H. Dickey. His Liberal opponent will be Capt. Howard.

The Writ for Soulanges.

OTTAWA, Jan. 15.—The writ for the Soulanges by-election has been issued. The nomination takes place February 3rd; polling on 10th.

Significance of Recent Elections.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 15.—The Empire regards the return of McLennan in Glengarry, yesterday, followed so soon upon the victory of Rosamond, in North Lanark, as an emphatic expression of feeling in Ontario regarding the Government and its policy, and declares it inflicts a crushing blow on the budding hopes of the Opposition. The Globe says the result was not unexpected, as McLennan was a rich man and was determined to hold the constituency.

THE DEAD DUKE.

Proposal to Devote Sums Subscribed for Wedding Presents to Charitable Objects.

Full Directions for Official Mourning—Duke of Edinburgh Supervising Funeral Arrangements.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—It is reported that the Princess Mary of Teck is ill from the ordeal through which she has passed in the death of her betrothed. Her Majesty has announced that the funeral of the Duke would be a state function, and that it would be held in St. George's chapel, Windsor palace, where the marriage of the Duke to Princess Mary was to have taken place, February 27th. The Duke of Connaught, uncle of Prince Albert Victor and personal aide-de-camp to the Queen, arrived at Portmouth, at noon, from Osborne. He immediately took a special train for Sandringham to represent the Queen there. Her Majesty did not feel equal to the task of accompanying the Duke of Connaught, and remains at Osborne house.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal says: "The death of the Duke of Clarence has caused throughout the three kingdoms over which, if living, he would have ruled, a sorrow sincere and universal. Young and inoffending, the poor boy was summoned with a tragic suddenness. He made no enemies, and was at the summit of youthful felicity. His youth was brightened by the radiance of the most prosperous, and, with one exception, the longest of reigns recorded in British history." The paper expresses great sympathy for the royal family in their painful bereavement, and for the Princess Mary.

The death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale has brought out one fact conspicuous to the front, and that is, that the late heir presumptive has become more popular after his death, than he ever was during his life. The preparations already made for his funeral show that the number of people who will turn out upon that occasion will be greater than the number who would have been present at his wedding.

A most admirable suggestion has been made. It is to the effect, that the funds subscribed to, or already collected for the purpose of making wedding presents to the young Prince, who has just passed away, should be turned over to the various hospitals, throughout the United Kingdom, and in the districts where such funds have been collected. The idea has already met with much popular support and there seems to be a strong probability that the praiseworthy suggestion contained in it will be carried out to some extent, at least. The only difficulty in the way of adopting this proposition entirely, is in the fact that the goldsmiths, silversmiths, weavers, and other craftsmen and manufacturers who were preparing the presents referred to, have, in many cases, advanced so far in the work undertaken that they must either be compensated for the labor and material already expended, or else suffer losses which numbers of them can ill afford to endure. It is believed, however, that compromising arrangements will be made in most cases, and that the hospitals and charitable institutions will reap considerable benefit from the wedding funds in hand. A number of people, of course, are expected to withdraw their subscriptions, wholly, or in part, but much good, it is hoped, will result from the preparations made for the wedding of Prince "Eddie" and Princess May.

The Star, commenting on the fact that as early as 1887 Prince Albert Victor and Princess Victoria May of Teck were known to be deeply in love with each other, but owing to the opposition of the Queen were not permitted to become man and wife, intimates that it is possible that the Queen's excessive grief at the death of the heir presumptive may be due to her regret at having so long opposed the dearest wish of her favorite nephew. The real state of the Queen's health is not known to the public, and very little concerning her actual feelings is permitted to leak out of Osborne House. This has caused considerable comment, upon the fact that the Queen was not present at the deathbed of the Prince. It is said that Her Majesty was desirous of leaving the Isle of Wight for Sandringham the moment that she was informed that the life of the Duke of Clarence was in danger; but, according to the story, the physicians in attendance upon the Queen expressly and firmly opposed her desire to undertake such a journey, or to risk the extra excitement natural to being present at the passing away of a dearly loved relative.

The Royal Gazette, to-day, issues a special mourning supplement, giving full directions as to the official mourning for the death of the Duke of Clarence. The Court, to-day, will go into full mourning, which will continue until February 5th, then half mourning attire will succeed and be worn until February 26. By command of the Queen, the Earl Marshal gives notice that persons are expected to go into mourning for three weeks, and officers of the army and navy to wear crape on the left arm for six weeks. The nobility and gentry are already generally complying with the notice as well as nearly all tradesmen. The Princess May was well enough to-day to answer a telegram from the people of Kensington. She said in her reply that all her family were deeply touched by the universal and tender sympathy shown by the people in the affliction which has come upon them.

King Leopold of Belgium will not, it is stated, attend the funeral. His physicians have advised him to this course on account of the condition of his health, which is far from being strong, but the King would probably have attended, nevertheless, had not his ministers sustained the advice of his physicians, and urged upon him not to incur any risk at this time.

