

## THE CABINET CRISIS

The Expiring Remains of a Corrupt and Incapable Administration.

The Government Blundering to Its Fall—A Policy of Mischievous and Muddled.

Lord Aberdeen Arrives on a Special and is Quarantined at the Russell.

Ottawa, July 9.—In the house yesterday after Foster had given the government's ultimatum on the Manitoba school question, and on a motion to adjourn the house Laurier said: "I take advantage of this motion to ask the leader of the house if he can give any information in regard to the rumor that is now current that three members of the cabinet have resigned."

Foster—I can give no information to my hon. friend, but I advise him not to put his trust in rumors.

Laurier—Then I inform my hon. friend that I shall renew this question to-morrow and shall then take the opportunity of drawing the attention of the house to it.

McCarthy—I should like to ask the leader of the house whether there is the authority of his excellency the governor-general for the announcement made as to a meeting of parliament in January next. The hon. gentleman did not say whether he had such authority and it seems to me that an announcement that parliament would be convened by a certain day and another session be called is rather usurping the prerogative of his excellency unless the government had such authority.

Foster—My friend will be pleased to hear that we have not usurped the prerogative of his excellency in this regard.

Davin moved that it was expedient to apply \$20,000 to the aid of establishing creameries and cheese factories in the Northwest Territories and that the government should consider the propriety of increasing the customs duty on butter from 4 to 6 cents a pound in order to enable the Northwest farmers to compete with Australians in the home market.

The Nova Scotia and South Shore railway bill was under discussion when the house adjourned.

Lord Aberdeen, who was telegraphed for last night, arrived here at 11:30 by special train, and has taken up his quarters at the Russell House. Shortly after his arrival the premier and he had a long interview. It has just leaked out to-day that the trouble between the French ministers and the government started with Mr. Haggart and Mr. Angers, who have had some differences of opinion in the past. In the first place the Quebec ministers agreed to delay and also to the terms of the statement with the exception of that part which refers to Manitoba.

The French ministers objected to any statement which would go from them as looking to any settlement from Manitoba, as they do not believe that Manitoba contemplates doing anything. What they, therefore, wanted was that this part of the statement should be left out, or, at any rate, modified.

The most objectionable clause of the statement is that which says: "The Dominion government is most unwilling to take any action which can be interpreted as forestalling or prejudicing such a desirable consummation," meaning the settlement by Manitoba. Seeing the government would not change the wording of the document, then the French ministers asked that the announcement be delayed for 24 hours longer. Haggart is reported to have told Angers in anything but courteous language that the government would not do anything of the kind, and that if the French ministers did not like it they could stay away. It was then that the rupture commenced and which has been going on ever since. Angers feels particularly aggrieved. Caron was with Bowell this forenoon, and had a long interview. Sir Adolphe has not resigned, but he promised to stay with his colleagues to see and get the matter settled.

The latest information is that if Angers would withdraw his resignation the other two ministers will return at once. This Angers refused to do. A full caucus of the Liberals was held at 2 o'clock to-day. All members were telegraphed for to come here. The Conservative whips also telegraphed to-day for all their members.

Latest—There was intense excitement when the house met this afternoon and the chamber was crowded. The Countess of Aberdeen occupied a seat on the floor of the house. Amongst those in the galleries were a score of priests.

In reply to Laurier, Foster said he was not authorized by His Excellency to make any announcement except that he had received no resignations. Laurier said the statement was not satisfactory, as there could be no doubt there was a ministerial crisis. His Excellency had cancelled his proposed trip to St. John's and had returned. Moreover there are two seats vacant, and though the occupants might not have tendered their resig-

signations to His Excellency they are not in harmony with the government. Another gentleman in the other house, a member of the government, had not been in his seat for two days, showing that they were undoubtedly in the midst of a crisis. When it is known that three members representing a leading province are out of office they had reached a position in which the government was not capable of carrying on the business of the country, and it had no right to ask for supplies, and he therefore moved that the house adjourn to permit the government to make the necessary arrangements to either fill the vacancies or to resign.

