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EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Portugal On the Eve of a Revolution, Despite the Personal Popularity of the Queen.

Possible Dissolution of the Imperial Parliament Next Month—Both Irish Parties Out of Funds.

Russian Jews Driven Like Slaves Through Moscow's Streets—Germany's Soldier King.

THE PORTUGUESE SITUATION.

LONDON, May 16.—The resignation of the Portuguese ministry emphasizes what was said in these dispatches, last Wednesday evening, of the gravity of the situation. The essence of the Portuguese trouble is, that the people regard King Charles as a tool of Great Britain, and while they esteem Queen Amelia for her amiability and charity, of which she has given touching evidence in taking care from her personal purse, of the families of the Oporto insurgents, they count her too, as a foreigner with sympathies alien to the Portuguese. On the other hand, the young couple are not long married, and with most ample resources for the enjoyment of life in a private station, are, it is stated on good authority, no less than that of the Comtesse de Paris, weary of their thorny crowns. The little kingdom is a boiling hole of blots on the political firmament, and Queen Amelia is anxious to enjoy the income and the pleasures of life in England. But she will not leave her husband, and when they go, they will go together. The abdication of King Charles would leave only the frail four year old King of Spain as the reigning representative of the Bourbons, and Spanish accounts indicate that the young king is not by any means sure. General D. Abren de Sousa, the ex Premier of Portugal, is stated to have declared that he could not affix his consent to the new anglo-Portuguese convention, relating to Africa, or recommend its adoption by the Cortes, and that in resigning he wished to give the King an opportunity to form a ministry that could support the measure. As the Cortes will not meet until the 30th, it is possible that a crisis in the affairs of Portugal will be delayed until the close of the month. General de Sousa says that the evident purpose of Great Britain is to deprive Portugal of all that is worth holding in Africa, and to confine her to the malarial coast, even these retaining a right of unrestricted traffic.

RUSSIA'S TREATMENT OF THE JEWS.

A startling rumor is in circulation, today, that the Princess Elizabeth, granddaughter of Queen Victoria, and wife of the Grand Duke Sergius, of Russia, has refused to accompany her husband to Moscow, of which city he has been appointed governor, owing to her indignation at the treatment of the Jews. It has been said that the persecution was began so suddenly and in such wholesale fashion, in order that the work of expulsion might be thoroughly completed before the arrival of Sergius and his wife, who, it was apprehended, would not consent to be parties to such barbarity. If the Princess Elizabeth has really protested, then she is the third German princess in the Russian Imperial family to turn against the barbarous method of Russia.

AT THEIR WITS' ENDS FOR MONEY.

Both parties in Ireland are at their wits' end for money. The evicted tenants who have been accused of making appeals for funds, are disappearing like mist. Most of them are going back to their farms and a good many to America. The anti-Parnellites feel that until Parnell is out of the way, the American treasure box is closed, and they are trying to hurry on his annihilation.

THE MASTER OF GERMANY.

A Berlin despatch says that the Kaiser, in his tour of the provinces, discovered a serious misdirection of military administration, which caused him grave anxiety, and which he has directed the War Office to remedy. The commanding officers were surprised at the thoroughness which the Kaiser showed in investigating the most minute details of the condition of the men, their treatment and their armament. In several instances it was found that the contractors had failed to provide supplies as agreed upon. In all such cases the Kaiser directed a prompt investigation, and if not satisfied, a portion of the responsible parties will be reprimanded. The Kaiser has caused to be printed and distributed among the sovereign provinces of Germany copies of his speech at Dusseldorff, in which the words "I alone am master in Germany," are omitted and an almost meaningless sentence substituted. The members of the diplomatic corps have also been favored with copies of the amended address. This is taken as showing that, for the first time since mounting the throne, the Kaiser appreciates and virtually admits that he has made a political blunder in his rash assertion of autocracy and authority. It is significant in this connection that Prince Bismarck has been personally congratulated on election for the Geestemunde by the prime ministers of Lippe and of Mecklenburgh-Schewin. The Kaiser has also given it to be understood, through one of his semi-official mouth-pieces, that his recent speech must be taken with the qualification that while he desires peace, he means to be prepared for war, and that he is watching the attitude of both Russia and France.

BERLIN ART EXHIBITION.

