The Weekly Colonist.

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MAN AND WIFE.

The Duke of York And His Bride—The Marriage Ceremonies — Royal Processions.

Loyal London Thoroughly Enthusiastic—Never to be Forgotten Scenes.

LONDON, July 6.—The marriage of the Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louisa Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, better known by the popular name of the Princess May, eldest child and only daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert of Wales, Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney, was solemnized at high noon to-day in the Chapel Royal of St. James. Originally betrothed to the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, elder brother of the bridegroom of to-day, and heir presumptive to the British throne; before the day appointed for the nuptials the bridegroom-elect died, and the bride exchanged the magnificent trousseau that had involved months of preparation for the habiliments of woe.

London kept holiday in honor of the day and the event. The business part of the city, as well as the West End, was gaily decorated. Flags floated from all the church steeples and merry peals were rung by the bells in the belfries. From the east, north and south of the big city the people poured out toward the West End. Everybody wore gala raiment, and everybody seemed to be in good humor over the fact that a prospective ruler of the realm was about to take to himself a wife, who some day would be Queen consort of Great Britain, and instead of being kept at a respectful distance the populace was permitted to line the streets over which the royal processions were to pass.

The first procession consisted of members of the Queen's family and representatives of family relatives living abroad. Then there was a delay of half an hour before the second procession, that of the bridegroom, who sat in a carriage with the Princess of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, while three carriages were occupied by the household officers of the Princes. The royal procession proper left Buckingham Palace precisely at 12 o'clock, the Queen occupying a semi-state gold coach drawn by four cream-colored horses, a coachman replacing the usual postilions. Seated in the carriage with Her Majesty was the bride's mother, the Duchess of Teck, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, the father and mother of the groom, while in the following carriages were the Princess Beatrice, her husband, Prince Henry of Battenberg, the Grand Duke of Hesse and other relatives of royalty. The Queen's carriage was preceded by a mounted detachment of the Life Guards.

It was half-past twelve when the semi-state carriage, containing the bride, her father, the Duke of Teck, and her eldest brother, Prince Adolphus of Teck, left Buckingham Palace under the escort of a detachment of Life Guards. The bride looked radiant and smiling. The route of the four processions was from Buckingham Palace by way of Constitution Hill; Piccadilly, St. James street, Marlborough Gate to St. James Palace, entering by the garden entrance. All along the route the spectators were enthusiastic, the Princess of Wales, the Queen and the bride especially coming in for a hearty reception.

In the chapel, owing to the limited space, the total number of guests was less than 400. Platforms had been erected along the east and west aisles of the chapel, leaving a central avenue for entrance to the altar. Here a dais had been built to a level with the communion railing, to that the nuptials took place in full view of the entire assemblage. The decorations were not elaborate, one Imperial standard hanging from the dome and groups of foliage plants and flowers in bloom being placed in the corners of the edifice and within the chancel railing.

Premier Gladstone and the Marquis of Salisbury were among the early arrivals, and between 11 and 12 o'clock the interior filled up rapidly. The pews on the right and left of the centre aisle, immediately in front of the altar, were reserved for King Christian of Denmark, father of the Princess of Wales, and grandfather of the bridegroom, accompanied by Queen Louise, the Czarowitch, the official representative of the Czar of Russia, Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, representing the German Imperial family, Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse, representing the Empress Frederick, Count of Turin, representing the King of Italy, Prince George of Greece, representing the King of the Hellenes, the Duke and Duchess Albert of Wurtemburg, representing the King and Queen of Wurtemburg, the Crown Prince of Sweden, the Grand Duke and Duchess Sergius Alexandrovitch, the Duke of Oporto, representing the King of Portugal, Prince Albert, nephew of and representing the King of Belgians, Princess Philip of Saxe Cobourg Gotha, representing the Queen of the Belgians, the Archduke Joseph, representing the Emperor of Austria, and Prince Philip of Saxe Cobourg Kohary.

To the right and left of the centre aisle behind these, were the members of the present and late cabinets and the ladies of the court, the gentlemen wearing levee dress and the ladies in semi-state or morning costumes without bonnets. The toilettes were magnificent as befitted the occasion. None of the guests were seated, but remained standing after being escorted to their proper positions.

