

Paris Paralyzed!

Resignation of the President of the Republic.

Casimir-Perier Cites the Causes That Led to the Crisis.

Henri Brisson Is the Chief Candidate for the Office.

Fierce Fight Between Abyssinian and Italian Forces.

Col. Booth and Her Groom Greeted Enthusiastically in Bombay.

The Beheading of Archbishop Laud Commemorated.

The Pope's Health.
ROME, Jan. 15.—The Pope has been suffering from the effects of a cold, but is now recovering.

Churchill Weaker.
LONDON, Jan. 15.—Lord Randolph Churchill passed a restless night and was somewhat weaker this morning.

Rumblings Near Rome.
ROME, Jan. 15.—Shocks of earthquake have been felt at Civita, Lavagna and other places within a short distance of Rome. No damage was done.

The Hanley Horror.
LONDON, Jan. 15.—At noon today the water was rising in the Diglake colliery at Hanley, where 90 or 100 miners are employed. It is feared most of them have been drowned.

The Anti-Gambling War.
LONDON, Jan. 15.—The anti-gambling league have obtained a summons against the Jockey Club for permitting betting on Newmarket Heath. The case will be heard within a month.

The G. O. M. at a Dance.
LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Grand Old Man with his spouse gave a servants' ball last Monday, which was opened by Mrs. Gladstone, though 82 years of age, dancing with the butler.

Death of Joseph Whitaker.
LONDON, Jan. 15.—Joseph Whitaker, one of the owners of Whitaker's Almanac, died in Kensington today. He was formerly attached to the Philadelphia Ledger, and served in the civil war.

Italian Troops for Africa.
ROME, Jan. 15.—Gen. Baratieri has telegraphed to the office from Massowah that the necessity for the immediate reinforcement of the Italian troops in Africa is most urgent. Signor Crispi and Gen. Mocenni, Minister of War, held a pre-arranged conference last evening, when it was decided to dispatch several battalions of troops to Africa without delay.

The French Cabinet Crisis.
PARIS, Jan. 15.—The Paris newspapers are unanimous in expressing the opinion that a settlement of the present crisis will be a long and difficult task. Many of the papers pay high tribute to what they characterize as Premier Dupuy's clear and correct attitude. The consensus of press opinion is that the result will be the formation of a concentrated ministry under M. Bourgeois.

New Governors.
LONDON, Jan. 15.—Lord Brassey has accepted the governorship of Victoria, Australia, as the successor of the Earl of Hopetoun.
Sir William Frederick Haynes-Smith, governor of the Leeward Islands, has been appointed governor of Bahamas.
Sir Francis Fleming, governor of Sierra Leone, has been appointed governor of the Leeward Islands.

The Emperor's Lawn Tennis Court.
BERLIN, Jan. 15.—Emperor William has caused a huge lawn tennis court for winter use to be made out of one of the largest halls of the exposition, near the Lehnze depot. It will be used by the whole court for the next three months. During the court's stay in Berlin a rather gay season may be expected, if the programme of festivities sanctioned by the Emperor is not interfered with by unforeseen circumstances. The whole series of balls, masquerades and receptions has been arranged.

The Skating Fool.
LONDON, Jan. 15.—The skating fool in England continues to be as staple a reliance of newspapers here as the hired girl lighting fires with kerosene used to be. Now that the sharp cold, as cold as understood here, is upon us, regular columns are devoted to what reporters call immersions. Forty went through in a bunch in Hyde Park Saturday, but only to their waists, and many merely changed clothes and went at it again. One determined citizen in Regent's Park got through the ice four times during the day.

The Duke of Argyll Prostrated.
GLASGOW, Jan. 15.—The Duke of Argyll was seized with a sudden illness while addressing a political meeting here this evening. Three physicians were summoned to attend him. The physicians agreed that the Duke's condition was critical, and they decided to remain with him during the night. At midnight Dr. Anderson said that the Duke had suffered an attack of syncope. The doctors experienced great difficulty in restoring the patient's temperature.

Italians vs. Abyssinians.
ROME, Jan. 15.—Gen. Baratieri telegraphs that on Sunday last he made an attack upon the Abyssinians under Ras Vangachia and that after severe fighting the Italian troops were victorious. A large number of Abyssinians were killed and many taken prisoners. The prisoners attribute the victory of the Italians to their use of explosive ballistae.