Foster thought it unprecedented that on mere rumor (opposition laughter) the leader of the opposition should make this statement. Laurier had received the whole modicum of authentic information he had to give and should have waited in calm and statesmanlike manner instead of concluding that because there were vacant seats the ministers were not in harmony with the government. He had no ground for making the statement. Mills spoke in the same strain as Laurier. Langevin opposed the motion on the ground that it was premature. Mr. Dupont said the explanations were not satisfactory but he would not at this juncture support the motion. A motion to adjourn was defeated by a majority of 39. McCarthy, O'Brien and Lepine voted with the opposition. Lariviere and Jonaas would not vote.

The government has decided not to loan \$2,500,000 to the Winnipeg & Great Northern railway company. It is proposed instead to re-arrange the bond of \$80,000 per year.

Toronto July 9.—The feeling in Ontario on the announcement that no remedial legislation will be introduced this session is a very mixed one. It goes without saying that the Catholics who desired the re-establishment of separate schools for their Manitoba co-religionists are by no means pleased. They would have preferred a declaration of non-interference to the weakened policy of postponing the inevitable for a few months. It is the extreme government supporter alone who is comparatively content, as he sees in the policy of delay a lease of power until next January with the hope that something may turn up in the meantime to get Sir Mackenzie Bowell out of the hole into which he has blundered.

Ottawa, July 10.—The prospects of any settlement between the French ministers and the government are to-day as far off as ever. Outimet sent his final offer to Bowell last night asking for a further pledge for remedial legislation before an election, or that a bill be introduced this session.

This morning there was a caucus of French Conservatives and messengers were sent to Outimet to tell him that they would not wait any longer than the time of the meeting of the house. A reply was received from Outimet that the government will not yield or make any change, although Bowell would have done so. There is much excitement over this, and it now looks as if a deadlock had set in. That, however, will not be known until the house meets.

The French ministers and members have decided, in reply to the report from Bowell that the government would have to resign if the French members held out, to give the government twenty-four hours longer to patch up the trouble. This is now thought to be impossible.

The railway committee threw out the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal company's bill by a majority of one vote. The division was 33 for to 34 against.

At the public accounts committee Costigan admitted having purchased a gypsum property in Tobique Valley for \$250,000 and having sold it for \$20,000 worth of stock in a gypsum mining company after a subsidy had been voted by the Dominion parliament for the Tobique Valley railway, a subsidy which he advocated.

When the orders of the day were called in the house Laurier asked whether the leader of the government could give any information about the resignation of the three members of the government. Foster replied that he would have to ask him to cultivate the virtue of patience and wait until to-morrow, when he would make a definite and positive statement. Laurier said he would show that he possessed that virtue of patience and would wait until to-morrow. Thus the matter dropped.

Crowded public galleries, a full house animated discussion of various groups of members, and the subtle air of excitement which is present upon all occasions, were the accompaniments of the opening of the house yesterday. Nothing like it has been seen within the chamber for over twenty years. More than a thousand spectators filled the various galleries and everybody was on the qui vive to learn what was going to happen.

It was rather expected from the announcement previously made that the postmaster-general and the minister of public works would appear in their places and explain their position, but they were again absent and remained out of the house all day.

In the senate yesterday Senator Scott asked the premier if he was prepared to relieve the tension in the House and country by making a statement regarding the contradictory reports of the resignations of cabinet ministers. Sir Mackenzie Bowell said he was not in a position to gratify the laudable curiosity of his honorable friend. He hoped, however, soon to be able to gratify that curiosity.

## THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

Bloody Fights Between the Spaniards and the Struggling Insurgents.

Victory for the Spanish—Heavy Loss in Killed and Wounded on Both Sides.

Havana, July 9.—A serious engagement has taken place between the Spanish troops under the command of Col. Aznar and General Antonio Maceo, the insurgent commander, at the head of a large force of revolutionists. Two hundred and eighty of the latter were killed.