Americans have reason to be proud of their share in the Berlin international art exhibition, and the display which they make excites admiration and also surprise among those who have crude ideas about the development of western art. The British section takes the lead, the leading artists of London having made it a matter of personal interest to gratify the Empress Frederick and console her for the rebuff she received in Paris. The Austro-Hungarian department is well lead by Munkatsky. The Spanish and Italian sections are very attractive. The Germans are smiling grimly at the prominent French artists who, having refused to honor the Berlin exhibition, have sent their pictures to Moscow.

RUSSIAN CRUELTY.

The statements from visitors to Moscow add every day to the stories of cruelty to the Jews. In some instances, young children were taken from their parents, because their names were not in the parents' passport. The wretched Jews were the pictures of despair as they were led, like criminals, in chains through the streets; the women and children, however, being spared the indignity of fetters. The prisons are crowded with Jews awaiting deportation, and the prisoners would starve but for the kindness of Christians and other Jews who bring them bread. It is significant that this persecution, said by Chief Rabbi Adeler to be the greatest since the days of Esther, began on the first day of the Passover. In every city of Europe where there is a Synagogue, these temples have been thronged to-day with Jews, praying for their kindred, and the scenes of lamenting and prayers to Jehovah in the London Synagogues, recall vividly the Jewish appeals in the Bible for deliverance from the persecutors of old.

THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

Several members of parliament sitting on the ministerial benches, who have previously regarded the current rumors of a dissolution with scepticism, sent off messages, yesterday, to their constituents advising them to be prepared for a dissolution even as early as next month, but at all events in the autumn. The continuation of the "scare" is principally due to the remarkable unanimity with which it is countenanced in official quarters, where, as a rule, it is considered proper form to pooh pooh all reports savoring in the least degree of sensationalism. The probabilities of a general election have been freely and even eagerly discussed by persons holding positions of the highest responsibility, and no one has heard of a single sceptic in official quarters on either side, although some few of the rank and file are hard to convince. Among those who have sent messages to their local agents, warning them to be on the alert are several of the occupants of the Treasury bench. If the Education bill was actually before the house and had reached a critical stage, this readiness in ministerial quarters to encourage the scare might be attributed to tactical reasons, but what is to be gained at the present time by encouraging it, it is difficult to see. The probability is that the party leaders really know more than the "rank and file," but, like most of the rank and file, they see that a situation has been created which may at any moment place the Government in a dilemma, the only possible escape from which will be an appeal to the country.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The British public have had sensations enough to occupy their attention this week, and the events of the immediate future promise to be more sensational than those of the past. Portugal appears to be on the eve of a revolution that may result in a republic, and the British interests in South America are seriously menaced by the sudden hostile attitude of the United States toward the congress party in Chili. The Russian withdrawal of gold is the most immediate danger, for no one doubts that the finance minister Vichnegradski, whose career for several years has been one of uninterrupted success, and who is at present all influential with the Czar, will exert all his power to punish the nation which most befriends the Rothschilds, and which has assumed the championship of the persecuted Jews. A St. Petersburg letter says that Vichnegradski was amazed at the withdrawal of the Rotheschilds, for the first time in the history of that family, from an agreement almost completed with an European power for the floating of a loan, and that the Finance Minister expressed himself in strong terms to the Rothschilds' agent at the Russian capital. He declared that the Rothschilds had no business to meddle with an international policy of Russia, and that interference in that policy would be met by evidence of Russia's ability to retaliate in a way that would prevent such insolence in the future. Leading bankers of St. Petersburg, known to have Rothschilds connections, have been given notice to wind up their business and leave the empire, and, it is said, that Vichnegradski proposes as a signal triumph of his administration to convert the four and a half per cent. loans without exterior assistance. As the credit of the empire is excellent and its resources abundant, three per cent. of six hundred million francs ought to find a ready market among European capitalists. It is also related that Vichnegradski has sent for expert advice to France with the view of adopting the French method of borrowing the savings of the people, instead of dealing with syndicates. This would have been impossible a decade ago, but is entirely possible to-day. Meantime, England must prepare to see a current of gold flowing from London to St. Petersburg, and to meet the drain as best she may. North as well as South America is contributing to England's financial blueness. One of the most important investment concerns in England is the Alliance Investment Company, of which Lord Cecil is a leading director. His Lordship reports that the depreciation of many of their investments, owing to what had occurred in the United States and South America, had been very considerable, but he did not think that a better account could be, or had been made by any other trust company.

THE INFLUENZA IN EUROPE.