On her arrival at the garden entrance the Queen proceeded direct to the chapel, and was escorted by the Lord Chamberlain, the Garter Principal King at Arms, and the great officers of the household to her chair of state upon the haut pas. Meanwhile the Duke of York had been conducted to the presence chamber, where the procession was formed by the Lord Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain as soon as the Queen had taken her place. He was accompanied to the altar by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, and seated on the right of the Queen's chair. The Lord Chamberlain then proceeded to the royal closet where the bride and bridesmaids were awaiting their summons.

The bridesmaids were Lady Margaret Grosvenor, third daughter of the Duke of Westminster; Lady Dorothea Murray, daughter of the Duke of Athol; Lady Alexandra Hamilton, daughter of the Duke of Abercorn; Lady Catharine Thynne, daughter of the Marquis of Bath; Lady Evelyn Lindsay, daughter of the Earl of Crawford; Lady Victoria Leveson-Gower, daughter of the late Duke of Sutherland; Lady Eva Greville, daughter of the Earl of Warwick, and Lady Gertrude Molyneux. These selections were in accordance with court etiquette, custom prescribing that of the eight bridesmaids, two should be daughters of dukes, two of marquises and four of earls.

The Lord Chamberlain having signified that everything was in readiness the princess, supported by the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Teck, and followed by the bridesmaids, was conducted down the aisle. The bridal costume was of white silk, elaborately trimmed with Honiton lace and orange blossoms. The bridesmaids were in toilettes of white satin trimmed with silver and May blossoms, in compliment to the bride's pet name. As soon as the bride had reached the chancel railing, the Duke of York stepped to her side, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, with the Rev. Dr. Sheppard, dean of the chapel royal, both attired in episcopal robes, was in waiting, commenced to read the marriage service of the Episcopal church. The ceremony occupied a few minutes. The princess was given away by her father and the Duke of Cambridge, while the Queen and the Prince of Wales acted as sponsors for the groom. The latter made his response in a low tone, with evident nervousness of manner, while the bride spoke clearly and distinctly.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the processions re-formed and returned to the presence chamber, while the clergy, the Queen, the newly married couple and the royal participants were conducted to the throne room, where the registry of the marriage was formally attested. Upon the return to Buckingham palace the wedding breakfast was served for the royal family and the royal guests in the state dining room, while a second breakfast for guests other than royalty was set in the supper room. The Queen herself proposed the toast to the bride and bridegroom, and the Duke of York briefly responded. The Queen's health was toasted by the lord steward. After breakfast the happy couple had a brief reception in the picture gallery, and after the bride had exchanged her wedding toilet for a travelling costume the bride and groom drove in an open carriage to Liverpool street station. The streets were packed, and they were received with a volley of cheers throughout the route. A special train of saloon carriages was in waiting to take them to Sandringham, where the honeymoon will be spent in the little house built by the Prince of Wales and known as Bachelor Cottage.

The illuminations this evening are magnificent. From Liverpool street westward, far beyond Picadilly, the city is aglow with colored lights. The splendor of the scene has not been equaled before in London. Enormous crowds fill the main streets; the uproar in the great thoroughfares is deafening. Men shouting and cheering below are answered by women cheering and waving flags from the windows. No serious disaster has been reported. In the Strand, the best place for views of the procession seventy persons were slightly injured, and two were injured fatally. All these cases are under medical care in the hospital. Two hundred persons, prostrated by the heat and excitement, were carried away in ambulances, but all recovered without being taken to the hospital. A man fell this evening from a second story window in Fleet street. He struck on his head and his brains were dashed out. His blood spattered the crowd who were cheering in the street. The street was so densely peopled from wall to wall that it was impossible to keep clear of the body, and it was trampled and pushed about until the police removed it in an ambulance. Dispatches from Londonderry say that the Orangemen to-day showed their resentment of the Government attitude towards Home Rule by refusing to celebrate the royal marriage. The buildings and monuments under their control were left undecorated. Hardly a dozen flags were hoisted by them.

