

Islands in the Pacific... The whole of the Fiji... They had an output of four million dollars a year... The active population is 100,000, and there are 20,000 Indian coolie laborers... The islands are a rich source of rubber, copra, and other products... The climate is generally healthy and pleasant... The population is increasing rapidly... The islands are well adapted for the cultivation of sugar, coffee, and other tropical crops... The islands are well adapted for the cultivation of rubber, copra, and other products... The climate is generally healthy and pleasant... The population is increasing rapidly... The islands are well adapted for the cultivation of sugar, coffee, and other tropical crops...

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1893.

VOLUME XXXV. NO. 27.

GERMAN ELECTIONS.

A Small Majority Against the Bill According to the Latest Returns.

The Richter Radicals Remain Very Far Behind—Many New Ballots Necessary.

BERLIN, June 15.—The greatest constitutional struggle that the new German empire has known is in progress to-day. It is the people vs. the Kaiser and his Army bill, and the former are rendering their verdict at the ballot box. Although the campaign has lasted only a month, all parties have worked as they have never worked before. The Socialists alone have nominated 100 candidates. The Government has maintained a gigantic press bureau, which has not only newspapers in the empire, but has deluged the country with literature on the Army bill in the shape of leaflets, tracts and pamphlets. No less than fourteen parties have candidates in the field, and although there has been a vast amount of platform speaking, most of the canvassing has been carried on by means of leaflets.

The Army bill, which was defeated in the Reichstag last month by a majority of 48, calls for an appropriation in one lump of \$16,000,000, and for \$15,000,000 more annually for the next five years, and also for an increase of 80,000 in the standing army. This would place the peacetime footing of the German army as half a million, and for the next six years. The revolutionaries of the situation cannot be over-stated, and the whole of Europe is anxiously awaiting the result of to-day's election. The Government is exceedingly anxious to learn its exact strength as quickly as possible, and all candidates not elected by a majority to-day must again be balloted for within five days. In Berlin there are at least 100,000 copies of the Imperial Home Office, voted at the Kaiserhof in Berlin, which are being distributed to all parts of the Empire. In Berlin the pavements have been scorched. Apparently the election has been a notably quiet one. In Berlin there are at least 100,000 copies of the Imperial Home Office, voted at the Kaiserhof in Berlin, which are being distributed to all parts of the Empire. In Berlin the pavements have been scorched. Apparently the election has been a notably quiet one.

NORTHERN NEWS.

PORT TOWNSEND, June 15.—Advices received from Alaska to-day per steamer Crescent City and City of Topeka, state that seals are more plentiful in Behring Sea and along the coast of Alaska this season than known for years. The best catch is reported also for the schooner Henry Dennis of Seattle, of 1,400. The whaling vessels are having a poor luck. The Barkentine, scattered broadcast over the country. Dr. Montzinger, chief of the quarantine station, lost no time, however, in giving the emphatic contents of his report to the public. He says in a letter to the department the case may be summed up as follows: "That on one occasion a nurse found a small child who was suffering from typhoid convalescent by the premature administration of solid food, and that does not appear to have been prevented. Any other accusations contained in or orally intimated by his production, without the faintest regard to fact or doing, I stigmatize as falsehoods or maligning suppressions or perversions of the truth. I challenge the strictest and most thorough investigation."

TROUBLED SAMOA.

An Armed Controversy Between Kings Mataafa and Malietoa Very Probable.