The renewed wintry weather in Russia, according to advices from St. Petersburg, has caused a marked increase in the prevalence of the influenza, and a fresh wave of the dreaded malady may be looked for to the westward as a result of this unfortunate change in the weather. The cold snap in England has carried off a large number of influenza patients, who were hovering between life and death when the climatic change occurred.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CONDITION.

There is serious anxiety in regard to Gladstone's condition. The distinguished sufferer is reported to-night as hardly holding his own. The Bishop of Lincoln has ordered prayers in the churches of his diocese to-morrow for an abatement of the epidemic.

Russia and the Dardanelles.

LONDON, May 18.—The difficulty between Russia and Turkey over the question of permitting Russian vessels to enter the Dardanelles, has been settled in a way satisfactory to Russia but not altogether so to the other great powers. What Russia has been aiming at is to have vessels of the volunteer fleet, which can at any time be transfered into active men-of-war, permitted to go and come from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea. To this Turkey objected, and one of the vessels, bound for Asiatic Russia, by way of the Suez Canal, was detained. Russia demanded indemnity, the dismissal of the commander who detained the ship and a declaration by Turkey that in future vessels bearing the mercantile flag should be permitted to pass. The Porte at first prepared a positive refusal of these demands, but Russian influence at the place prevailed, and a milder message, virtually amounting to a surrender, was forwarded. This conceded that the ships of the volunteer fleet, or others flying the commercial flag and engaged in commercial pursuits should hereafter have the freedom of the Dardanelles, but in conveying troops they must be subject to special regulations. This note has been accepted as satisfactory by Russia, and it will enable that power to send anything short of an ironclad, equipped as such, through the Straits, and will greatly facilitate communication with the Pacific Coast of the empire.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Henry M. Stanley Mobbed in Darkest London—His Friends Obliged to Protect Him.

Britain's Grand Old Man Has a Relapse, and Considerable Apprehension is Experienced.

Heavy Snow Storm in Britain—The Proprietor of the "Referee" a Victim to Grippe.

Stanley Mobbed.

LONDON, May 15.—While Henry M. Stanley was delivering a lecture at Sheffield, last night, the hall was invaded by a gang of Socialists, who began to sell among the audience a pamphlet, attacking the explorer. The pamphlet was very freely bought under the belief that it contained a report of one of Stanley's lectures. When the fraud was discovered, there was a great commotion, and the vendors were violently expelled. The gang lingered around the building, and as Mr. Stanley, at the conclusion of his lecture, left the building, they attempted to mob him. His friends gathered around him and, with the assistance of the police, kept off his assailants. He was then hurried into a cab and driven to his hotel.

Mr. Gladstone Has a Relapse.

LONDON, May 16.—Mr. Gladstone is reported by his physicians to have experienced a slight relapse to-day. Though his illness is stated to be not serious, his failure to rally, under the careful treatment he is receiving, causes increased anxiety to his innumerable admirers and friends. Bulletins of the venerable statesman's condition are eagerly looked for in all the cities of the kingdom.

Remarkably Severe Weather.

LONDON, May 16.—A snow storm prevailed to-day in many parts of England and Wales, and the weather is remarkably severe for the season.

Death of a Well-Known Journalist.

LONDON, May 16.—Henry Sampson, proprietor of the well-known sporting and dramatic journal, the Referee, died to-day of influenza.

The Prince of Wales Convalescent.

LONDON, May 15.—The Prince of Wales, who has been suffering from influenza, is now convalescent.

Gladstone Improving.

LONDON, May 15.—The health of Gladstone is much improved to-day.

Goat's Blood For Consumption.

PARIS, May 15.—Professor Bernheim has submitted a report to the Academy of Medicine regarding experiments made to cure tuberculosis by the transfusion of goat's blood. The professor in his report says fourteen patients have been treated by this system, and two of them in the last stages of consumption and ten of them suffering from tuberculosis have greatly improved under the new treatment, and the last two patients, in the last stages of consumption, died two weeks after the first treatment. Bernheim declares that the treatment has an important effect on the early stages of consumption, but adds that it should not be used in the last stages.

Editor Gray Didn't Desert Parnell.

LONDON, May 15.—Reports of impending defections from the Parnellite party arose from a movement which originated outside of the Irish members of the Commons, the object of which was to heal the factional feud. Several Bishops made Gray the channel of communication between leading Parnellities and McCarthyites. The overtures for a reconciliation were taken by the McCarthyites as equivalent to abandonment of Parnell by his principal supporters. No definite proposals reached either side. Gray places the blame for the baulking of his efforts upon the untimely revelation of the overtures.

