prospectors have reported, may mention the following:

MR. OGILVIE.

ar was worked in the 6 by a party of four, ,000 in 30 days. They were when I passed in 1887, but they could get that season er day to the hand.

ver was the first in the dis- mining to any extent was here were quite a number of gaged in washing gold, and to have done fairly well. I amount of gold taken from 1885 and 1886, estimated ounts. One estimate was

amount I heard as repre- man's earnings, was about agree that $30 per day per on on many of the bars on instances of as high as $100 been earned were spoken of, ation with Mr. T. Bos- ad prospected the Tes- linka or Newberry river, r of 1887, I learned e length of that river d, generally at the rate of $8 but as the miners' great coarse gold they do not re- country in which fine gold

able that we have not less s of stream in our part of n all of which gold can be it may with confidence be h finds will yet be made of d and gold-bearing quartz."

G. M. DAWSON,

re is perhaps no better au- whole continent, says, in an extended report on the sub- ut including the Northern Columbia but restricting to the great area of 192,000 ituated to the north of the d west of the Rock Moun- refer to as the Yukon dis- be said that the information sufficient to warrant a con- its great value. Very much o be learned respecting it, own to be rich in furs. ith timber, and is traversed th of navigable rivers. It is g a considerable yearly pro- presents every indication of n other metals and including coal and copper.

thern portion, situated be- and 65th degrees of latitude, area of not less, probably, are miles, in the future suit- cultural population, and pre- the characteristics of a sub- which have, in advance of en attributed to it by some winter climate of the whole region is known to be severe. scarcely be said to have be- on more than five years ago, of country over which gold is already very great. Most ting has been confined to ars of the larger rivers, and their innumerable tributary to be closely searched that like those of Dease, Mc- er streams in the Cassiar possibly even on a par with ightning creek in Cariboo— and worked. The general ave been to prove that six rivers—the Lewis, the Tes- hon, Pelly, Steward's and ne gold along hundreds of wer courses. With the excep- is, no part of the headwaters have yet been prospected, or by the miners, and scarcely innumerable tributaries amined. The developments o this time are suf- ow that, when means of roved, important bar-mining along these main rivers, and reason to anticipate that the mination in detail of the s will be the discovery of auriferous matter. When found and worked, quartz ntless follow, and the pros- llization of this great mining ar future appear to be very

se advantages that lie at the rovince, ready to be opened se of by the first people who h to seize the opportunity yet, or nearly so, and while method of getting into the zed, no change in this respect or."

(To be continued.)

AINE BURIED.

CITY, Jan. 30.—The body ecretary Blaine was removed the parlor on the north side loor of the residence. Dur- on and evening a number of nd took a last look upon the parted. The expression of eaceful and the lineaments own countenance showed of the ravages of that carried him off. almost buried under the tributes received, many of istance. The first prayer of ice were said by the Rev. the Church of the Covenant, Notwithstanding the fact was private the attendance s was truly national. Maine sent a delegation eaded by Governor H. chusetts a delegation of five Union League Club, of New nty-five members to repre- nization, and the Union of Philadelphia, twenty. points in Pennsylvania sent Numerous representatives Many personal friends parts of the country services at the church house were strictly private, mitted who had not received The pall bearers were: and Hale, of Maine, and ama; Representatives Reed f Maine; Hitt, of Illinois, of Pennsylvania; General , of Ohio; John Hay, of y; Joseph H. Hanley, of , Jenks, of Brookyln, and Boston.

NCHITIS CURED.

suffered four or five y rd a severe hacking cough. thing to do me any good. A get Hagyard's Pectoral Bal- so with good results. Two and I hardly know what a

ARTHUR BYRNE, Guelph.

ver Fifty Years.

SOOTHING SYRUP has been y years by millions of mothers when teething, with perfect e the child, softens the gums, es wind colic, and is the best hœa. It will relieve the poor mediately. Sold by Druggists he world. Twenty-five cents and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's and take no other kind

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The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1893. VOLUME XXXV. NO 9

THE HAWAIIAN AFFAIR.

Germany Would Expect Compensation Should the United States Annex the Islands.

Natives Attempt to Incite to Violence —Comments of the Honolulu Press.

OTTAWA, Feb. 2.—Mr. McLean last night asked whether the Canadian Government had pressed upon the Imperial authorities the vital interest Canada had in the maintenance of the political independence of the Hawaiian Islands, now in a state of revolution, and which formed a section in the British cable system, and for the annexation of which islands a motion was now pending before the United States Senate.