The Duke and his bride arrived at Wolverton at 8 o'clock this evening. They were met and cheered by thousands, and, escorted by the officers of the Suffolk Hussars, drove in an open Victoria to Bachelor's Cottage, in the grounds around Sandringham Hall. Throngs of countrymen stood cheering along the road, and children scattered flowers before the carriage. At the lodge gate the tenants and household formed a bodyguard; the school children threw flowers as the bride entered the house. An hour later the royal couple were serenaded and fireworks were set off outside the grounds.

In Victoria the loyal enthusiasm of British hearts found expression in the display of many flags and the booming of cannon from the ships of the royal navy. British Columbians have felt a more direct interest in this royal marriage than they could otherwise on account of the important part they have played in contributing toward the Canadian wedding present to Princess May. Lady Derby in a recent letter to Mrs. Dewdney, expresses herself as greatly pleased with the assistance received from the ladies of British Columbia, and thanks all those who have interested themselves in the matter. The suggestions made as to the form the gift should take were all submitted to the Duke of York, who decided in favor of a handsome sleigh, so the bride will receive from Canada what no other portion of her Majesty's dominions can give, and it is certain that it will be perfect in all its appointments and fittings.

The British Columbia contribution toward the Canadian present was made up as below:

Victoria, Victoria West, Esquimalt and Metchosin	$115 75
Nanaimo	25 00
Vancouver	106 15
Westminster	52 15
Kamloops	9 00
Vernon	22 35
Armstrong	6 00
Enderby	3 25
Lansdowne	3 20
Lumby	3 25
Steamous	1 00
Okanagan Mission	6 00
Total	$353 05

Amount forwarded to the Hon. Mrs. Herbert, secretary for the Princess May wedding fund	$349 75
Cost of telegrams, money order, etc	3 30
Total	$353 05

MANILA, July 5.—The Spanish steamer Don Juan is reported abandoned afire at sea off Union. Some of the passengers and crew were saved.

HOME RULE.

Several Clauses Forced Through Committee With the Aid of the Cloture.

Reluctant Members Have to Comply With the Imperative and Inevitable.

LONDON, July 6.—The House of Commons was crowded to-night with persons eager to see Clause 5 of the Home Rule bill forced through the Committee. The members worked steadily, only an occasional ebullition of resentment or bitterness disturbing the proceedings.

At 9:40 o'clock, Rt. Hon. Mr. Balfour, leader of the Unionists, began speaking. He was in the middle of a sentence when "Big Ben" struck ten o'clock. He did not wait to finish it, but resumed his seat amid deafening Opposition cheers and cries of "Shame!" and "Gag!"

Almost immediately Chairman Mellor put the question of the last Unionist amendment. He spoke timidly, as if afraid of his own words, and his voice was hardly audible in the din. Cheers and counter cheers resounded as Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues trooped out into the division lobby. Some of the Tories shouted "Gag!" and "Coercion!" They were answered with Irish shouts and the waving of Irish hats.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 324 to 286.

As the leaders returned from the lobbies all the members were on their feet to receive them with cheers and waving of hands.

Clause 5, which concerns the Irish executive authority, was then passed by a vote of 324 to 289. Charles P. Villiers, Liberal Unionist, who has sat in the House since 1835, was too feeble to walk unassisted into the lobby, and was almost carried by his friends.

Clause 6, which provides for an Irish Parliament, with a Legislative Council of 48 members, was passed without debate. The vote was 315 to 300. Henry Labouchere, Radical; John Burns, Labor; Chas. Conybeare, Radical, and Gavin B. Clark, Radical, went with the Opposition in this division, so as to make known their disapproval of the creation of an Irish House of Lords.

The smallness of the majority and the preparations of the Government to proceed with the passing of clauses 8 and 9 caused intense excitement throughout the House. The Conservatives howled and the Irish howled back, while the Liberals cheered with might and main. William Johnston, Conservative for South Belfast, was seen moving both arms towards the Treasury bench and opening and closing his mouth rapidly, but even those nearest him did not hear a word of his protest.

Chairman Mellor tried to obtain the attention of the House, but his remarks were lost in the volume of Opposition cheers. Eventually the exhaustion of the Unionists gave him an opportunity to put the question of clause 7, which provides for the constitution of an Irish Legislative.

Sir James Ferguson, Conservative, for Northeast Manchester, exclaimed: "There are blanks in this clause. We do not know what it means. How can we vote intelligently on it?" "No question can be raised at this time," replied Chairman Mellor. The clause was then carried by a vote of 325 to 289. The largeness of the majority evoked cheers, which were answered by the Unionists.