Portuguese Ministry Resigns.

LISBON, May 15.—The Portuguese cabinet has resigned.

LONDON, May 15.—The resigning of the Portuguese ministry caused no surprise at the Foreign Office here. The existing differences over the policy of dealing with financial troubles rendered the formation of a new ministry desirable. The embassy has received assurances that the change would not interfere with the presenting of the Anglo-Portuguese convention to the Cortes. The Portuguese have every reason to be content with the convention, for Lord Salisbury, in order to strengthen a tottering monarchial interest, has conceded to Portugal a solid block of territory, 50,000 square miles in area, north of the Zambesi river, obtaining in return only a narrow strip of land rectifying a frontier of Manicaland. The terms of the convention are certain to be opposed in Parliament.

BURIED TREASURE FOUND.

Money Hidden Fifty Years Ago by California Immigrants Turns Up.

TRUCKEE, Cal., May 15.—There is great excitement in this city over the discovery of a portion of the treasure buried by the Donner party in 1846 and 1847. McGlashan's "History of the Donner Party," in speaking of the second relief party, says that when the party camped near the upper end of Donner lake Mrs. Graves had concealed several hundred dollars in sugar holes, bored in cleats which were nailed to the bottom of a wagon. Next morning when the party left the camp Mrs. Graves concealed her money behind a rock, and three days later she died of cold and starvation. The money which she buried was never discovered until yesterday, when it was found by Edward Reynolds, a miner living in Sierra valley.

Amos Lane, a liveryman, drove two men to the upper end of Donner lake and invited Reynolds to accompany him. Reynolds left the wagon during the drive, and climbed up the side of a hill to look for quartz. His attention was called to some dark looking pieces of money lying in plain sight on top of the ground. He picked up ten ancient looking dollars and upon scratching slightly in the earth uncovered a large quantity of silver. Not knowing the nature or extent of the deposit he prudently covered it up and afterwards took Lane into his confidence, and the men visited the place together. They found the silver scattered over quite a surface, and in one place found enough coins to fill a hat.

Darkness coming on they returned to town, and upon examination all the money was found to be of ancient date and more or less blackened. This morning they visited the place again with several other persons and found more coins. A large tree had fallen where the money was originally buried, and the earth was thus torn up and the treasure exposed. A thousand people have probably passed over the spot in the last few years. Lane and Reynolds will prosecute their search. They have erected a tent on the spot and placed guards on the ground. Now that the find has become known a number of other searching parties have been organized. There is no doubt felt here that the money is the same as that buried by the Donner party.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Premier's Health Restored—No Hope For the Letter Carriers This Year.

A New Military College Proposed—New Senator For P. E. I.—The Labor Men.

New and Stringent Regulations For the Shipment of Cattle From Canadian Ports.

OTTAWA, May 16.—Mr. Justice and Mrs. Walkem, with Mrs. Barnard, dined at the Premier's, to-night.

Sir John's health is fully restored.

It is said Postmaster-General Haggart holds out little hope of increased pay for the letter carriers, this year.

It is proposed to erect a new building for the Royal Military college, so as to give more accommodation to cadets.

Mr. Macdonald's appointment as Senator for Prince Edward Island is Gazetted, today. There is kicking over the selection. It is said that Donald Ferguson should have got it.

A deputation of labor men will interview the Government, on Monday, to urge the exclusion of the Chinese, the abolition of assisted immigration, etc.

The Minister of Agriculture has adopted stringent regulations to ensure a more thorough inspection of cattle for shipment. The animals must be in the stock yards twelve hours at daylight previous to their embarkation, for the purposes of inspection. Every animal must pass through an alley way before the Government inspector. If found healthy, it will be stamped. It will then be permitted to enter the yard alloted to animals for shipment. No animals are allowed to embark without passing the inspection marks.

OTTAWA, May 18.—Hon. Mr. Tupper announced to-day that the Imperial authorities had decided that the load line act should not take effect as regards Canadian ships until October.

The Modus Vivendi bill passed the third reading to-day. Hon. Mr. Mills condemned the Government for interfering in the Newfound and matter. Sir John Thompson made a vigorous reply and said the principle always recognised by the authorities was that any colony had the right to protest against legislation of another colony of a detrimental character.