Sir John Thompson said that such communication had passed between the British and Canadian authorities in recent years in regard to the importance of the Hawaiian Islands as a possible station in connection with telegraphic service and Canadian interests, which involved the independence of their country. Respecting the recent movement there, no correspondence had passed between the Canadian and Her Majesty's Government, partly because the latter was well aware of the importance of the interests involved, and partly because, as he had reason to understand, Her Majesty's Government is alive to the importance of the matter, as regards the Canadian and other interests of the Empire in these islands.

OMAHA, Feb. 2.—The Hawaiian commissioners passed through here last evening. They have a sealed letter from Mr. Stevens, the American minister to Hawaii, which is supposed to contain their credentials to the U. S. Government. The commissioners will endeavor to induce the President to send a message to Congress on the subject of their mission. In case he refuses the commissioners will not be discouraged entirely, but will make an effort to have the matter taken up by Congress without any suggestion from the President. The members of the commission do not know whether such action could be taken under the rules of international law, but they say they will find out if they fail to get their claim before Congress in either of the plans proposed.

Commissioner Thurston said: "Of course our admission as a State is out of the question. Our admission under the laws governing the territories would be equally unsatisfactory to the United States and the representatives of the Provisional Government. Our position is a peculiar one. Popular government is out of the question; still a popular government in some modified form is the only thing that will satisfy our people. Most of us are agreed that we would get the best results from a government similar to that which England gives her colonies. People must not think that the natives of Hawaii are opposed to the proposed action of the Provisional Government in seeking protection from the Government of the United States. Many natives, in fact a large majority, have never been in sympathy with the native ruler, and only the clique that lived and grew rich on the favors of the deposed Queen have any serious objection to the proposed government. The reports of the recent revolution have been accurate as far as the details are concerned, but no idea can be given to people living in the United States of the flimsy excuses and subterfuges by which the Queen sought to force a new constitution upon the people that would make her a despot with more power than the Czar of Russia ever coveted. If their plans had been successful the white people would have been forced to abandon their interest, and would have been absolutely compelled to leave the islands."

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 2.—Ex-Secretary of State Bayard to-day told the Philadelphia Ledger representative that he neither had any desire nor right to speak for the incoming administration as to the terms of its probable action in the Hawaiian matter. He unwillingly, however, reviewed the policy of the state department while he was at its head. In the course of several hours' conversation, Mr. Bayard went over the commercial and political relations of the Hawaiian group with the United States, and the practical tendency and effect of the more important acts of the Cleveland administration in the prosecution of the policy inaugurated by Secretary Fish. Mr. Bayard has always been impressed with the great importance to the United States of the Hawaiian Islands. That Mr. Cleveland shares his opinion is shown by reference to the subject in his message of December 3, 1888. With his finger on the map of the Pacific, Mr. Bayard pointed out the geographical relation of those islands to the United States Pacific coast.

"They are," said he, "only stepping stones across the great Pacific to the Orient. They are looked upon by Great Britain with longing eyes, because they provide a stopping place on the new route to Australia and British Columbia, from Victoria and Vancouver, but they are nearer San Francisco than either, and no foreign power has so strong a claim to them by reason of proximity as the United States. The question is whether American commercial interests have developed to such a point as to make absorption logical and practicable with the full consent of the Hawaiians, or whether it shall be undertaken against the protest of an unwilling people. Under the treaty of 1875 and extended in 1888 we have in all some two years during which we possess the right to say that the islands shall not pass into the possession of any other power. I certainly feel that these islands ought to remain either in the control of the islanders or in our own control. We have already placed ourselves on record as asserting the supremacy of our rights and our interests there."

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 2.—Senator Felton has conveyed to President Harrison information that Queen Liliuokalani has requested one of her Royal household to at once communicate with him, giving full particulars of the revolution, in order that he may understand both sides of the case before he meets the Commissioners of the Provisional Government. It is said a letter giving the Queen's side was prepared by a late member of her cabinet. It has not been received by the President yet.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The Commercial Advertiser says editorially: "In order to hold the key of the Pacific we ought to qualify for its possession by connecting it with the Atlantic through the canal. The policy of a generous encouragement of the Nicaragua canal and the resumption of our interest in the completion of the Panama ditch, may be the outcome of the Hawaiian revolution that will be of enduring benefit to the world."

TACOMA, Feb. 2.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day resolutions in favor of preserving the commercial relations already established and of the contemplated annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States were passed.

Dr. Mott Smith, Hawaiian representative in Washington, this afternoon was shown a copy of a dispatch from Chicago containing the statement of John M. Cleghorn, claiming to be the uncle of Princess Kaiulalia, heiress apparent to the Hawaiian throne, who is en route to Washington 48 hours in advance of the commissioners of the Provisional Government of Hawaii, for the purpose of asking President Harrison to establish a protectorate over Hawaii, with Princess Kaiulalia as Queen. Dr. Smith said: "Mr. Cleghorn may be what he asserts himself to be—uncle of the Princess—but I never heard of him. I have known A. S. Cleghorn, the Princess's father, for many years, and I rather think if there had been such a brother as John M. I should have been made aware of it."