From one end of Great Britain to the other preparations are making by all classes of people, those in civil life as well as those occupying official stations, to give a final manifestation of their sympathy with the Royal family on the death of Prince Albert Victor of Wales. Every city in the kingdom, and many smaller communities, will be represented by delegations at the last ceremonies. At the railway offices it is learned that the number of enquiries made indicate the decision on the part of a great number of people to participate in the last honors. Dispatches from Cairo say that at a meeting of British residents there, with Sir Evelyn Baring, the British Minister, presiding, a resolution of sympathy with the Prince and Princess of Wales and with the Queen was passed yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—In his prayer at the opening of the House, this morning, Chaplain Millburn spoke in feeling terms of the death of Prince Victor, and prayed that the Queen, the father and mother, and the affianced bride, might find that consolation which palace and hovel alike need in the love of Jesus Christ. He also remembered the late Cardinal Manning, and asked that such an example might stir up all men to more faithful consecration to Him who died for us all, prince, cardinal and pauper.

TORONTO, Jan. 15.—J. Ross Robertson, Masonic Grand Master of Canada, has sent the following dispatch to the Prince of Wales: "Will your Royal Highness, in your deep sorrow, accept assurances of loyal and respectful sympathy from 200,000 Free Masons and British subjects in the Grand Lodge of Canada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—The flags of all British vessels in the harbor were at half-masr, this morning, for the late Duke of Clarence.

THE BRITISH IN AFRICA.

Severe Reverse From the Slave Dealers—A Steamer Captured and Burned.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—News has been received of a severe reverse to the British in East Africa. H. P. Johnston, Consul-General for Great Britain in Portuguese East Africa, and Commissioner for Her Majesty for the territories under British influence north of the Zambesi, marched with 100 Sikhs from India, and a number of native African police, to suppress the slave dealers at Lake Nyanza. The Arab slave dealers determined not to wait for an attack. They attacked Mr. Johnston and his men at Makanjiras. A bloody fight followed. The slave dealers appear to have had the advantage. Captain Maguire, commanding the Sikhs; Dr. Boyle, of the South African Company; a Mr. McWan, and nine others on the British side, were killed, and eleven wounded.

A Zanzibar dispatch to the Times says that a British steamer captured and burned two Arab slave dhows at Nyanza. While the British force, under command of Capt. Maguire, was retreating in boats to the steamer from destroying the slave dhows, a storm arose and swamped the boats. Capt. Maguire and three others were drowned. The steamer was driven ashore in the storm, and was attacked by the slavers. Dr. Boyle and McWan were offered a truce if they would come ashore. They landed, and were shot down. A request has been forwarded to the Government to send a gunboat at once to that locality.

CABLE NEWS.

Imprisoned for Duelling.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—Two students named Becker and Gottman, of this city, have been sentenced to two months' confinement in a fortress for duelling. A witness of the duel, Herr Hirsch, was sentenced to eight days in jail for conniving at the unlawful act of the duellists. The conflict for which the unlucky young men are to be so severely punished, was, unlike most students' duels, a bloodless and harmless affair. The prosecution of the offenders is a result of the decided stand taken by the Emperor against students' duels.

Minister Lincoln Improving.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Minister Lincoln is progressing so fast that his doctors have concluded that he can eat as he pleases. Mrs. Lincoln and their daughter arrived from France late to-night. To-day many members of the diplomatic corps called to make inquiries, as well as prominent officials, including Attorney-General Webster and Lord Chief Justice Coleridge.

Ministry at Lisbon Resigns.

LISBON, Jan. 14.—In the cortes, to-day, the premier announced that the ministry had resigned, owing to its inability to find a successor to Senor Carvalho as minister of finance, and that the King had accepted the resignation of the ministry.

Senor Carvalho, in explaining his relations with the railroad company which he is charged with favoring, said that he had advanced 13,000,000 francs to the railroad company for the benefit of the country's credit, and he was ready to accept the full responsibility for his acts.

A Silent Tribute.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The private secretary of the late Cardinal Manning received, today, a telegram from Cardinal Rampolla, on behalf of the Pope, saying: "I thank you for your promptness in wiring me the most afflicting news, which we have heard with the deepest grief." A cablegram of ninety words was received from the Knights of Labor in America, expressing sorrow for the loss of one who had rendered so great service to the cause of labor. The body of the late Cardinal was placed, to-night, on the purple couch, where it is to lie in state. It is clad in the full robes of the Cardinal's office, the mitre by his side, with lighted candles surrounding the couch, and an altar has been erected in the adjoining room. The labor leaders are anxious to pay some special tribute to the Cardinal's memory, recognizing his steadfast efforts to elevate the condition of the poor. It has been proposed to have a great silent procession past the house where the dead prelate l