There were 10,000 Abyssinians engaged in the fight while the Italians with their native allies, numbered only 4,000. Ras Mangascho, who had expected his dervish

allies to make a simultaneous attack, crossed the River Beles in the face of the Italians at 8 o'clock in the morning, under the fire of the Italian machine guns. The Abyssinians suffered heavily and soon retired. They renewed the attack later, concentrating their efforts on the Italian flank. At this juncture the Italians were joined by 3,000 men under Gen. Arimonde, who had made a forced march of fifteen miles. The Abyssinians then fled in disorder.

Lucy Brought Back a Husband.
BOMBAY, Jan. 15.—Miss Lucy Booth, the colonel of the Salvation Army in India, having returned from her visit to England, bringing with her a husband, a meeting, to welcome the couple—officially known as the Commissioner Rumball and Col. R. Singh—took place in the Ramji Cowaji hall, and was fairly well attended. The latter said he would introduce himself, as if others were called upon to do so they would say complimentary things. He said that he was born in Sweden, but while his body was Swedish, his tongue was English, and his robes and his heart were Indian. He had been connected with the army eleven years, and it had been his lot to be sentenced to two years' imprisonment for holding a meeting after legal hours, but he had only been in jail a month when he was liberated by the intervention of the King of Sweden. Gen. Booth and Commissioner Booth-Tucker intend to visit India before long.

Mr. Gladstone's Southern Trip.
LONDON, Jan. 15.—There are some misgivings among Mr. Gladstone's friends lest the extraordinary winter weather on the Riviera may do him harm. Nothing like the experience of the past week on both shores of the Mediterranean has been known in the memory of any one living. When one thinks of trains in Africa blocked by four feet of snow and of nomadic Arabs on the outskirts of the Sahara frozen to death in their tents and wattle huts, it is not surprising that the opposite northern coast should be shivering under an Arctic visitation. Before leaving for Cannes Mr. Gladstone sent out a sheet of kindly letters to the authors of books which he had been reading, and which were not finding their way into the press. In one of these he compliments a work called "The Speech of Man and Holy Writ," which apparently contends that speech was taught to man by Divine power. This pleases Mr. Gladstone greatly and he adds in his letter an argument which occurs to him, namely: "If speech were a mere human invention, how happens it that an ancient language like Greek—and still more, he understands, Sanskrit—"should be superior in structure to our own?"

A Strange Revival.
LONDON, Jan. 15.—An anniversary has attracted a good deal of attention and been the subject of much editorializing during the week. It is certainly interesting that 250 years after the execution of Laud, who looms up in the English civil war period as the typical reactionary, the things for which he died should seem more popular in England than he was able to make them then. No doubt the approaching combat over the disestablishment of the Welsh Church accounts for some of the activity with which the prelates have worked up this Laud commemoration, but it is true also that the development of political power in the hands of the lower classes here has strengthened the ritualistic side of the English Church forces. The theory that the populace were Royalist and clerical during the civil war, like the aristocracy, were overborne by the Puritan middle class, is becoming popular with historians of that period. There are hints in the way that this Laud revival has been conceived of a hope that some such thing may happen again. Neither the Tories nor the bishops despair of nobbling the British democracy before the game is ended, and their chance of doing so is by no means so desperate as is commonly imagined.

One droll incident gave a humorous gleam to the solemn commemoration of the beheaded archbishop. There had been gathered together near Tower Hill a large collection of relics connected with Laud, his royal master, and their friends for public exhibition during January. Appeals for loan of objects of interest appropriate to it were circulated widely, and a sturdy Nonconformist at Wimbledon wrote saying that he was a descendant of two clergymen who were turned out of their vicarages into the street in the year 1642 by Laud. This, he thought, might make him an object of interest, and he would gladly come and walk up and down in the exhibition between sandwich boards presenting portraits of these worthy victims of Laud, with photographs of the churches and homes they were expelled from. The offer was declined with cold thanks.

The Eastern Trouble.
LONDON, Jan. 15.—A dispatch from Shanghai to the Central News says the departure of the Chinese peace envoys for Peking has been further delayed owing to the necessity of awaiting orders from Peking.
A dispatch from Che Foo under date of Jan. 15 says it is rumored that the Japs have landed in Shantung. 25 miles south of Wei Hai Wei, and that the British fleet is cruising in the waters in the vicinity watching the movements of the invading force.