LONDON, Feb. 2.—M. Varginy, Minister in Hawaii in the time of Kalakaua, writes of the present trouble to the Times that the baneful effects of the McKinley tariff are mainly responsible for the desire of Hawaii to be annexed to America. He recalls the refusal of the United States to join the Anglo-French protocol of 1846 to uphold the autonomy of the Hawaiian Islands, although the Washington government at that time declared solemnly that it would always respect their independence. In view of this declaration Varginy thinks the islands will not be annexed.

The Hawaiian charge d'affairs has received no dispatches from Hawaii by way of New Zealand, although the Alameda arrived at Auckland from Honolulu, and is of the opinion that the Queen changed her mind about the appeal to Great Britain and sent a statement to Washington City, which will arrive on the next steamer at San Francisco.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—Inquiry at the Berlin foreign office in regard to the attitude of Germany in the Hawaiian situation elicited a semi-official reply to the effect that Germany was at present passive, but if the United States should annex Hawaii Germany might demand slight compensation elsewhere.

The cause which led to the recent revolution in the Hawaiian Islands is given in the Honolulu Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser of January 14, which says in its editorial columns: "The business community is entitled to a voice in the management of affairs, and it has the power to make its rights respected. The appointment of cabinets which are an affront to the commercial interests of the whole country may bring a momentary success, but not one which can last. It is unfortunate for the sovereign that her advisers should lead her into a course which must hasten the downfall of the Hawaiian monarchy."

In regard to the dismissal of the old cabinet and the appointment of the new ones, at whose hands Queen Liliuokalani expected to obtain support for her new constitution, it continues: "The hopes that were entertained that in spite of the disgraceful way in which the late cabinet was removed, one fairly suitable would be appointed in its place have been grievously disappointed, and a ministry has been commissioned which does not possess, because it does not deserve, the respect of any portion of the community. The late cabinet was removed, everyone knows, by a combination of opium smugglers, disappointed office-seekers, intriguing officeholders and hole haters, aided by the powerful influence of the court and the police department and the free use of bribery. The Queen has persistently interfered in politics and has not been checked. She has set her will against that of the legislature, and has carried it through. Such a condition of affairs is one of suppressed revolution."

In the same paper, under date of January 16, a history of the *coup d'etat* is given. Three days before the blow was struck the members of the cabinet were informed of it, and one of them consulted a number of the prominent citizens. They advised the cabinet to refuse to sign the new constitution and to decline to resign. The prorogation passed off quietly enough until in the afternoon when the Hui Kalaima marched over to the palace and presented the new constitution to the Queen with the petition that it be promulgated among the people. This move had been prearranged, and the member for Lahiana, William White, had been actively working it up. A large crowd of natives had gathered round the palace gates and in the grounds besides near the Government building and elsewhere in the neighborhood.

The Queen retired to the Blue room and summoned the ministers. They found her seated at a table, wearing a sparkling coronet of diamonds. She at once presented them with the draft of the new constitution, demanded their signatures and declared her intention to promulgate it at once. All the cabinet attempted to dissuade her from her revolutionary course, but without success. Bringing her clenched hand down upon the table Queen Liliuokalani said: "Gentlemen, I do not wish to hear any more advice. I intend to promulgate this constitution, and to do it now."

She then told the cabinet that unless they abandoned their resistance at once she would go out upon the steps of the palace and tell the excited crowd that she wished to give them a new constitution, but was prevented by her ministers, who were inside the palace with her.

The ministers, knowing what the threat meant, fled for their lives. They then sent to the citizens to ask what support the cabinet would have in its resistance. A meeting, irrespective of politics, was hurriedly called at the house of Hon. W. O. Smith. All those gathered together, tradesmen, lawyers, mechanics and merchants, were of but one opinion, and it was agreed, without a dissenting voice, that it was the duty of every good citizen to resist the revolutionary encroachments of the Queen. A message to this effect was dispatched to the cabinet. The ministers then revisited the palace, not without apprehensions for their personal safety, and attempted to induce her to retrace the steps she had already taken. While her troops stood drawn up, waiting for the word of command, the Queen hesitated and hesitated, and the conference lasted for a long time. She could not be induced to give up her project, but finally consented with bitter reluctance to a temporary postponement of the premeditated coup.