Clause 9, which contemplates cases of disagreement between the two houses of the Irish legislature, was then carried.

The abatement of the confusion left Mr. Gladstone an opportunity to move that the committee rise and report progress. The motion was carried before the Conservatives fairly realized what was being done.

Mr. Gladstone hastily gathered his papers and left the House.

The Opposition, after discussion, agreed on a motion to adjourn.

A page and a half of the bill was pushed through the committee this evening. This is almost as much space as the House in committee had disposed of in all the previous sittings.

CABLE NEWS.

SIMLA, July 5.—Replying to a question in the Legislative Council, Sir David Miller Barbour, the financial member of the Vice-Regal Council, said that under the new order sovereigns would be accepted to an unlimited extent by the Indian mints, but the Bank of England notes would not be accepted, and the silver now en route to India would be taken only to avert a commercial panic. He said there was no hope that the civil servants would receive retrospective compensation.

MADRID, July 6.—The new Spanish Cortes has convened. The Queen Regent in her address to the chamber referred in complimentary terms to the Columbian Exposition, and to the hearty reception that has been accorded by the Government and the people to the Infanta Eulalia. An effort is being made to arrange a trip to Chicago for a number of prominent members of both chambers at the close of the session. Twenty or more have already given in their adhesion to the scheme.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 6.—An attempt was made yesterday to assassinate M. Pobiedonoszoff, a member of the Council of the Empire and the Supreme Tribunal. An ex-seminarist named Ghiazintoff tried to stab the minister with a dagger at the latter's residence at Zarspolselo, but was overpowered and placed under arrest.

LONDON, July 5.—The Lancet says that there have been 702 deaths from cholera in the southern part of France since May, and that during the last four weeks there were 138 deaths from the same disease in Marsailles, fifty-three in Cette and fifteen in Toulon.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Acting Mint Director Preston did not purchase any silver today, as he considered the offers made too high. No silver will be purchased by the Government until Friday, and not then if the offers are at figures higher than Mr. Preston thinks they should be. The amount of silver offered to-day was 530,000 ounces.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, July 6.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Gladstone announced the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the cause of the present agricultural depression, and to report to the House what means shall be adopted to improve the condition of affairs in that industry.

In response to questions asked the Government concerning the composition of the Victoria court martial, Right Hon. Sir U. Kay Shuttleworth, secretary to the Admiralty, stated that no officer concerned in the disaster that caused the foundering of the Victoria would be allowed to sit on the court martial.

Donald MacGregor, Liberal member for Inverneesshire, asked whether the officer next in command of the squadron, seeing that there was imminent danger to life, had any discretion to decline to carry out orders that would result in the disaster.

The Secretary to the Admiralty replied that the question so obviously referred to the position of Rear Admiral Markham, who was second in command to Vice-Admiral Tryon, who lost his life in the Victoria disaster, that he must decline to express an opinion on the subject.

This answer was received with cries of hear! hear!

CAPITAL NOTES.

Canadian Representative Appointed by the Imperial Government to Visit Commander Islands.

Official Report of the Commission to Investigate Russian Seizures of Sealers.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, July 6.—Robert Venning, of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, has been appointed by the Imperial Government as agent to visit the Commander Islands to inspect the operations there, under an agreement entered into between the British and Russian Governments. It is considered a compliment to Canada that a Dominion official has been selected for this purpose.

The official report of the commission appointed by the Russian Government to investigate the seizures of Canadian sealers, has been received here. The report says that the seizure of all the vessels was justifiable except those of the Willie McGowan and Ariel, in which cases compensation is offered.

OTTAWA, July 7.—The formal reference of the Manitoba school question to the Supreme court will be made in the course of a few days. The necessary papers are now in course of preparation in the Department of Justice. It is expected that argument will be heard at the next sitting of the Supreme court of Canada, which opens the first Tuesday in October.

The Governor-General will pass next Wednesday in Montreal to bid good-bye to his friends there. He will return to Ottawa and leave for Quebec on Friday, sailing by the Labrador on Sunday morning.