Frederick Villiers is among the passengers on the Empress of Japan. When interviewed by a representative of the United Press Mr. Villiers said, in his opinion, there would not be much more serious fighting this winter. Possibly Wei-Hai-Wei would be invaded and likely captured. He said the Japanese would not attempt to reach Peking during the winter, which has been a very severe one, especially on the Lia Tung peninsula. Mr. Villiers is very emphatic in his denunciation of the Japanese atrocities at Port Arthur. He says there are rumors that a sharp conflict prevails in the Chinese Government between the peace and war parties. On the side of peace are the Empress Dowager, Prince Kung and the Viceroy Li. On the side of war the Emperor, Gen. Von Hanneken and Gen. Liu. To Hanneken the continuance of the war means fortune. Since the 6th of July, 1894, Japan has had constantly at sea a navy of 26 ships of war and 20 torpedo boats. No ship has been lost and not one seriously disabled. It is a remarkably creditable record. The headquarters of the first Japanese army in Antung have now been brought into telegraphic communication with the headquarters of the second army in Chin Chow. The distance is 180 miles. There is little doubt that the di-

vision of troops now awaiting embarkation at Hiroshima will be carried to the Province of Shan Tung for the purpose of attacking Wei Hai Wei. The division consists of men hitherto stationed at Sendai in the north of Japan. They are consequently inured to the severest form of weather. With them will be associated a division of the second army, now in Lia Tung peninsula. If the loss of Wei Hai Wei finds China still insensible the Japanese will be prepared to deliver a crushing blow when the ice breaks up in March.

Exit Casimir-Perier!
PARIS, Jan. 15.—M. Casimir-Perier has resigned the office of President of France. He announced his resignation this evening at a specially summoned meeting of the Cabinet, having previously informed M. Challemel-Lacour, the President of the Senate, of his inability to solve the problem presented by the resignation of Premier Dupuy.

The news of the President's resignation spread like wildfire through Paris, and was received with consternation, amounting almost to paralysis. In the newspaper offices the first reports were considered absurd, but were soon confirmed.

The following official communication, dictated or written by Casimir-Perier, was made public before midnight: "The President of the Republic has taken a resolution to resign his official functions. Yesterday's proceedings and vote in the Chamber of Deputies are, in his eyes, but the secondary incidents of the struggle that has begun against the Parliamentary regime and the Republic's liberty. He had hoped that the President of the Republic, being unprovided with means of action, would remain outside the lines of party struggles and that the political confederates of all parts would give him the necessary force and authority. He had hoped that those who in spite of himself had placed him in a position where he cannot defend himself would undertake the defense of the first magistrate of the state. He has requested the Ministers to withdraw their resignations provisionally in order to secure the regular transmission of his powers to his successor.

M. Charles Dupuy, President of the Council, has informed the President of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the decision of the President of the Republic, and they are going to convene Parliament with urgency.

M. Challemel-Lacour, President of the Senate, late this evening said that it had not yet been decided whether to convene the Chamber of Deputies to elect a successor, but M. Casimir-Perier for the 18th or 19th inst. He will probably announce the date tomorrow on the meeting of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

M. Casimir-Perier's reference in his public communication to his inability to defend himself in the Presidency may, according to trustworthy information, be explained in the fact that as he was a sub-sequence of state in the Cabinet which concluded the railway conventions in 1883, he regards the adverse vote on the subject in the Chamber on Monday as a personal reflection upon him, although he had no vote in the Cabinet when the conventions were made.

M. Casimir-Perier has submitted to the Ministry a sketch of his message to be read to the Chambers tomorrow. He refers to the patriotic spirit in which he assumed the post of honor and danger to which he was called without having sought it. "I had the single-minded wish," he says, "to be not a man of party, but a man of all France—France, but he will probably refuse to come forward. M. Waldeck Rousseau is also mentioned, but he was an important member of the Cabinet in 1883. M. Dupuy wished M. Challemel-Lacour to stand, but the latter dislikes the idea. Public order does not seem to be threatened. There is nothing absolutely dangerous in the situation, but it is certainly a serious one.

Extremist newspaper men received the news with jubilation. The editors of La Petite Republique were wildly elated, but considered it certain that M. Casimir-Perier would be re-elected if he would be a candidate again. Otherwise there is a consensus of opinion that Henri Brisson is best qualified to be elected to the Presidency of the Republic.
LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Daily News will say editorially: "There is nothing to justify M. Casimir-Perier in regarding recent events as proof of a want of trust in him. He has deserted his post at a time of difficulty and anxiety, plunged France into political confusion rather than stick to his courageous duty."

The Morning Post will say editorially: "It is idle to talk of such men as Dupuy or Brisson. The time has come for a military leader of the fibre of Bismarck or Gourko, or for an autocratic despot of the firmness of Crispi or Stambuloff."
The Standard, while sympathizing with M. Casimir-Perier in his indignation at the "grievous provocation," questions whether he is warranted in abandoning the struggle at a moment of supreme distress. "Where is there a saviour of society," it continues, "ready to restore authority and rescue France from the anarchy of incessant change and irreconcilable factions?"