The Queen was a very angry woman, when at 4 p.m., Saturday, she returned to the throne room, where were assembled most of the native members of the legislature, the cabinet, the governor of Oahu, the young princes, Chief Justice Judd and many others. She ascended the dais and spoke as follows: "I have listened to the thousands of voices of my people that have come to me, and I am prepared to grant their request. The present constitution is full of defects, as the chief justice here will testify, since many questions regarding it have come up before him for settlement. It is so faulty that I think a new one should be granted. I have prepared one in which the rights of all have been rendered—a constitution suited to the wishes of the people. I was ready and expected to proclaim the new constitution to-day, as a suitable occasion for it, and thus satisfy the wishes of my dear people. But, with deep regret, I say that I have met with obstacles that prevent it. Return to your homes peaceably and quietly, and continue to look towards me, and I will look towards you. Keep me ever in your love. I am obliged to postpone the granting of the constitution for a few days. I must confer with my cabinet. When, after you return home, you may see it, receive it graciously. You have my love, and with sorrow I now dismiss you."

Mr. White, replying, thanked the Queen, and assured her that the people would wait patiently, to which the Queen responded with thanks and left the throne room. Mr. Kaunamano began calling for the lives of the members of the cabinet, and said that he thirsted for blood, but was suppressed. A few minutes later the Queen appeared upon an upper balcony and told the crowd that through the perfidy of her ministry she was unable to give them the constitution at present, but promised to procure it for them at the earliest opportunity. The crowd responded to this address by giving three cheers for the Queen. Representative White then began to address the crowd from the steps of the palace. He told the crowd that the Queen and cabinet had betrayed them, and that instead of going home peaceably they should "go into the palace and kill and bury her." In spite of all attempts to check him, he declared that he would never close his mouth until the new constitution was granted. He finally yielded to the expostulations of Col. Boyd, and the crowd dispersed.

News was brought to the citizens down town that the attempt to carry the revolution through had for the moment failed. The meeting, however, appreciating the fact that the trouble had but just begun, did not disperse, but continued the consideration of the emergency. A committee of public safety was formed, to which the further consideration of the situation was delegated. On January 17 a mass meeting was called by the committee of public safety. Every class was represented and the meeting was intensely enthusiastic, and the speakers were applauded to the echo. Speeches were made by W. C. Wilder, H. Thurston, H. F. Glade, H. P. Baldwin and many others. They all justified their action as necessary for the preservation of liberty and order, and Mr. Wilder read resolutions recommended by the committee of public safety denouncing the action of the Queen, ratifying and endorsing the actions of the committee and authorising it to devise ways and means for the preservation of law and order. They were passed by an unanimous vote, and the meeting broke up.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—Senator Sanford expects to leave for the East not later than Saturday. He said yesterday: "We ought to add the Sandwich Islands to our territory. We don't particularly need them. They are a good way off and the government of them will cause us considerable trouble and expense, and the Islands will not be of much use. The people as a rule are ignorant and undesirable. But we ought to take possession of them if we can do it fairly, in order to shut out any other power. I do not think we can afford to let England step in and establish herself, and I do not think that the other European nations would look with favor upon such a proceeding."

"Do you anticipate that England would offer any opposition to our annexing the group?"

"She would probably oppose it, but only by diplomatic means. She would never dare to go to war with us or any other civilized nation. In fact, I do not believe that England will ever go to war again with a civilized power, excepting a question of honor was involved. She is too rich and her commerce is too extensive. She would hurt herself more than she could injure anyone else.

Let me illustrate this by a conversation I had with a prominent English nobleman about the time that it looked as though there would be trouble between Great Britain and Russia. He was confident that there would be war and so expressed himself to me. I replied that there was no possibility of such a thing. Suppose there is war declared, I said, England would send her fleets to blockade Russian ports. Whose commerce would she keep out but her own more than any one else's. Consequently she will not venture to begin hostilities. She may bluster a little, but it will end there. Yes, I think we should annex Hawaii. I don't think that any positive steps will be taken with reference to the matter during the present administration, although I know that President Harrison is not afraid to shirk any responsibility.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 2.—Hon. Geo. Bates, who was American Commissioner to Samoa during the investigation in 1886, said to-day, speaking of Hawaiian annexation: "Honolulu is nearer to Washington than Alaska, and vastly nearer than California at the time it was incorporated in the Union. The necessities of modern commerce require adequate coaling stations in the Pacific both for our new naval vessels, which are helpless without coal, and also as stations for repairs and supplies for our commercial marine, and for places of refuge in case of danger."

Nickel Steel Armor.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 2.—It is learned on good authority that the French government will shortly send a commission to Canada for the purpose of buying nickel lands in the Sudbury district in Ontario. The French admiralty, it is stated, will adopt nickel steel armor for her warships.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Conservative Caucus—The New Premier and the Finance Minister Outline the Policy.