The American Authorities Considerably Exercised—Ill Supplied With Warships.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Advices received by Secretary Gresham from Samoa are to the effect that affairs there have reached a crisis, and it may be that the United States will again be obliged to intervene between the parties. Ever since the establishment of the tripartite protectorate over Samoa the islands have been disturbed, and the best efforts of the representatives of the United States, Great Britain and Germany have failed to improve the situation. First, there was trouble growing out of the alleged arbitrary acts of Cederkrantz, the Swede who was selected by the parties to the Berlin conference as chief of the Samoan Land courts. Then there was the financial tangle, curiously like our own, resulting from the attempt of the German admiralty to force the people to accept German shavers at fixed rates. Serious discontent was shown at the excessive burden of taxation, and, finally, rebellion has broken out. Mataafa, who acted as king during King Berlin's enforced absence, proceeding the Berlin conference, never admitted that he had ceased to be king and, taking up a strong position on one of the islands of the group, he really maintained himself in native royal style. He has always had numerous adherents, and of late the troubles that King Malietoa has encountered in his efforts to govern the kingdom have driven many more of the inhabitants over to the side of Mataafa. The disaffection has become so serious in extent that Malietoa has felt it to be necessary to crush out the aspirant for the throne, and the advice received at the state department indicate that open warfare is now about to begin. The United States, Great Britain and Germany have obligations to Samoa by the treaty of Berlin to preserve the autonomy of the Islands and to maintain order and peace. Under this agreement, it has been the custom for the United States to take turns in keeping a warship at Apia, or in the vicinity, and it happens that just now the German vessel is on guard. In this crisis, however, it is desirable that more force should be at hand, and it may be that one of the United States warships will be sent to Samoa. At present the nearest ships are the Boston and the Adams, both at Honolulu; but in view of the uncertainty of conditions there, and the importance of the interest involved, it is probable that not more than one of them will be sent. It is also probable that the lack of cable connections with Hawaii, sailing orders could not reach them for at least a week or ten days. From four to six days would be consumed in the voyage from Honolulu to Apia, so that no United States naval ship can reach there before some time in July.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Lieut-Governor Chapleau's Leave of Absence Extended—Fishing Within the Limit.

Dr. Montzinger's Defences of Grosse Isle Quarantine—The Governor-General.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 15.—Capt. Hardy, of Gloucester, is here again, this time having been sent up in the interests of the owners of the Louis H. Giles, which is now in custody of the collector of customs at North Sydney for fishing within the three-mile limit. No action, departmentally, can be taken until a report is received from Commander Simon. Capt. Hardy says the Giles is a new schooner, worth \$13,000.

Lieut-Governor Chapleau has applied for the extension of his leave of absence in order that he may complete the course of treatment he is undergoing in Paris. The extension has been granted.

Capt. Boxer, R.N., inspector of Irish fugitives and highwaters, was in the city to-day. He is visiting Canada in the interests of a Cotton Powder Co., which supplies explosive signals made of gun cotton for use as fog signals. At some of the stations in Canada these explosives are already in use.

The Fisheries department will be sending a Quebec salmon by express to the World's Fair. They were fresh, fine fish, one weighing 38, the other 33 pounds.

The Governor-General and suite left for Grand Casapedia to-day for ten days salmon fishing. His Excellency has presented the Government of Quebec the house situated at the mouth of the Saguenay river and occupied by him for the last five seasons. The Quebec Government are at present offering the lease of the river for ten years for salmon fishing purposes, with the exception of that portion reserved for the use of the Governor-General. The minimum rental per year is to be \$5,000.

The proposed action of the Toronto City Council to require the celebration of Dominion Day on July 3 is stated to be illegal, banking business transacted on Dominion Day being contrary to law.

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KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Grand Lodge Finally Adjourns After Three Days' Session.

List of Officers for the ensuing Year—The Prospects of the Order.

(Special to the Colonist.)

WESTMINSTER, June 15.—After three days' session the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of British Columbia finally adjourned this evening and will meet a year hence in Victoria. The principal business this morning was the election and installation of officers, which resulted as follows: Supreme Representatives for four years: James Crossan, Nanaimo; G. C. H. J. Angus, Vancouver; P. G. C. J. M. Hughes, Victoria; G. V. J. G. Byrne, Victoria; Grand Prelate: L. Mounos, Wellington; G. M. A. A. Richardson, Nanaimo; G. K. R. and S. W. K. Leighton, N. K. G. M. of E. J. B. Kennedy, Westminster; fourth year: G. G. J. M. Nelson, Westminster; G. G. J. M. Nelson, Westminster; Grand Master of the Exchequer: G. G. J. M. Nelson, Westminster.

There was paid out a total of \$769.40 in mileage allowances to Grand Lodge chief officers. District Grand Lodge Deputies and various committees were appointed. The receipts for the past year including the balance carried over, amounting to \$2,422.95, and the expenditure, \$1,800.95, leaving a balance on hand of \$621.10.