Col. Prior will move for all reports of Col. Holmes to the Minister of Militia since Jan., 1888, regarding the "C" battery barracks, the Victoria drill hall, and the removal of the magazine from Beacon Hill Park.

Mr. Mara will ask for the correspondence between the Minister of Customs and the collector of Kootenay relative to the free admission of mining machinery.

Mr Gordon asks for a detailed statement of Chinese immigration.

Messrs. Prior, Mara, Gordon and other members accompanied a deputation of labor men which waited on the Government to-day to ask for legislation on matters affecting the working classes, among them the abolition of assisted immigration, the total exclusion of Chinese, the inspection of ship's gearing, tackle, etc. Sir John made a vigorous friendly reply, and said the number of Chinese coming into Canada was not so great as to warrant the radical measure proposed. Those that did come mostly propose going to the States. The exclusion act passed by congress had led to strained relations between the States and China, as the result benefit would enure to Canada. At present our Asiatic trade was just opening up, and it would be folly to pass an exclusion act and jeopardize the trade. If, however, there seemed to be a prospect of the Chinese coming in and swamping the whites, he should be willing to let the trade go rather than let the interests of the people of British Columbia be injured.

MacDonnell, Conservative, was elected in Algoma to-day, by 319 majority. The Manitoulin islands are yet to hear from. The Conservative majority is much greater than at the late election.

The New Orleans Dispute.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Pasiquale Corte, the Italian consul in New Orleans, and Gaspard Grimaldo, or Marchese, the boy who was accused of having given the signals to the assassins of Chief Hennessy, that the chief was approaching, arrived from New Orleans, last night, and left, this afternoon, for New York, whence they will sail for Italy, where they will make a personal explanation of the New Orleans affair to Marquis Rudini. Signor Corte told a reporter, to-day, that the reports that he had been recalled by his government for making indiscreet utterances, was untrue. "The very fact that the Marquis has summoned me to Rome to confer with him on the situation is proof," he said, "of the confidence imposed in me by the government. They desire me to talk over matters more freely and more in detail than can be done through the medium of letters." The consul says there is no reason why the New Orleans trouble should make any breach between the United States and Italy, and he should say nothing to widen such a breach. He would hold Mayor Shakespeare responsible, he said, for all that had been done. His only comment on Mayor Shakespeare's letter demanding his recall was that he had been unfairly treated on both sides. The boy Grimaldi denied he had given the signal warning to the assassins of Hennessy's approach. Before leaving Washington Consul Corte had a conference with Marquis Imperiali, the Italian charge d'affaires here.

Blaine's Improvement Continues.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Secretary Blaine is improving. The gout is less troublesome and his general condition is such as to give hopes of his being able to leave the city this week. He left his bed this afternoon and reclined on the lounge, reading the papers. Dr. Bennis, the attending physician, did not visit him during the day.

WILL THEY FIGHT?

Conflicting Rumors About the Movements of the Charleston and the Esmeralda.

Secretary Tracy Believes the Itata will Surrender Without any Protest.

The Men on the Chilian Cruiser Anxious for an Engagement with the Charleston.

ACAPULCO, Mex., via Galveston, Tex., May 16.—The United States cruiser Charleston arrived here to-day. She made the run from San Diego to the point without sighting the Itata. Not only was the Itata not seen by the Charleston, but no other vessel reports having met her. It was just 3 a.m. when the Charleston passed the Esmeralda. The United States warship loaded batteries for action, so as to be ready if any emergency should arise. Three days ago the Esmeralda tried to coal at this port, but could not do so, as she had no money. She was speaking to all vessels she met.

After the Esmeralda had rounded to at this port to-day, Capt. Remy, commander of the Charleston, had an interview with the commander of the Chilian vessel. "The Charleston," said the Chilian officer, "will not take the Itata unless she first fights the Esmeralda."

"I do not care," replied Capt. Remy. "Esmeralda or no Esmeralda, my orders are to capture the Itata."

Naturally, lively times are looked for in the event of the Itata putting in an appearance. The men on the Chilian cruiser have been expressing their wish for an engagement with the Charleston's men. Both cruisers are now keenly watching each other. The residents of Acapulco are in a fever of excitement. They expect to see a fierce battle fought off the coast at any time.