The Manitoba School Question—Tariff Revision Not Till After Next Session.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 2.—The Conservative caucus this afternoon was largely attended. Mr. Tisdale presided, Mr. O'Brien was absent. Important speeches were delivered by Sir John Thompson and Hon. G. E. Foster. The Premier was warmly received. He dealt with the present position of the Conservative party, and then referred to the Manitoba school question. He announced that the Government had decided to refer the matter to the Supreme Court of Canada for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Governor-in-Council really had the power under the B. N. A. Act, to take action on the petitions presented. It was possible, the appeal would be carried to the Judicial Committee. It was better in his judgment to adopt this certain course now than find out that action was illegal. The sentiment of the caucus appeared to be with Sir John Thompson. Mr. Foster thoroughly reviewed tariff questions and said the Government was determined to lop the mouldering branches away, but urged the party not to expect too radical changes this session. Certain proposals would be brought down, but the revisory measure would not be passed until next year.

Mr. Lepine introduced a bill for an eight hours' limit to a day's labor on Federal works.

Mr. Choquette has introduced a bill to make the knowledge of both languages essential to future appointments in the civil service at Ottawa and in the Province of Quebec.

Mr. Charlton has introduced a bill to repeal the Dominion Franchise Act and substitute the Provincial Voters' List.

Mr. Costesworth introduced Adam Brown's dicky-bird bill.

Hon. Mr. Ouimet, in answering Mr. Prior, said the Government had decided to erect a first-class quarantine station at William Head. Work would be pushed ready for next summer's travel.

Mr. Mulock's binder twine resolution was shelved by a large majority.

Mr. Taylor moved to prohibit the importation of adulterated lard. The subject was not disposed of when the House rose.

A. J. Christie, the well-known Queen's Counsel, died this morning.

Mr. Davin has introduced a bill to stop the privilege enjoyed by Canadian millers of grinding wheat in bond.

The bill amending the Superannuation act is to fix the deduction from the salaries of civil servants appointed after the passage of the measure at three and a half per cent. The present deduction is two per cent. The Senate passed the address to-night.

CAPE BRETON COAL TRUST.

Nova Scotia Legislature Prorogued After Adopting Bill to Legalize the Transfer of Mines.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 2.—The House of Assembly was prorogued yesterday after the Lieutenant-Governor had signed eleven bills, including those leasing to an American syndicate all the coal mines in Cape Breton. The mines transferred to the syndicate headed by Mr. Whitney are all situated in the county of Cape Breton. They are leased from the Government. None of them are owned by the men who work them. The syndicate has already purchased the interest of the lessees in several of the mines. The leases had fifty-four years to run. By the new deal the leases are extended to ninety-nine years. The syndicate is to pay no taxes to either the province or the municipalities for its coal lands, but is to pay instead a royalty "equivalent to 12½ cents per ton, the output of coal from any mine for the year 1891 being the basis to be adopted should it not be operated in any future year." The syndicate will have to pay royalty at this rate whether the mine is worked or is idle, and if by a combination with the coal owners of the United States the syndicate agrees to cease mining it will have to provide for that royalty, amounting to $122,799, besides having to pay the interest on the $6,000,000 or so which it has invested in the Cape Breton mines. This, altogether, is calculated to amount to $500,000 a year.

FROM SEATTLE.

SEATTLE, Feb. 2.—(Special)—When the suit of the Great Northern to delay to determine the value of the lands and water fronts recently condemned to the use of the road, was called in the Superior Court today, ex-Judge Thomas Burke, counsel for the Great Northern, arose and said that one of the jurors had notified him that he had been approached by a notorious gambler who had said: "If you take your cue from the witnesses for the defence in this case it will be worth a thousand or twelve hundred dollars to you." The Court proceeded immediately to investigate at the request of the attorney for the defence, who said he had nothing to do with the attempt at bribery. Juror F. J. Iider was put on the stand and testified that immediately after being summoned as juror yesterday, J. C. Edwards, bookkeeper, and Eugene Way, gambler, came to him and made the above statement, adding that the property should be worth $160,000—a conservative estimate is $20,000. Three other jurors testified to the men, Way among them, having endeavored to influence them. Counsel for the defence refused to go on that panel of the jury, and they were dismissed. The court then ordered bench warrants to issue for the arrest of Way and Edwards.