It appears Major Sanchez received information to the effect that a force of 1,500 insurgents under the command of Rabi, had occupied strong positions near Manzanillo, province of Santiago de Cuba. Consequently the Major sent a messenger to his superior officer, Col. Aznar, as at first cabled, proposing to the colonel that they should join their forces and make an attack upon the insurgents. The messenger, however, fell into the hands of the insurgents, who handed him and sent word to Sanchez in the name of Colonel Aznar to make an attack upon the insurgent positions from a point which compelled the troops to approach the insurgents through a narrow thoroughfare. Major Sanchez recognized the difficulty of the movement. He was apparently directed by his colonel to send forward two advance pickets of 12 and 30 men respectively, under the command of two sergeants, with instructions to push forward right and left of the narrow thoroughfare referred to, and to be careful to take up advantageous positions from which they could protect the advance of the main body of troops under Sanchez's command. The sergeants cleverly followed out the instructions given them. Major Sanchez then advanced carefully on the insurgents' position, protecting his men by every inequality of the ground, but, as he expected, the troops were no sooner inside the defile than the insurgents attacked them from the rear. The first charges of the insurgents were made with enthusiasm, and their machetes played havoc among the troops, who were hemmed in and unable to reply on account of the narrow road they had to follow, but it was here that the two advance pickets, under the sergeants, came to the rescue. From their elevated positions they kept up a continuous and well directed fire upon the insurgents within range, and eventually, assisted by a charge of the Spanish troops, compelled them to retreat. The troops pushed forward after them, and once in the open, they charged the insurgents with great courage and compelled them to retreat hastily. The insurgents then sought refuge in the strong position they had previously left in order to attack the troops, but the soldiers carried this position and put the enemy to flight with the loss of 28 killed. The troops lost fifty men killed and wounded. It was at first reported that the insurgents were commanded by General Maceo, but it was since learned that they were under the command of Rabi alone, and that Maceo took no part in the engagement. In another fight reported from Vega, the insurgents under Rabi lost five killed and had many wounded, while on the side of the troops one officer and four soldiers were wounded.

News of another defeat of the insurgents has reached here from Bolamotas, in the province of Santa Clara. Bolamotas was garrisoned by one officer and fifty soldiers, who occupied a fortified barracks building. The place was attacked by the insurgents under Castillo. The enemy built a large fire to windward of the barracks, and the flames communicated to the building. The insurgent leader then sent word to the officers in the barracks to surrender, and the soldiers forming part of the union battalion, notifying him to surrender under pain of being burned alive with his men. The officer sent word to Castillo that he preferred to die fighting, and he burned to death, than surrender to the insurgents. In the meanwhile, some of the soldiers succeeded in extinguishing the flames which threatened to consume the barracks, and while they were doing so the rest of the garrison kept up a continuous fire from their rifles against the insurgents. The latter replied from every point, but the garrison held out gallantly for two hours. The news of the insurgents' attack had, in the meantime, reached the city, and a detachment of Spanish soldiers in the neighborhood and they pushed forward with all possible speed to the relief of the garrison. The moment they reached that place a brisk fire was opened upon the insurgents, and the latter immediately retired, leaving many dead and wounded on the field. On the side of the troops, only three men were killed and four wounded.

The insurgents have burned a church in the Santa Spiritus district, province of Santa Clara. Captain General Martinez de Campos has left Placetas for Santa Spiritus.

Twenty-nine persons have been sent to the Island of Pines for participating in political conspiracies.

## CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

Frank Goodrich Charged With Obtaining Another Man's Letter and Draft.

Frank Goodrich, a well known character around the city, is in a cell at the provincial police station charged with forgery. The arrest was made by Sergt. Langley.

In March last a letter from Portland addressed to R. Goodrich, of Victoria, arrived here, and was, according to the information furnished Superintendent Hussey, delivered to Frank R. Goodrich, the accused. Enclosed in the letter was a draft for \$19 drawn by the Oregon

Bank of Oregon City on the Commercial National Bank of Portland in favor of C. H. Dye. It was endorsed by Mr. Dye and forwarded to R. Goodrich. It is alleged that Frank R. Goodrich took this draft, which he obtained from the letter delivered to him, and endorsing it "R. Goodrich," obtained the money from the Bank of Montreal. On the strength of this information, received from the bank, R. Goodrich, who at present resides in Seattle, and other sources, Superintendent Hussey laid the information against F. R. Goodrich and he was arrested as above stated.

The accused was this morning formally charged with forgery before Police Magistrate Macrae, and at the request of the prosecution the case was remanded for a week to give them an opportunity of securing witnesses from across the line and thoroughly investigating the charge.