DETERMINED TO FIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 47.—A special dispatch from Acapulco says: "From the officers of the Charleston I have learned that her first intimation of the Esmeralda's proximity was received from the Pacific Mail steamer Colima, which she met at sea early this morning. To the Charleston's signal in the international code, 'Have you seen any steamer?' the Colima reported that she had passed a Chilian steamer at 3:30 a.m. The Charleston then proceeded on her course, and soon afterward sighted the Esmeralda lying outside the harbor, apparently waiting for the Itata. Both cruisers put in and came to anchor.

"I have it on the best possible authority that the Charleston will take the Itata if it finds her in spite of any resistance the Esmeralda may make.

"The Esmeralda people said this afternoon that they will go down before they will allow the Itata to be captured. They are a desperate looking crowd and appear to be in earnest about it.

"I also learned that the Itata has not yet succeeded in transferring her contraband cargo to the Esmeralda.

"On the arrival of the Charleston she was boarded by the Mexican officials, headed by the commander of the port, who seemed to be greatly excited over the prospects of a difficulty involving the wretched fortifications on the green height overlooking the bay at the south side of the city itself. Since the Barrundia affair last year, the official command of this citadel has increased in military importance, although it consists only of a few old fashioned guns.

Communication with shore is strictly forbidden, and the native boats which usually throng about an arriving vessel are kept at a distance. It is thought here that the Itata is not far off, because of the strong probability that the Esmeralda was entirely unaware that the Charleston was in such hot pursuit.

SECRETARY TRACY'S VIEWS.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald says: The Itata will surrender. So said Secretary Tracy last evening when asked what would occur should the Charleston come up with the Chilean transport. Secretary Tracy said he understood that the Charleston had stopped at Acapulco in order to take on coal. Her trip from San Francisco was made in unusually fast time. With all the delays caused by her occasional veering from her course to speak passing vessels she made an average of 16 knots an hour.

"Will the Charleston continue her search for the Itata after she has taken on coal?"

"I presume so," replied the secretary. "It is our purpose to take the Itata if she can be found outside a foreign port."

"Suppose the Itata gets rid of her contraband cargo, will she be brought back to San Diego if taken?"

"Most assuredly," replied Secretary Tracy. "Our right to seize her is uncontrovertible. She has violated the neutrality laws and is also a fugitive from the custody of the United States."

"Do you suppose the Esmeralda is lying in Acapulco harbor in order to be near the Charleston, and will she follow the latter for the purpose of interfering with the arrest of the Itata?"

"Not at all. There will be no fight over the seizure of the Itata. You may depend upon that. The Itata will surrender without a protest."

Admiral McCann, who has just arrived at Iquique, has been placed in command of the Pacific squadron, and will direct the movements of the Charleston in the search for the Itata. He has placed his flag on board the Baltimore at Iquique, and it is understood that he has been instructed to capture the runaway vessel, fight or no fight.

MEXICO'S NEUTRALITY.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, May 18.—The officials at Acapulco have telegraphed the war department in answer to a question, that there is no probability of a conflict between the United States cruiser Charleston and the Chilian cruiser Esmeralda. Nothing has been seen at Acapulco of the Itata, and it is believed that she is now off the coast of Central America, having been supplied with fuel by the Esmeralda. Gen. Pedro Hinajosa, secretary of war, declared to the United Press correspondent, that Mexico only insists that her neutrality be respected. He says his orders are not to sell coal to the insurgent vessels nor to let them procure arms in Mexican territory. In an interview at Acapulco, yesterday, on officer of the Esmeralda said: "We will try to get coal here, but if this is impossible we are sure of getting it within a few hours' sail. We are not afraid of a conflict with the Charleston, but our orders are to be prudent and not provoke a conflict." He did not know whether the Esmeralda would now go to Chili, but said the captain of the vessel had received a long despatch on Saturday, which probably directed her future movements.

THE CHARLESTON SAILS.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—A dispatch was received at the navy department, this afternoon, announcing the departure of the cruiser Charleston from Acapulco, Sunday night. The dispatch stated that the insurgent vessel, the Esmeralda, was still there, no information can be obtained as to where the Charleston will go next, but it is thought she will go down the coast to Chili.