The preliminary trial of the Yesler case continues to attract great interest. It occupied all day before Justice Humphrey in the rooms of the Merchants' Exchange, the court room being unable to hold the crowd. There has been much legal skirmishing. The prosecution is endeavoring to prove the acts leading up to the alleged conspiracy. W. H. White, representing Mrs. Yesler, made a long statement in court, that while he was convinced there had been a conspiracy his client was entirely in the dark regarding it. He gave out the impression, moreover, that Drs. Van Buren and Jordan were implicated in a conspiracy with Lawyer Junius Rochester to set up a will leaving over a million dollars, on condition that they were to get 25 per cent. of the whole as a contingent fee. The lawyers for the prosecution in replying said that such was the case and it would be proved during the trial, but that in conspiring the doctors had connected Mrs. Yesler in the case, and it was necessary to make her a party defendant also. Several witnesses gave testimony, showing that Mr. Yesler had the intention to make a will. The most important witness was Miss Fay, a nurse who attended Mr. Yesler in his last illness. She stated that she heard him say while in bed, which he never left afterwards, that he had left a will providing for Mrs. Yesler. On cross-examination it was shown the woman has had business relations with one of the attorneys for the prosecution, and had received $20 from one of them. She stated she thought it was in part payment of her services in attending Mr. Yesler. Much will be made of this by the defence.

There were two new cases of smallpox today, one just arrived from Chehalis, the other a saloon keeper.

The temperature rose to 28 to-night, and it is beginning to thaw.

A big row is growing regarding the State World's Fair Commissioner. He is charged with appalling extravagance.

TO STOP CRIMPING.

The British Board of Trade to Secure a Convention With the United States.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The sixteenth annual meeting of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom commenced to-day. Among the resolutions introduced was one requesting that the Board of Trade try to secure a convention with the United States Government and Great Britain to stop crimping and prevent desertion of British seamen in U.S. ports. It is complained at San Francisco in particular that crimping is carried on to an extent most injurious to the British mercantile marine. Boarding masters go aboard incoming ships and tempt the men ashore, where, in certain boarding houses the men are kept and supplied with liquor. The boarding master then boards the ship and practically sells the men back to the master at high prices. It was stated that efforts had been made many times during the past year to conclude a convention against crimping with the United States, and Chamberlain, when in America, was almost successful in carrying the convention through. The resolution was brought forward by the General Shipowners' Society of London, with the entire concurrence of the British Board of Trade.

THE STORM IN TACOMA.

Northern Pacific Trains Late—Street Railways Blocked—Public Schools Closed.

TACOMA, Feb. 1.—Just as the Tacoma Railway and Motor Company, at great expense, and with the expenditure of all the coarse salt in the city, had its lines all open, the snowstorm again buried everything but the cable line out of sight. Superintendent Roberts, of the public schools, said he would have the school system in operation after a two days' suspension, out of consideration for the snowstorm's presence and the heavy drifts. He reckoned without the snowstorm, which vetoed the proposition. Later Mr. Roberts meekly announced that the schools would remain closed until Monday morning. General Manager C. B. Hurley, of the Tacoma Light and Water Company, feels cheerful over the water situation here as compared with that in other cities in the Northwest. There is plenty of water in the reservoir, and no shutting off from the mains has yet been necessary, although it was feared at the beginning that it would be. A great many house pipes are frozen all over the city, and plumbers are in great demand. Chief Lills, of the fire department, is on the alert, and is hoping to get through the cold snap without having any fires, as it would be very difficult hauling engines through the snow. He has arranged for several extra teams to be stationed at engine houses where they are most likely to be needed. Northern Pacific trains were two to seven hours late. Snowplows have been placed in readiness here for use in case the snow blocks the cuts.

FURIOUS GUATEMALANS.

They Ill-treat the Son of the British Minister—Warships Called Upon for Protection.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 2.—Further advices were received by the Pacific Mail steamship San Juan of the trouble at the city of Guatemala between the natives and the British minister. The San Juan was at the port of San Jose de Guatemala for only two hours on January 22. Nothing was known of the trouble by the steamer's officers until after her arrival at that port, and only disjointed accounts of the affair could be obtained. The British cruiser Nymphe was at San Jose on that date, and her officers visited the San Juan, leaving and receiving letters. From them it was learned that Minister Gosling's eldest son, a boy about 14 years old, was visiting on the coffee plantation of an Englishman named Harris, who is very unpopular among the natives of his district, and who, on several occasions, has had serious trouble.

Harris and young Gosling visited at San Geronimo on the night of December 24th, and in the darkness they were attacked by some natives, who attempted to kill Harris. In the melee young Gosling was knocked down and in self-defence shot his antagonist. The latter soon died. The boy was dangerously hurt, but he and his companion escaped. Subsequently the boy was arrested for murder and placed in jail, from which, at his father's urgent request, he was allowed to be removed to the British legation, where his wounds were dressed. The relatives of the dead native were furious and prevailed upon a mob, which included several naval officers, to accompany them to the minister's house, where they attempted to force their way in and capture the boy. Minister Gosling and his servants were able, however, to keep them at bay.