## CABLE NEWS.

Gladstone Appeals to the City of London.

London, July 9.—The Westminster Gazette this afternoon publishes the following message from Mr. Gladstone addressed to the Liberals of London:

"Hawarden, July 15.—Above every other purpose vindicate the rights of the nation and establish the honor of England as well as consolidate the strength of the empire by conceding the just constitutional aims of Ireland. (Signed) W. E. Gladstone."

A dispatch from Alexandria says: "The caisson of the big bridge now building at Nage-Hamed by a French firm collapsed to-day and 40 workmen perished."

## THEY REFUSED TO MOVE.

Occupants of Condemned Shacks Encircled by the Flames.

The five cabins on Humboldt street condemned by the city council as unsanitary and ordered destroyed by the city department. There was a big turnout to see the performance and the spectators saw a rather amusing eviction. W. Raby, a cripple, and a colored man named Stevens, who occupied two of the shacks, refused to leave. They had not removed any of their poor belongings from the filthy rooms and positively defied the firemen, and announced that they would stay and be burned to death. It was all a bluff, however, to gain time, for when Chief Deane ordered the other shacks fired and the cracking of the flames reached the ears of the two men they made a mad rush for the street. They had not been in any danger whatever but were thoroughly scared. The firemen kept streams all around the fire and guarded against it spreading. The buildings, which were dirty tumble down old shacks, were very quickly dispatched. The dilapidated buildings at Waddington Alley and Yates street are being torn to-day. The work will be about completed by this evening.

## CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Kingston, Ont., July 9.—J. H. Lindsay, compositor on the Buffalo Express for eighteen years, died on Saturday at his father's residence in this city.

Winnipeg, July 8.—It is learned that Archbishop Langevin and Rev. Father Guille, rector of St. Mary's church, leave for Quebec on Thursday to raise funds for the support and maintenance of Roman Catholic separate schools in Winnipeg and the provinces, and they propose to accomplish this object by an allotment or prize drawing scheme. The details of the plan have not yet been arranged, but it is understood to be the intention to have the drawings take place in the province of Quebec. The tickets being placed on sale in all the chief cities of the Dominion.

Portage la Prairie, July 8.—John Munroe's stables were burned last night. Selkirk, Man., July 8.—Indian Agent McKay left here yesterday for Lake Winnipeg points with the treaty money for the Indians. The amount reaches \$15,000. He was followed by a large number of traders.

Winnipeg, July 8.—The United Green Glass Workers' Association of the United States, opened their nineteenth annual convention in the Masonic chambers to-day. The convention will last ten days at the rate of eight hours per day.

Kingston, July 8.—Owing to the continued drought and its serious effect on the crops, prayers were recited in St. Mary's cathedral yesterday for rain.

Toronto, July 8.—The trial of Thomas and Ettie Gray, charged with the murder of David Scollie, Otonabee, will take place at the assizes which open Sept. 24.

Kingston, July 8.—The electric street cars ran all day Sunday and carried about 3,000 passengers to and from the Free Methodist camp meeting at Ontario park. Though the names of the motormen and conductors were secured by the authorities, it is not likely that any action will be taken. The charter of the company reads that cars are to be run every day of the week, the word "lawful," in some manner having been omitted.

Toronto, July 9.—J. Dunning, of Stanford, Ont., a well known fruit grower, died suddenly in this city yesterday. He was walking quietly on Goddes' wharf when he fell down and when picked up a minute later he was dead.

Winnipeg, July 9.—Two children of a German named Nikell were drowned yesterday.

Montreal, July 9.—Chris. Graves, proprietor of the Liverpool restaurant on Craig street, shot himself about midnight last night and died in a few seconds.

—Messrs. Wrigley and Cox have taken possession of J. D. Bryant's farm at South Saanich, which they purchased last week.

## LATEST CABLE NEWS.

The Irish Politicians Indulge in Angry Accusations of Party Disloyalty.

The Eustis Interview Pronounced a Hoax—A Plot Against the Czar.