The report of the Grand Keeper of records and seals shows that two new lodges were instituted in B.C. last year, viz: Maple Lodge, No. 15, Duncan, with a membership of 28, and Granite Lodge, No. 16, West-Port, with a membership of 63. The number of lodges in the province is 16, with 1,200 members. The order is in a good condition financially, and its prospects are of the brightest. According to the report of the Supreme Grand Lodge, British Columbia recorded the greatest gain of all lodges in 1892, 252 new members being added, a 51 per cent. increase. The Grand Lodge of North Dakota with an increase of 60 per cent. The total membership of the order in August last was 422,170, and since then the ranks have been added to at the rate of 100 per cent.

This afternoon the steamer Delaware was chartered and the visitors and a large party of ladies were taken to the harbor to inspect the cannery. A grand banquet was tendered the delegates this evening and all leave for home to-morrow.

PANAMA SCANDAL.

Convictions of the Prisoners Quashed—The Indictments Irregular.

Prisoners Released From Custody—Their Punishment Prescribed by Limitation.

PARIS, June 15.—Considerable excitement has been caused by the decision of the court of cassation on the appeal of Charles de Lesseps and other defendants, convicted of fraud in connection with the Panama Canal. The court handed down a decision to-day quashing the sentences on the grounds that the statute of limitations covered the offenses charged, and that the indictment on which the prisoners were tried was irregular. In consequence of this decision, M. Eiffel was at once liberated from prison. Charles de Lesseps, who is in St. Louis hospital suffering from an acute attack of dyspepsia, was informed that he was free to go, but was too ill to leave the hospital.

The five defendants were convicted in the trial which ended on February 9 last. They were Ferdinand de Lesseps, his son Charles, M. de Lesseps, M. de Lesseps, and M. de Lesseps. Ferdinand de Lesseps was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 50,000 francs; Charles de Lesseps, five years' imprisonment and 30,000 francs; M. de Lesseps, two years' imprisonment and 3,000 francs; Henri Cottu, two years' imprisonment and 3,000 francs; Eiffel, two years' imprisonment and 3,000 francs. Ferdinand de Lesseps, who is very old, was not imprisoned, but the others were taken to jail.

The prisoners appealed from the sentences and the court of cassation has now quashed the sentences and the prisoners have been committed to the prison regulations, the time was reduced one half. It is probable that the unreserved portion of this sentence will be immediately commuted to a fine. The prisoners will be free to leave the hospital as soon as he is able.

M. Fontaine was also notified of the reversal of his sentence and he was at once released from custody. In addition to the sentence of five years' imprisonment imposed on Charles de Lesseps he was sentenced to a fine of 50,000 francs. The sentence was not held to be valid, the statement that he was held to be a prisoner as a matter of liberty was slightly erroneous. The sentence of one year's imprisonment ran concurrently with the heavier sentence. M. de Lesseps applied to serve the one year's sentence in a cell. By this means, according to the prison regulations, the time was reduced one half. It is probable that the unreserved portion of this sentence will be immediately commuted to a fine. The prisoners will be free to leave the hospital as soon as he is able.

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

New York, June 15.—Concerning the report that Russell Sage and George Gould intend buying the Grand Trunk road, Mr. Sage said this morning, "It amounts to this: Recently there has been some talk of our leasing the Grand Trunk line from Suspension Bridge to Detroit, to connect with the Western Railway. There is no intention to interfere with or antagonize the Canadian Pacific, the New York Central, or the road's system; on the contrary, special effort would be made to harmonize all interests."

AMERICAN EDUCATION.

SE. PAUL, June 15.—Archbishop Ireland was shown the dispatch from Rome, which in the Pope's name issued an order that in the diocese of St. Paul, Illinois, the clergy must instruct the Catholic and Protestant children alike with respect to the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception. Archbishop Ireland said that such an order could be abused and that no such order had been or would be issued.

HAWAIIAN CONCERNS.

Commissioner Blount Has No Idea of Restoring the Royalists to Position.

The Provisional Government Said to Have the Confidence of the People.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Mr. Hastings, secretary of the Hawaiian legation, arrived in Washington last night direct from San Francisco, having left Honolulu June 1. He immediately repaired to the apartments of Minister Thurston, where the two gentlemen had a long conference over matters in which, as the representatives of Hawaii, they are interested. Mr. Hastings will shortly be left in charge of affairs here, for Mr. Thurston will go to Chicago to look after the Hawaiian exhibit at the Exposition. Another steamer from San Francisco, Mr. Hastings, "was expected to touch at Honolulu on the 10th, and will soon be in San Francisco bearing the most recent developments. So far the annexation sentiment is concerned, I can only say that the growing daily. There never has been any intention on the part of Mr. Blount, either as commissioner or minister, to restore the Royalists to power. We believe that when Mr. Blount submits his report it will be found to coincide with the views of those who have the welfare of the Islands at heart. The Provisional Government has the confidence of the people.