A telegram was sent to the commanders of the British cruisers Melpomene and Nymphe, then stationed at Acapulco, and in three days the Nymphe was in the harbor of San Jose. Her commander, after a short interview, demanded an apology for insult to the flag, threatening to blockade the port. According to one informant he notified the Gautemalan government that a claim for £40,000 indemnity would be entered for the injuries to the minister's son. He also wired despatches in English to the commanders of the Warspite and Melpomene at Acapulco, asking for their cooperation. It is alleged that the Gautemalan authorities learned the contents of these dispatches and at once tendered the required apology, at the same time quelling all trouble. By the 22nd the matter had been temporarily ended, and the commander of the Nymphe has returned with Minister Gosling and son to the vessel. The Nymphe was to leave on the 25th for Acapulco, but it could not be learned whether or not Minister Gosling intended to leave Guatemala.

A PERSISTENT PRESIDENT.

He Wants a Policy Carried Out So as to Heavily Handicap the Canadian Pacific Railway.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—President Harrison sent to the House to-day a message dealing with the importation of foreign goods into the United States across the Canadian boundary under consular seal. The President discussed at length the treaty obligations which affect the subject, growing out of the provisions of article 29, of the Treaty of Washington, and arrived at the conclusion that article 29 of that treaty had been abrogated, and even if in force there is no law extant to execute it. The law authorizing the sealing of cars in Canada containing foreign merchandise imported from a contiguous country, does not apply to merchandise imported by our own people from countries not contiguous (China and Japan) and carried through Canada for delivery to such others. The President believes that a policy adapted to the new conditions, growing in part out of the construction of the Canadian Pacific railroad, should be declared and business placed upon a basis more just to our people and to our transportation companies.

BLAINE AND THE JEWS.

His Memory Sincerely Revered by the Children of Israel.

"Among all the people of this great nation, there is no class that loved James G. Blaine more fervently than did the people of our race and none will revere his memory more sincerely." It was Rabbi M. G. Levy who spoke at the Jewish temple on Geary street, near Octavia, and his auditors composed the congregation that gathered there last Saturday. "Deep sorrow filled my bosom when I heard of his death; it was as though I had suffered the bereavement of a personal friend," continued the rabbi.

"Where shall the Jews again find such a friend as he? You all remember when that unfeeling tyrant, the autocrat of Russia, in that frightful year of 1882 drove to the frontier of his accursed land the members of our race after subjecting them to awful persecution and despoiling them of their worldly goods. Who was the man whose great heart bled for our stricken people, who offered them an asylum in this land of the free, and who, so far as the law of his country would permit him, arose in all the grandeur of his official position and bid the tyrant stay his hand? To no Jew is it necessary for me to say that the name of that man was James G. Blaine. His was a heart large enough to encompass the down-trodden of all the world; his image should be enshrined in the hearts of Jews yet unborn for ages to come. We shall never look upon his like again."

THE ENGLISH IN QUEBEC.

French Influence Declared to be Reduced to Its Most Simple Expression.

La Patrie, in answer to the question whether the English have their fair share of patronage in the Province of Quebec, publishes an interesting article. After stating that by English it means all those who speak the English language, it goes on to say that the total population of the province is 1,750,000 souls, with 300,000 English-speaking and 1,450,000 French-speaking people. The Catholic population is 1,550,000. There are seven Ministers at Quebec, say one per 225,000 souls. The English population, which numbers 300,000 souls, should have a right to have one and a fraction, and it has three. There are in the province 24 judges, say one for each group of 75,000. The 300,000 English people should have four, but they have eight, and of the 11 judges in Montreal four are English. The English population in Montreal being only 62,000, they are not entitled to a single judge since the proportion is over one per 75,000 souls. All the leading officials in the Civil Service, both Federal and Provincial, in Montreal, it declares, are English. It adds: "It is easy to see by this table that all the highest positions, from that of Chief Justice of the Superior Court, held by Judge Johnson, down to that of President of the Harbor Commissioners, occupied by Mr. Bulmer, are in the hands of our English friends. The majority have always shown themselves generous, but there is a limit beyond which generosity takes the name of stupidity. We have reached this, and there are people simple enough to oppose annexation on the ground that its effect would diminish French influence, as if this influence was not reduced to its most simple expression."

A Horse With Brains.

Unless a horse has brains he is not teachable. A horse that has breadth and fullness between the ears and eyes will not act mean or hurt any one. The eye should be full and a hazel color, the ears small and thin and point forward, the face straight with square muzzle and large nostrils. The under side of the head should be well cut under the jaw with jaw-bone broad, and wide apart under the throttle. The back short and straight and rump square, high withers, shoulders well set back and broad but not deep into the chest, fore feet short, hind legs pretty straight, fetlocks low down, pastern joint short with a round, mulish foot. There are all kinds of horses, but the animal that has all these points is almost sure to be slightly graceful, good-natured and serviceable.—Horseman.