The Daily Chronicle says: "M. Casimir-Perier proved to be a Republican of unimpeachable integrity. If he persists in his resignation it will be a bad day for France."
The Times will say: "If M. Casimir-Perier persuaded himself on good grounds that he could no longer serve the country with advantage his resignation constitutes another claim to the gratitude of France. But if he has abandoned his post—if he throw up in mere impatience and personal disgust the honorable burden he has assumed with such good promises of future service to the Republic—he will rightly be adjudged to have incurred responsibilities in the eyes of his contemporaries and in history. Such may be the act of a strong man, but it is not the act of a lover of his country."

Jean Pierre Paul Casimir-Perier was born in Paris on Nov. 8, 1847. His grandfather was Prime Minister of France in 1831 and his father, who died in 1876 was Minister of the Interior under Thiers and afterwards a Senator. M. Casimir-Perier greatly distinguished himself during the siege of Paris as a captain of the "Mobiles de l'Aube" and was made Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur in 1871 for his services. He was elected a

Deputy in 1874, and succeeded to the office of Under Secretary for Public Instruction, and for war in 1877 and 1883. He was Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies from 1885 to 1893, when he was elected President, and after the general election he was again chosen to that position. He became Premier Dec. 5, 1893, but his term of office was cut short by an adverse vote in May, 1894, and he became again President of the Chamber, only to relinquish the office for the Presidency of the Republic, to which he was called by a large majority on the assassination of President Carnot. He became President of the Republic on June 27, 1894. Politically he has identified himself with the moderate Republican party.

Local Option Goes.

The Provincial Act Declared to be Constitutional

By the Supreme Court of the Dominion.

The Same Body Decides That the Provinces Have Not the Power to Prohibit the Sale of Liquor.

OTTAWA, Jan. 15.—In Huseon vs. Smith, Norwich, known as the local option case, Chief Justice Strong, Taschereau and Fournier deciding for dismissal the appeal of Huseon, while Justices Sedgwick and Gwynne dissented, the Provincial Act of Ontario, which authorized that bylaw is constitutional, and Sir Oliver Mowat has the right to pass a local option law.

OTTAWA, Jan. 15.—The Supreme Court judges who dealt with the prohibition question were Chief Justice Strong and Justices Fournier, Gwynne and Sedgwick. The questions submitted by the Dominion and the answers to them are as follows:

1. Has a Provincial Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the sale within the Province of spirituous, fermented or other intoxicating liquors? Answer—No. Chief Justice Strong and Justice Fournier dissenting.

2. Has the Legislature such jurisdiction regarding such portions of the Province to which the Canada Temperance Act is not in operation? No. Chief Justice Strong and Fournier dissenting.

3. Has a Provincial Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the sale of such liquors within the Province? No. Unanimous.

4. Has a Provincial Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the importation of such liquors into the Province? No. Unanimous.

5. If a Provincial Legislature has not jurisdiction to prohibit the sales of such liquors, irrespective of quantity, has such Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the sale by retail, either in statute or in force in the Province at the time of Confederation or any other definition thereof? No. Chief Justice and Fournier dissenting. They said yes.

6. If a Provincial Legislature has a limited jurisdiction only as regards the prohibition of sales, has the Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit sales subject to the limits provided by the several sub-sections of the 99th section of "the Canada Temperance Act" or any other revised statutes of Canada, Chap. 106, section 99? No—Chief Justice and Fournier dissenting. They said yes.

7. Had the Ontario Legislature jurisdiction to enact the eighteenth section of the act passed by the Legislature of the Province in the 53rd year of her Majesty's reign, "An Act to Improve the Liquor Houses Acts," as said section is explained by the act passed by the said Legislature in the 54th year of her Majesty's reign entitled "An Act Respecting Local Option in the Matter of Liquor Selling" (this refers to the case of Huseon vs. Smith, Norwich). No—Chief Justice and Fournier decided yes.

Justice Sedgwick said that had he known what the judgment of the court would have been in case of Huseon vs. Smith, he might have, out of respect of the court, come to a different conclusion.

A MENACING CRISIS.

The French Republic in the Midst of One.

An English Opinion—The President Condemned—National Convention Called.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Pall Mall Gazette says: France is now in the throes of her most menacing crisis since the downfall of the second empire. We do not blame Casimir-Perier. The republic has proved sterile and futile. France would prefer an effective autocrat, but where is the pretender? The Napoleons are invisible, the Count de Paris is dead and the Duc D'Orleans is very young and deplorably indiscreet.