RUSSIAN EXTRADITION.

NEW YORK, June 16.—A number of well-known ladies and gentlemen, of this city, who believe that the Extradition treaty recently entered into between the United States and Russia was signed because of a misunderstanding and misrepresentation, met this afternoon after an informal discussion, it was decided to form an organization, which shall be the nucleus of a national body. A constitution was adopted, and the local organization was named "The Society for the Abrogation of the Russian Treaty." The object of the society is to arouse public opinion in the United States, and to induce President Cleveland to take steps for its abrogation. Among the members of the new society are: Francis C. Barlow, Wm. E. Dodge, Wm. Watson Glider, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, John Straus, Jesse Sellman, Thomas A. Edison, John Elk, Charles S. Fairchild, Everett P. Wheeler, Wm. R. Grace, Wm. D. Howland, Charles Scribner, John Claflin, Spencer Trask, J. E. Edwards, Francis Baker and Orlando B. Potter.

EVANS'S ARREST.

VISALIA, CAL., June 15.—When Evans was arrested, the warrant served on him by the United States Marshal, Sheriff Spence, served three warrants on him. Sheriff Kaye, of Tulare, claims the prisoner and will try to hold him. Deputy Sheriff Rapley, of Fresno, is here, it is supposed, after Evans, but he can get him only after contest.

STRIKING LAWYERS.

MADRID, June 15.—Litigants in the leading cities of Spain have been left in a peculiar position by a most peculiar strike, the first, it is believed, of its kind recorded. Among the several schemes proposed by the government to effect retrenchment in the state expenditure is one to abolish the district criminal courts. This proposition met with the hearty disapproval of all the Spanish barristers, and they have gone on a strike to improve the government with the fact that the abolition of this source of revenue to the lawyers would not be accepted without a struggle. All the barristers practicing in Avila, Toledo, Valencia, Guadalajara and Huelva removed their names from the cause lists yesterday and to-day litigants in the cities are pending before the courts were undisturbed. The lawyers in places other than those above mentioned will follow the example set and much delay and trouble is anticipated. A meeting of the order was hastily summoned to consider what action should be taken, when it was decided to issue instructions to the magistrates in the places mentioned to suspend the order until the lawyers were restored to their places. Should the strike become general, as anticipated, this method of getting around the trouble will not be found to answer.

TO RELIEVE THE STRAIN.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The Clearing House association this afternoon adopted the following resolutions: "Resolved, that a committee of five be appointed by the chairman with the president, to receive from the banks, members of the association, bills receivable and other securities to be approved by said committee, who shall be authorized to issue therefor such depositing bank loan certificates bearing 6 per cent interest per annum; and such loan certificates shall not be in excess of 75 per cent of the market value of the securities or bills receivable so deposited, and such certificates shall be received and paid in settlement of balances at the clearing house; and all the rules and regulations heretofore adopted in the issue of such gold certificates shall be in force in the present issue."

ST. PETERSBURG, June 15.—There is good authority for the statement that under the Russo-American extradition treaty to-day nobody will be surrendered to Russia except on evidence that will satisfy an American jury by which the accused may claim trial before being extradited.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

No Public Holiday on the Occasion of the Duke of York's Marriage.

Resolution Adopted in Favor of the Idea of International Arbitration.

LONDON, June 16.—In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question, intimated that there would be no public holiday on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of York with the Princess May of Teck.

Mr. E. Compton, member for Shoreham, moved "that the House, having learned that the United States Government had authorized the President to conclude treaties of arbitration, express the hope that the Government will open negotiations with the view to referring all differences to arbitration."

Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock seconded the motion. The House, in a cordial and sympathetic way with the purpose in view, hoped that Her Majesty's Government will lend a ready co-operation to the Government of the United States.

The Premier congratulated Mr. Compton on his finding a chance to strike in behalf of humanity. Mr. Gladstone, in speaking of the motion, reviewed the history of the arbitration movement. He reminded the House of President Harrison's address to the Methodist Council in which the President spoke of the limitations to international arbitration and the impossibility of applying it to the fends of aggression.

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