AMERICAN NEWS.

A Business Man's Opinion On the Hawaiian Question—Explosions and Escapes.

Cutters Rush and Corwin Change Captains—A Steamer in Difficulty—Bank Failure.

Explosion on a Train.

STRIKERS, Ohio, Feb. 3.—A rear end collision and an explosion of two carloads of powder occurred on the Lake shore railway near here this morning, and resulted in considerable damage to property. Three cars and a caboose were blown to atoms. The engineer and fireman saved themselves by jumping. Owing to a snow storm at the time the trainmen failed to see the flagman.

The California Bench.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 3.—Governor Markham has appointed Judge W. J. Fitzgerald, formerly of Los Angeles, now of San Francisco, to the vacancy in the Supreme Court caused by the death of Judge Sharpstein. Fitzgerald is an old friend of the Governor, and made the speech placing him in nomination two years and a half ago. He has accepted the appointment.

Miraculous Escapes.

LONDONVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 3.—A fast East bound limited on the Fort Wayne road ran into the West bound freight here early this morning, while going at a high rate of speed. Both engines were torn to pieces, but miraculous as it may seem there was no loss of life. One engineer was badly hurt and the firemen of both trains were injured.

Mine Explosion.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 3.—A disaster has occurred at Port Royal, near West Newton. An explosion took place in the pits of the Royal Coal and Coke Company, and several were killed and many wounded.

Bank Failure.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 3.—The First national Bank closed its doors to-day; liabilities over $500,000.

A Badly Battered Steamer.

FORT BRAGG, Cala., Feb. 2.—The steamer Caspar pulled herself off the rocks about 10 o'clock last night. She is on her way to San Francisco in tow of the steamer Noyo. She is leaking badly and has all her pumps working. She also has four extra pumps aboard besides her own, and has four feet of water in her hold. The Caspar has about 6,000 ties aboard. While she was on the rocks she broke her propeller and damaged her rudder.

Desperadoes Captured.

SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 3.—Two of the most desperate men engaged in the recent revolutionary border movements against Mexico were brought here to-day and lodged in the county jail. The prisoners are Benavides and Captain Cecilio Echaurria. They were brought to this city by Sheriff Sheley, of Starr county, and the deputy U.S. marshal. Benavides is 50 years of age, and was formerly a wealthy ranchman of Starr county. Captain Echaurria is only 23. Despite the gloomy prospects before him, Captain Echaurria is not at all downcast. When a correspondent visited his cell the revolutionist was playing a Mexican harp and seemed to enjoy the music and the surroundings. He stated that if he must die for the patriotic cause in which his services were enlisted, he would meet his fate bravely. He refused to make any statement further than to admit his guilt as charged. Extradition proceedings in his case and also in those of Benavides and Gonzales will commence at once before United States Commissioner Price.

The Peking still Missing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The steamship City of Peking is still out this morning. It is now the general belief that she has broken down and drifted far out of her course. The steamers now searching for her are taking a wide sweep of the ocean, and some of them are sure to meet her.

England in Hawaii.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Joseph N. White, a prominent business man, who left Honolulu January 4, says: The English colony, though small numerically, assumes great strength because of its open sympathy with the natives. They are in favor of native government, and do not aid the propagation of American ideas. In plain words, it is this: The English are working slowly to the end that England may get the islands, and she is bound to get them, if possible, on account of their strategic value.

Changed Their Flags.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—Captain Hoopt yesterday changed his flag from the revenue cutter Thos. Corwin, which he has commanded for fifteen years, to the revenue cutter Richard Rush. It is expected that the Rush will go north again this year to patrol the Behring sea and look out for seal poachers. Capt. Munger, formerly of the revenue cutter Galveston, at Galveston, Texas, yesterday took command of the Corwin.

Negroes Lynched.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 3.—Four negroes, named Brown, Branch, Johnson and Ellerson, were lynched yesterday at Richland's court house, for the murder of two white men named Radcliffe, merchants, on Monday night. Other negroes are suspected of complicity and excitement prevails.

VERNON HARCOURT.

Though a Rampant Radical He Is Particularly Proud of His Long Pedigree.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the well-known English statesman who has been chosen to lead the Liberal party in the absence of Mr. Gladstone, is a triple-chinned man of ponderous physique, with a bland, persuasive manner, and though professionally a rampant radical, takes particular pride in the fact that he can trace his descent in an unbroken male line through the royal house of Plantagenet to the year 880. He is now 65.—New York Press.