DETECTIVE MORSE'S REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—Harry N. Morse, of the detective agency of that name, who was employed by the U. S. government to work up the Itata case, has just returned from Los Angeles, where he has been making his report to the U. S. grand jury. Morse went after the schooner Robert and Minnie, on board of which were the munitions of war that were subsequently transferred to the Itata at San Clement Islands. He placed a number of men under arrest, acting as he did with a U. S. marshal guard of the southern district. Morse placed his budget of information before the grand jury, and the result has been day and night sessions for the past week, wherein scores of people have been giving up their inside secrets, notwithstanding the Chilian insurgents' threats of death to all who will give up any of the secrets in their possession. The gist of all that has been obtained by the grand jury is taken from the testimony of Edward J. Felting and Clodomiro Unmery. These men were deserters from the Itata at San Diego, when she reached that port from the South. These statements are that the commandant of the Esmeralda took charge of the Itata at Cape St. Lucas, the Itata's master assuming charge of the Esmeralda in exchange. The disjointed testimony of the two, as translated to the grand jury, is: "When the Itata started north, prior to her putting into San Diego, she had aboard some 60 new rifles and 200 old ones. She flew the Chilian flag and a pennant blue flag with a white star in the centre. When the Esmeralda and Itata met at Cape St. Lucas, the former had 350 men all told and about sixteen cannons, of different caliber. The Itata had ninety sailors and sixty soldiers, the latter being in citizens' clothes. They were all instructed that if they divulged the secret of the vessel's mission, the death penalty would follow. The Itata carried four 60-pound guns that were hidden under canvas, with her small arms in the forward hold. The soldiers were stowed away there also, their food being sent to them from deck. Every appearance of the vessel being prepared for war was removed two days before she steamed into San Diego, when she looked like a first-class and clean-trimmed merchantman. It was understood by everybody aboard that the Itata was on the look-out for a schooner with rifles and other munitions of war. When the Esmeralda started from the south she had only 300 tons of coal and the Itata had 1,300. The programme was for the Itata to get the munitions of war from the Robert and Minnie, and at some place in the tropics to transfer them to the Esmeralda, who would then escort her southward to Iquiqui. If the trip was made without interference, so much the better; but if not, the Esmeralda proposed to do battle. The Esmeralda and Itata were commanded from Iquique to St. Lucas by each other's masters, who exchanged to their rightful command at the latter point." The above wound up the testimony of the two sailors, and constitutes the most minute and correct details of all that took place between the two vessels, as far as can be ascertained by the U. S. Grand Jury. Some information was obtained which leads to the belief that on May 12th a transfer of arms and munitions of war was made from the Itata to the Esmeralda at Pichilinque, on the east coast of Southern California. It is a United States coaling station, but in its neighborhood are coves in which such a transfer could be made in good shape.

CANADIAN NEWS.

A Great Race Arranged.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 18.—Wm. O'Connor and Edward Hanlan have accepted the challenge of Gaudaur and McKay for a double scull race. The details will be arranged this week. The race will take place in six or eight weeks.

Poisoned by Chicken Pie.

GANANOQUE, Ontario, May 18.—The family of Gilbert Belfie partook of chicken pie on Saturday, and within an hour there were seven sick people in the house. Doctors were summoned and they pronounced the illness due to poisoning. It was not until late in the evening that the family was out of danger. It is not known what was the cause of the poisoning.

Drowned While Boating.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 18.—Fred Thompson and Fred Dove were drowned on Saturday night, in the St. Croix river, near St. Stephen, by a squall upsetting their boat. The bodies were recovered.

Drowned in Aylen Lake.

KINGSTON, Ont., May 18.—Michael Kearney, aged nineteen years, was drowned in Aylen lake.

Dissatisfied With the Arbitration.

TORONTO, Ont., May 18.—The city was to come into possession of the street railway system Saturday, at midnight, but the company refused to hand it over, and the matter will be fought out in court. The street railway company is dissatisfied with the price awarded to it for its property by the arbitrators.

Destructive Bush Fires.

KINGSTON, May 18.—Terrible bush fires have been raging in this section for several days. Near Wilbur great destruction has taken place. Several dwellings have been burned. Residents have been busy keeping the flames away from their homes. Rain is needed to stop the destruction.

Montreal Hail Storm.

MONTREAL, May 18.—A severe hail storm passed over the northern part of the island this morning, and some damage is reported to growing crops, but the season is so backward and vegetables are not sufficiently advanced to have suffered any serious harm.

Death of Sir Edward Kenny.

HALIFAX, May 18.—Sir Edward Kenny, father of Thomas E. Kenny, is dead, aged 90. Sir Edward took a prominent part in public affairs up to six years ago. He was appointed a legislative councillor 50 years ago.

A May Snow Storm.