London, July 10.—At the national convention at Omagh, county Tyrone, Mr. T. M. Healey, amid great excitement, accused Mr. John Dillon of selling Tyrone to the English party. He read a letter from Hon. Edward Blake to Privy Councillor Dickson, informing him that the nationalist federation would be unable in future to subsidize North and South Tyrone or South and North Londonderry, which he asked would be subsidized henceforth in the sum of £200 yearly by the Liberals. The government whip, Mr. Thomas E. Ellis, consented to this on the understanding that the seats designated were to be considered Liberal and not home rule seats. The reading of this letter caused consternation among the delegates, who shouted, "Sold," "sold." Mr. Dillon's voice in replying to Mr. Healey was drowned in the din, but he finally succeeded in shouting out loud enough to be heard: "What you state is an infamous and calumnious lie! You are a traitor. You read a private letter in public." Another tremendous uproar followed and finally the non-sectarian candidates were accepted.

The Times this morning contains a scathing editorial on the Nationalists' convention at Omagh, county Tyrone, yesterday, at which Mr. T. M. Healey accused Mr. John M. Dillon of selling Tyrone to the English party through the agency of Thomas E. Ellis, then the government whip.

The Times goes on to ask, "How many subsidized patriots sat in the last parliament?" The Times also asks whether Mr. Ellis made contracts for any other seats or services with Irish vendors, and whether the house of lords is to be robbed of its constitutional privileges by the aid of votes bought at £200 each. English electors can now consider whether such assistance redounds to the honor and greatness of England and the purity and good fame of our parliament.

The Duke of Portland has been appointed master of the house. The Earls of Dartmouth, Waldegrave, Ranfurly and Lords Churchill, Harris, Henniker and Lawrence have been made lords-in-waiting; the Marquis of Carmarthen, treasurer of the household; Lord Arthur Hill, comptroller of the household, and Ailwyn Fellowes, vice-chamberlain. Sir Henry James has been raised to the peerage.

Mr. H. De Blowitz, the famous Paris correspondent, commenting in the London Times to-day on the alleged interview with the United States ambassador to France, Mr. James B. Eustis, published yesterday in the Figaro, said that such an interview evidently constituted a new departure in diplomacy. In reference to the utterances imputed to Mr. Eustis regarding Canada, Mr. De Blowitz said it would be difficult to believe that the ambassador represented a friendly nation.

Several of the Paris newspapers comment to-day on the alleged interview. The Estafette says that in it Mr. Eustis admitted that the United States supported Japan against France, Russia and Germany, Canada against England, and Cuba against Spain, and that the United States had ambitious commercial ideas respecting Madagascar. All these acts and plans, says the Estafette, are contradictory to the professions of the Monroe doctrine, and combined with their apparent forgetfulness of our former normal relations, compel us to anticipate that the future will be darkened by disputes and misunderstandings.

The Paris Temps publishes an interview with the United States ambassador to France, the Hon. James Eustis, during which he repeated his denial of the Figaro interview, saying that he never used the language attributed to him. Mr. Eustis, according to the Temps interview, did not appear much concerned, as he said he was used to this sort of thing, and attached no importance to it. Mr. Eustis added that he was once interviewed nine times in a single week in America by reporters he had never seen. He also stated that the interview in the Figaro was signed by a man he had never before heard of. When questioned regarding yesterday's vote in the chamber of deputies, which body adopted a motion to the effect that the government open negotiations as soon as possible with the United States for the conclusion of a permanent treaty of arbitration, Mr. Eustis said there was no doubt it would produce the best impression in America.

The Temps, commenting on this vote, says, "The United States adopted the custom of resorting to arbitration in the settlement of disputes and they have profited thereby. There is no doubt they will receive in a kindly manner and examine with a desire to attain successful end the negotiations which our government will not fail to open. The success of these negotiations will have considerable moral effect elsewhere and may lead to the adjustment of French disputes with England in a similar manner."

A dispatch to the Paris Journal from St. Petersburg says that an extensive plot has been discovered in Moscow against the life of the Czar. Eight persons have been arrested charged with complicity in the plot. Among the prisoners are six well known nihilists.

Fire has destroyed 230 houses in the town of Sambrow, government of Lomsha, Poland. Two thousand persons are rendered homeless by the conflagration.

—Several big bush fires are raging in the Sooke and Metchosin mountains.