SOCIALISTS REJOICE.
PARIS, Jan. 16.—A manifesto issued by the Socialist deputies says: "Casimir-Perier goes never to return. He is vanquished by socialism. He departs in order to avoid the battle with the reactionists. His weakness of character has overthrown him. He is killed by the corruption of the regime of which he was the head, and defeated by the intrigues of the president of his own council."

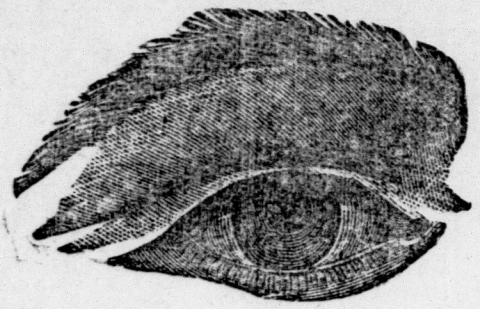
THE PRESIDENT CONDEMNED.
PARIS, Jan. 16.—The Ministers met at 1 o'clock this morning and discussed the situation.

The Socialist deputies have called a meeting of their group for this afternoon at which they will decide what attitude they will take in the election of a successor. The newspapers strongly condemn the action of the President. La Gaulois calls it a desertion.

LOSING NO TIME.
PARIS, Jan. 16.—The National Convention has been convened for 1 o'clock on Thursday next.

Rev. Wm. Torrance, Paisley, and Rev. W. S. Smith, Strathford, took the Electro-Thermal Baths while in the city a short time ago.

KEEP YOUR



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THE TRUE OUTLOOK FOR Economy.

If you would know how great it is come here.
LOOK—EXAMINE—COMPARE.

The news today is full of money-saving selections, Surplus Stock bargains, Special Sale prices in every department and a goodness about each article and each price that immediately recommends it to your liking.

KINGSMILL'S POLICY—This business moves on fixed principles. There is the cardinal point that the public gets the best we can do in prices—we will never be undersold. There is no fakements around this store. If a thing costs too much we make the loss. If we buy cheap you get the benefit. If we have surplus stock, more of a line than we want, profit is lost sight of, forgotten. That is our position now. We have too much stock and must reduce it before the 1st of March. The half is not learned by reading these columns. You must come and see.

Silks.

"A charming collection in reduced circumstances," is the way a lady expressed her appreciation of our surplus offerings at

25 cents a yard.

You should see them.

Carpets.

The mere mention should be sufficient—everybody knows we are the leaders in both buying and selling. We have a few too many Tapestries. Beautiful designs. We are cutting them at 50c. Sixty pieces of this fall's importations of English Brussels at 75c and 85c. These two are rare bargains.

Ordered Clothing.

Some men want their clothing made to measure. For all such we have a Custom Tailoring Department, which, run in association with other stocks, costs less than if alone. Therefore, we can save money for the fastidious man, while we fit and please him with his clothes, more especially for the next two months, as we are most anxious to keep our work people employed. Stylish West of England Suits \$18 to \$22. English Worsted and Serges, \$20 to \$25.

Blankets.

Their kind is legion. We have only the best and sell them this month at

\$3 15 the pair

Feel their weight.

Dress Goods.

Styles of last fall even are too old to live in this dress stock with the likelihood of new ones arriving inside of a month. We want the space they occupy.

25 cents a yard.

42-inch all-wool French Cashmeres. 44-inch Breccaded Cashmeres, all wool. 44-inch all-wool Cheviot Suitings.

32 cents a yard.

44-inch all-wool Surah Twills, usually 50 cents.

35 cents a yard.

45-inch Fancy French Costume Cloths, reduced from 75 cents; 32 different patterns and colorings.

50 cents a yard.

45-inch Repps, usually 67 cents; 45 inch Striped Camel's Hair; 46-inch English Suitings.

At 55 cents.

50 inch Chintz Costume Cloth, reduced from 85 cents.

Men's Wear.

Bought by a man whose one study is the excellencies and defects of all drygoods a man can wear. His worst fault is buying too much; thinks he is buying for New York or Chicago. We have too many of the following: Heavy Top Shirts, full size, with laced front, only 32 cents; all-wool heavy Undershirts and Drawers only 39 cents each, usually 60 cents; heavy all wool Ribbed Socks, seamless, usually 17 cents per pair, only 10 cents; your choice of 53 different patterns of Silk Four-in-Hand Scarfs, usually 25 cents for 15 cents.

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