OWEN SOUND, May 18.—A snow storm set in early Saturday morning and lasted for a couple of hours.

THE ESTIMATES.

Twenty Thousand Appropriated for the Drill Shed and Six Thousand for Victoria Harbor.

Increased Salaries for the Post Office Employes and the Immigration Agent.

Forty Thousand for Vancouver's Post Office—Vote for Columbia River Improvements.

Total Amount to be Voted, $23,690,511, a Decrease of $30,000 Compared with This Year.

No Increase in the Judges' Salaries—$175,000 for the Dominion Census.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 18.—The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, were presented to the House to-day.

The total amount to be voted is $23,690,511, a net decrease compared with this year of $30,000. Included were

Forty thousand dollars for the Vancouver post office;

Twenty thousand dollars for the Victoria drill hall;

Six thousand dollars for Victoria harbor;

Twenty thousand dollars for Fraser river;

Six thousand dollars for Columbia river improvements above Golden.

Ditto between Revelstoke and Arrow Lakes.

Seven thousand dollars for improvements between the mouth of the Kootenay river and the international boundary.

Five hundred dollars for improvement of the Nicomeckle river.

Three thousand dollars for general improvements.

One thousand dollars for the extension of the telegraph line from Nanaimo to Comox.

Six thousand dollars increase for British Columbia Indians.

Three thousand dollars increase for customs service in British Columbia.

Two thousand dollars for increased salaries of Victoria post office employes.

The warden of the British Columbia penitentiary, deputy-warden and Roman Catholic chaplain each receive an increase of fifty dollars, and the hospital overseer one hundred dollars. Several of the guards receive an increase.

The immigration agent at Victoria gets an increase of $200.

There is no proposal for an increase of the judges' salaries, and no provision for drilling the entire militia force.

Among the big amounts to be voted are $150,000 for the revision of the voters' lists, and $175,000 for the census.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Death of Lord Cavendish.

LONDON, May 18.—Lord Edward Cavendish, youngest son of the seventh Duke of Devonshire, and member of the House of Commons, in the Liberal-Union interest, for the western division of Devonshire, died from the result of an attack of influenza. Lord Cavendish was born in 1838.

Exterminating Anarchy.

ROME, May 18.—Signor Nicotera, minister of the interior, is making a determined onslaught upon the anarchist societies throughout Italy. He has ordered every prefect in the provinces to make raids upon the local clubs until they are exterminated. Meanwhile the minister himself is personally waging war upon the objectionable disturbers of order in their stronghold in this city, where, despite the activity with which the police have prosecuted them since May first, twenty clubs still remain.

The Scotch Miners.

LONDON, May 18.—A despatch from Brussels says that the action of the Scotch miners at Glasgow, to-day, in support of the Belgian miners' strike, has aroused great hopes among the strikers, and it is feared that the strikes will extend and that fresh disorders will result.

The Persecuted Hebrews.

ROME, May 18.—Hundreds of Hebrews fleeing from persecution in Corfu are arriving at Brindisi, where they expect to take passage for Alexandria. They propose to settle in Egypt.

Mr. Gladstone's Condition.

LONDON, May 18.—The correspondent of the International Telegram Company called at the residence of Mr. Gladstone to-day to inquire as to the condition of the distinguished statesman. He was received by Mrs. Gladstone, who frankly stated that although her husband was better, she and the family and friends were much concerned, and in fact disturbed in mind, over his illness. Throughout yesterday evening the patient was distressed by a persistent cough, and as this was a new symptom it naturally added to the anxiety felt by all. Arrangements had been made to secure Mr. Gladstone's transfer by special train, and the trip was to have been made Wednesday, but the news to-day of the death of Lord Cavendish, which Mrs. Gladstone concealed from him as long as possible, affected the invalid so much that it was thought best to abandon the removal for the present. It is quite evident from the manner in which Mrs. Gladstone and others near the sick man, speak of the matter, that they entertained serious thoughts that the improvement in his condition was only apparent, and that his struggle with the disease is to be a desperate one, with only his splendid constitution to throw the possible balance on the side of ultimate recovery. His relatives and attendants are watching with the greatest anxiety for the least sign of change. Mr. Gladstone, it is learned, expressed intense sorrow for the death of Cavendish, who was a particular friend. The sad event will eclipse the gaiety of the whole season and postpone indefinitely the contemplated marriage of Lord Hartington and the Duchess of Manchester.