The Public Works department is calling for tenders to supply coal to the public buildings throughout the Dominion. The time for receiving tenders expires July 31.

THE NAVAL DISASTER.

Touching Tribute to the Men Who Went Down in H. M. S. "Victoria."

Vice Admiral Culme Seymour Appointed to Succeed Vice Admiral Tryon.

LONDON, July 6. — Major Smith, commander of the marines aboard the warship Victoria at the time of the disaster off Tripoli, has written to the Colonel in command of the marines at Gosport concerning the behavior of his men. "The non-commissioned officers and men behaved splendidly. Words will not express all they did. They fell in by watches on the quarter deck as steadily as on parade, without the speaking of a word of caution, until the end came. It was a sight one can never forget—so grand—so sad—their behavior may have been equalled—it was never beaten."

Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, who was appointed to succeed Vice-Admiral Tryon in command of the Mediterranean fleet, hoisted his flag to-day on the cruiser Hawke off Malta. He carries with him full instructions from the Admiralty concerning the court-martial.

THE TENSION TIGHT.

PARIS, July 7.—An appeal signed by the delegates of 167 trades syndicates was issued to-day in Paris and the provinces, requesting the workmen to quit work. The tension between the Paris municipal Council, some of whose members are avowedly Socialists, and the Government, shows no signs of lessening. The Council held a meeting today, at which the situation in the city was discussed. Several members made speeches, in which they violently denounced the Government for supporting the police in what was termed "their high-handed and reckless disregard of the law." The action of the Council to-day adds strength to the report that the Government intends to dissolve that body. Fifty-five of the rioters captured by the police have been held for prosecution. All the other persons arrested have been released.

PUEBLA, Col., July 6.—The American National bank has suspended. The assets are placed by the bank officers at $1,250,000, and the liabilities at $635,000. It is believed that the bank will be able to resume shortly. After the suspension of the bank became known something of a run was started on the First National bank, but it was ready for everybody, and the run did not last long.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

The Society's Monster Convention in the City of Montreal—Business Transacted.

Figures Regarding the Important Position it Occupies—World Wide Membership.

MONTREAL, July 6.—The Christian Endeavor Convention got down to business this morning. At 10 o'clock they were welcomed to the city by representatives of Montreal's religious life. At half-past 6 they had held prayer meetings in half a dozen of the largest city churches, but it was not until 10 o'clock, when the first meeting was held in the drill hall, that Montreal had an opportunity of fully appreciating the great multitude that gathered in this city within the past twenty-four hours. The drill hall is a vast structure—a regiment can manœuvre with ease on its spacious floor—but it was filled to overflowing with delegates. On the platform were representative clergymen of the leading cities of the continent.

While the meetings were being held in the tent and drill hall this afternoon, the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the United Society sat in session behind closed doors in the club room of the Windsor hotel. At 5 o'clock, Secretary Baer announced that the membership of the Board of Trustees had been increased by three. They were Rev. Canon Richardson, London, Ont., representing the Church of England in Canada; Rev. J. M. Louden, Boston, representing the Free Baptists of New England, and Mr. George Lewis Howe, of Louisville, Ky., representing the Southern Presbyterians. The trustees also decided upon the meeting place for 1895, and the announcement that San Francisco was the lucky city, was made in the drill hall. Immediately after the convention had assembled at 7:30. The announcement was greeted with deafening applause. When the Secretary made the announcement, the Pacific Slope delegates jumped upon their chairs, and canes, hats, handkerchiefs and Christian Endeavor literature and programmes were waved in the air, and after emitting a particularly ear-splitting warwhoop they inquired of the other delegates, "What is the matter with California?" Of course there could be but one reply, and that was, "She's all right!" Over across the street the crowd in the tent heard the news about the same time, and the combined roar awoke the echoes from off the new tin roof in course of construction, and then was taken up outside by the small boy, who had heard the cry when the Westerners landed, "Rah, rah, rah, California, 95, 95, zim bo o-o-om rah." The Denver delegates, it is understood, voluntarily gave up the struggle, and there was practically no opposition to the awarding of the convention to the city with the Golden Gate.

After the applause had subsided the meeting resumed business. Big, bigger, biggest, best sums the relative sizes of the meeting of this morning, afternoon and evening. The hall and tent are full of people, who have come to hear the annual address, the report of the president, Rev. Dr. Clarke, and the secretary, Mr. Baer. Rev. A. L. McEwen, of New York, presided in the hall while Dr. Clarke made his address. After its delivery, the convention sang an appropriate hymn. Secretary Baer, in his report, said: "Now let me give you some figures If your State, Territory or Province ought to be credited with more societies, its no fault of mine. Territories have not been enrolled, and have not been counted. I know that there are many hundreds of societies in existence that have never been enrolled. The banners might have belonged to your states, to your provinces and to your territory had your enrolled your society. Enroll, enroll and be counted, and let me announce the fact at Cleveland next year. I cannot take up your time to name each state, territory and province, but will content myself with mentioning the five leaders among the states and provinces. The official enrolment is as follows: New York state still leads with 2,985 societies, Pennsylvania is a good second with 2,628, Illinois third with 1,822, Ohio fourth with 1,776, and Iowa fifth with 1,186. Massachusetts and Indiana are not far behind. However, here in Canada, all loyal to the Union Jack as are we from the States to the Stars and Stripes, we find 1,822 societies. Ontario leads with 1,072 societies, Nova Scotia has 393, Quebec 135, Manitoba 94, and New Brunswick 89, and so on throughout the Dominion. The growth of the South land has not been so promising. Maryland, Tennessee and Texas have over 200 societies, and other states have over 100 each, with Virginia and the Carolinas not very far behind the first named.

"But we must now turn our attention to our brothers and sisters in foreign lands and across the seas. If we think the growth has been remarkable, what can we say of the history of the movement in England, with over 600, Australia over 523, and India 71. Persecuted Turkey has 41 societies, New Zealand 49, Japan 34, Madagascar 32, Scotland 30 Mexico, our neighbor, 22, the West Indies 24, Africa 15, China 24, Ireland 10, France 9, Samoa 9, the Sandwich Islands 6, Bermuda 3, Brazil 2, Persia 2, and Chili, Colombia, Norway and Spain one each, making a grand total for the wide, wide world of 26,284 local societies, with a membership of 1,577,040.

SLAVE TRADERS DEFEATED.

BRUSSELS, July 6.—Advices received from the Congo Free States report two victories over the Arab slave traders. The Arabs recently attacked the forces of the State stationed at Stanley, but were repulsed with heavy loss. The troops pursued the Arabs for some distance. The latter fled in such disorder that they carried little with them but their guns. One hundred and twenty barrels of gunpowder and a quantity of their ammunition fell into the hands of the soldiers. The expedition of the Belgian anti-slavery society operating in East Africa under command of Captain Jaques, also reports an engagement with Arab slave traders, in which the latter were put to route. M. Boerhardts, the prime minister, read the news of the Belgian victory in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, and it was received with great enthusiasm.

PERMANENT PAPAL ABLEGATE.

TACOMA, July 6.—Mgr. Satolli, ablegate of Pope Leo XIII., has stated through Rev. Dr. O'Gorman, his interpreter, that there are pending diplomatic negotiations to bring the Greek church of all Russia, now under the personal control of the Czar, into the keeping of the Vatican. Father O'Gorman being asked to reduce this statement to writing, and have Mgr. Satolli sign it, said: "That is unnecessary. I speak for Mgr. Satolli. I have talked the whole matter over with him, and you can say that he says it through me, his interpreter." Father O'Gorman is president of ecclesiastical history in the Catholic University at Washington City, and here and elsewhere during the tour of Mgr. Satolli and party, has been the spokesman of the Pope's ablegate.

Churchmen take it for granted that if the Czar is to place his state church under the control of Rome, it is in the interest of Leo's hope to effect the disarmament of the great nations of the world, and securing ultimate peace and the arbitration of international quarrels. However, Father O'Gorman did not go beyond the statement of the fact that the negotiations were pending. The reason why he was asked to reduce the statement to writing is because it seemed unreasonable to suppose that the Czar would consent to any proposition that would permit his people to recognize other than himself as the supreme and infallible head of the Greek church and of his country, inasmuch as the Greek church would conform well with Romanism with the Pope substituted for the Czar. Father O'Gorman was positive, and Mgr. Satolli's written statement was abandoned.

The questions selected to ask Mgr. Satolli, in leading up to the religious diplomacy in Russia, were regarding the fact that thousands of Swedes and Norwegians in this country are Lutherans, and there are no Catholics among them. Father O'Gorman said: "There are a few Scandinavian Catholics in Minnesota, and there are Scandinavian priests there to teach them. The scarcity of Scandinavian Catholics is due to the change from Catholicism to Lutheranism in their native country three centuries ago. Our priests are working among them in nhe native country, but the second generation of Scandinavians in this country are to be Americans." He conveyed the idea that as Americans they would be subject to the predominant religious views of the country. Then he spoke of the work among the Germans, and was asked how it was that Leo had not made some progress in Russia. His reply was earnest:

"Diplomatic negotiations are now in progress to take in the Greek church. Correspondence is now passing between St. Petersburg and Rome on the subject."

"How will the negotiations be definitely settled, and by whom?"

"That rests alone with the Czar and the Holy Father."

"Will Mgr. Satolli remain in the United States permanently?"

"He will be called higher in all probability and be made a cardinal in a few years, and in that event will return to Rome. He may remain here two or three years, but the office of papal ablegate will be continued permanently."

AUSTRALIAN CRISIS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—News brought by the Mariposa to-day from Australia is of the most doleful nature. The closed banks are trying to patch themselves up, and business is at a standstill; strikes are imminent, and tens of thousands of people are out of work. A number of coal mines have shut down; the wages of sailors are being reduced; the unemployed swarmed along the docks seeking a chance to stowaway on any vessel bound for the United States, and the Ocean Steamship Co.'s sheds had to be turned into a place for the destitute to sleep in. The Mariposa's second cabin and steerage were crowded. Nearly all those who came up were men and women who were once well to do, but who had lost nearly everything in the general crash. There were five natives of Samoa among the Mariposa's passengers, who are bound for the World's Fair. Things are said to be quiet in the Samoa group, but underneath the surface a volcano is slumbering, and hostilities are expected soon to occur. Mataafa is quartered at Mali, and none of his adherents have paid their taxes, nor do they propose to. Baron von Pelsach, German commissioner, appointed under the Berlin treaty, which has expired, has left for home.

TROUBLE ON THE SEAS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—The American ship Tam O'Shanter arrived from New York this morning. As soon as the ship came to anchor the men deserted her and repaired to the office of the U. S. marshal in a body. All were more or less bruised and cut; but Henry Hill was in a frightful condition, owing to the brutality of Second Mate Crocker. Hill has nine wounds on the head, five of which are not healed. These were made with a belaying pin. A piece had been bitten out of his hand. Another piece was bitten out of his left arm above the wrist and marks of the mate's teeth are in his right arm above the wrist. The left nostril has been torn away as far up as the bridge of the nose. During the night in which Hill received his wounds he seized the mate by the head and bit a piece out of the lower lip. The mate is a giant in stature and was the terror of the crew during the entire voyage. If the sailor did not move as quickly as possible he was beaten until he could hardly crawl. Crocker was subsequently arrested and charged with beating and wounding sailors on the high seas.

WHAT PHELPS KNOWS.

PARIS, July 6.—Hon. J. E. Phelps, of counsel for the United States, continued his closing address before the Behring Sea tribunal arbitration to-day. He reviewed the evidence submitted to the tribunal to show the effects of pelagic sealing upon the herds. Phelps claimed that the evidence showed that the catch of pelagic hunters consisted entirely of female seals. Those caught in the Pacific Ocean, he said, were mostly pregnant, while those caught in Behring Sea were chiefly nursing mothers which were out at sea seeking food; pups of those mothers died on the islands from starvation.

HAWAIIAN STATE TRIALS.

Spreckels Said to Have Promised Financial Aid to the So Called Conspirators.

Plot and Counter Plot—Other Developments—The Parties Who Are Accused.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—The steamer Mariposa arrived from Sydney, via Honolulu, at 8.30 this morning. The Mariposa left Honolulu one day later than the Belgic, which arrived yesterday.

Testimony for the prosecution in the preliminary examination of Walter Crick and Sinclair, arrested on a charge of conspiracy, was continued on the afternoon of June 22. Thomas Wright testified that he knew Walker, who advised him not to join the rifle company, giving as a reason for his advice that there might be trouble, as he did not want any of his friends to get hurt. Simon Von Topaz, member of the regular company, said that during a conversation with Walker the latter informed him that everything would be changed soon, as the Provisional Government was to be overturned. Walker told him to advise the members of the company to lay down their arms and not fight in case there was any trouble. He wanted witness to get the names of those who would consent to turn traitors, so that he could give a list to the Queen. In return for this, witness was to get a position in the custom house as soon as the old order of things was restored.

Walker said that he had 300 men, and if the Provisional Government attempted to interfere with the Queen it would find out that the Queen had men to protect her. He also said that the Royalists had good backers, among whom was Claus Spreckels. A. S. Prescott testified that he belonged to the company of which Von Topaz is a member. He saw Walker and Sinclair on June 21. Von Topaz was present at the time. Walker in stating his plan said that Spreckels and Campbell were to assist with large sums of money, Spreckels with one million and Campbell with one-half that amount. Witness says that Walker informed him that the assault on the government was to be made if the decision of the United States was against them.

The fact that a list of the conspirators is in the possession of the Provisional Government leaked out to-day, and there are many uneasy royalists in town. It is the hope of the government that they will have a strong case against Crick, Walker and Sinclair, and that these three, who are believed to be only tools of more prominent men, seeing that conviction is certain, will turn state's evidence in the hope of getting off themselves.

After the examination of several other witnesses, the prosecution rested its case, but it is thought it has evidence of a still more conclusive nature, which is being reserved for the regular trial of the prisoners.

As an offset to the alleged royalist plot to overthrow the annexationists, the latter have a little one of their own, which is quite as deadly in its nature as that of the royalists. The Citizens' reserve, which now numbers between 600 and 700 men, all armed with Springfield rifles, and the Annexationist club, most of whose members belong to the reserve, play quite an important part in this plot. In the event of a royalist outbreak, certain prominent supporters of the ex-queen are marked for slaughter, and even if men have not been detailed to do the work, there is a tacit understanding among certain of the citizen soldiers as to which men each is to pick out and go for.

It is safe to say that in any other place but Honolulu such a condition of affairs as exists here would inevitably result in bloodshed. But here people are so in the habit of making threats with no intention of executing them no one places much faith in the fighting qualities of either party. It is only fair to the Provisional Government to say that the officials in power have not been consulted in the making of these wild plans, and that they are generally conservative, level-headed men, who would not countenance such doings as are spoken of.

Early on the morning of June 22 the following placard, ornamented with a skull and crossbones, posted on the gate of Claus Spreckels' residence, was found by him:

"Gold and Silver Will Not Stop Lead!"

This statement, in view of his opposition to the Provisional Government, seemed very significant to Mr. Spreckels and he immediately carried the placard to Minister Blount. The American minister took Spreckels' statement down and sent it to President Dole without comment, and Mr. Spreckels' home is now guarded by a stalwart native policeman. To-day it was learned that Spreckels, with his wife and family, would sail for San Francisco to-morrow on the Mariposa. On Monday, Spreckels announced that he was going to remain here and conduct his own fight against the Provisional Government.

Deputy Sheriff Stotz was shot and killed on the 27th by a leper at the isolated valley of Kalalau, where he had gone in the expectation of removing them to Molokai.

The steamship Miowera arrived at Brisbane July 4.

Claus Spreckels at the last moment did not return to San Francisco, and only his son and daughter arrived on the Mariposa to-day.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, July 6.—(Special)—A bag of jewels stolen on Thursday night from M. Deteldan, has been found in a pawn shop here. It had been pawned by the thief for $2. The bag, of which the contents were valued at $4,000, had not been opened.

It is now stated that the Conservative convention, which will be composed only of representatives of the Young Conservative associations of the Dominion, will be held preparatory to a grand national convention of the entire Conservative party in 1894.

David Blain, one of the chief promoters of a scheme to construct a ship railway from Georgian Bay to Lake Ontario, who has just returned to Toronto after an extended trip around the world, reports that he visited London and Paris in the hope of securing $15,000,000 to construct the railway, but that he found the money market of Europe so depressed that he concluded to defer action.