The Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1893

A REMARKABLE CHANGE.

The way in which the Toronto Globe speaks of Mr. Mercier's annexation speech is a good indication of the altered position occupied by that Quebec Liberal politician. Before his fall, and when it was well known that he was following a course which must end in ruin and disgrace, the Globe spoke in respectful terms of the Premier of Quebec. He was then a personage to whom it was expedient to defer, and of whose wrongdoing very little must be said. But now that he has been found out, exposed and degraded, the organ of the Ontario Liberals considers it safe to speak of him with undisguised contempt. Referring to his last speech, the Globe says:

Mr. Mercier opened his address in a manner that promised a momentous declaration, but what followed was by no means calculated to set the St. Lawrence on fire. What was not old was unimportant or inconsequential. The importance of the matter is to be measured by the extent to which the ex-Premier may regain his old popularity, and by the readiness or the unreadiness of the people of Quebec to receive annexationist teaching. We have only one word to say to them, namely, that the man who has been an unwise, nay, a reckless administrator of the affairs of his province is not likely to prove a safe guide in the important question he is now discussing. An honorable independence may come as the result of the development of our present system; but he is no true friend to independence who advocates it merely to bridge the gulf from the present position to annexation.

Bad as Mr. Mercier is, and low as he has fallen in the esteem of his former admirers, he is, in this matter of Canadian Independence, either more honest or more clear-headed than the men who try to make the people believe that Canada, as long as its position relatively to the United States is the same as it is now, can ever become really independent. A country with three thousand miles of frontier bordering a nation of twelve times its population and twenty times its national strength and importance need not long expect to maintain towards its big and strong neighbor an attitude of real independence. The lesser country is as certain to be swallowed up by the greater as that effect follows cause. Mercier, then, when he leads his hearers to believe that independence is nothing more or better than a preliminary to annexation, treats them frankly and shows them exactly what he is aiming at. The sincere advocate of independence is on exactly the same road as Mercier, and leading to the same goal, but he is too thick-headed or too blind to know where he is going. There are other advocates of independence who are perfectly well aware of the tendency of their teaching, but they hope to hoodwink their disciples until they have gone so far in the direction of annexation that they will not be able to retrace their steps when they are undeceived. The intelligent Canadian must know, if he takes the trouble to think, that in the political dictionary of the Dominion "independence" and "annexation" are synonymous terms. Independence means to Canada annexation. No Canadian should deceive himself or be allowed to deceive others on this subject.

UGANDA.

The debate in the House of Commons on Uganda and the division which followed it showed very clearly that public opinion in England is overwhelmingly against the abandonment of that country. That debate proved, too, that the party in Great Britain which looks upon colonies as a burden and the colonising policy of the nation as a mistake is utterly insignificant. Mr. Labouchere's amendment was on an item in the estimates, but the issue he raised was the colonial policy of the Empire. As soon as it was seen what Mr. Labouchere was really driving at, it became evident that the feeling of the House was against him. The division showed that the British people were not prepared to abandon their colonial policy, and that, whenever the opportunity offers of honestly extending the Empire and of laying the foundations of new nations, they are as eager as ever they were to embrace it. The division, 368 to 46, made it abundantly clear that Mr. Labouchere and the school of politicians to which he belongs are not in touch with the nation. Although the Conservative Opposition have no desire to do anything to strengthen Mr. Gladstone's position in Parliament they crowded into the lobby after him to show the world that the Briton of to-day is in every respect as true a Briton as was his countryman of three centuries ago. They are still sea-kings and still the builders of empires. The Times, seeing the real issue that was raised, in an article on the debate says:

It is very easy to raise peddling objections to any kind of forward policy in East Africa. It was just as easy to raise them against the colonization of America or Australia. No new country pours immediate wealth into the lap of explorers, and no nation reaps until it has sown. But the potentialities of new markets and new sources of wealth are in Africa no less than in other continents where they have been successfully developed. Mr. Chamberlain stated the plain truth when he said that the abandonment of the task we have taken in hand would be a reversal of the general policy of this country. Colonization and conquest of barbarism form the secular policy not of Governments or politicians, but of the English people. Whatever malicious analysis may make of them, the motives under which a great race acts from age to age for the accomplishment of such results as England has to show are beyond the disparagement of doctrinaries, and beyond the control of pusillanimous politicians.

The policy of the Gladstone Government in confirming the appointment of Sir Gerald Portal as Commissioner to Uganda and leaving the instructions he had received from Lord Salisbury unchanged, is very properly attributed to Lord Rosebery. His foreign policy is, in the opinion of many Radicals, a good deal more than tinged with "jingoism." He is jealous of the reputation of Great Britain abroad, and he is evidently determined, as long as he is Minister of Foreign Affairs, that no nation will have cause to reproach Great Britain with backwardness in asserting what she believes to be her rights. To abandon Uganda at the present moment would be a confession of weakness and a sign that Great Britain had lost the spirit which animated her in former days. Such a course would be ruinous to the prestige of the nation in Africa and elsewhere, and would cause her to lose the respect and confidence of all nations, civilized as well as savage. But, thanks chiefly to Lord Rosebery, Uganda is not to be abandoned and Great Britain is not to lose her place in the family of nations.

A WISE POLICY.

This Province needs nothing more than it does railways. Without railways, and many of them, its resources cannot be anything like adequately developed. It follows, then, that when its Government, to the utmost extent of its ability, encourages railroads it does nothing more than its duty.

We are glad to see that a bill has been introduced by the Government to give aid in the shape of a guarantee to the Nicola Valley Railway Company, to the Nakusp and Slocan Railway Company, and to the Chilliwack Railway Company. These are short lines, but they are calculated greatly to benefit the parts of the country through which they run. The Government aids these roads by lending them its credit, but it is so secured by Dominion subsidies and by arrangements with respect to the earnings of the roads that it is impossible that it will lose anything by the accommodation it affords the inhabitants of these parts of the Province.

Although this is the case the Government guarantee is of the greatest use to the different railway companies, for without it they would find it exceedingly difficult—perhaps impossible—to float their bonds. The arrangement is therefore mutually beneficial. The companies are benefitted by the Government's guarantee, although they place in its hands ample security for the aid they receive; and the Province is benefitted by having facilities of transport extended to parts of the country which, without the railroads, would for an indefinite period longer remain unproductive and unsettled. We believe that the policy which has been followed in these cases will be found to be most successful in developing the resources of the Province. If the roads like those which the Government now proposes to assist are not mere speculative undertakings, but if they are called for by the necessities of the country, the Government can safely help them to quite a large extent without crippling itself or injuring its credit.

THE SESSION.

It cannot be said that during the present session the representatives of the people have been idle. There has been plenty of work cut out for them and they have performed it diligently and energetically. The new Premier has shown that he possesses courage and energy as well as ability. He has not been afraid of taking upon himself the responsibility of introducing new and important measures, and he has carried out whatever he has undertaken promptly and resolutely.

The Government has consistently pursued the policy of doing its utmost to effect internal improvements. Aid has been promptly and judiciously extended to those parts of the country that urgently need increased facilities for intercommunication. Not only have liberal appropriations been made for the making of new roads and the maintenance of old ones, but timely assistance has been given to railroads, whose immediate construction the development of the Province demands. It was in pursuance of this policy that liberal assistance was given towards the construction of a traffic bridge across the Fraser river. It is cheering to see that provision has been made for prosecuting the surveys and explorations that have been so well begun. People both at home and abroad want to get an exact knowledge of the country and of the extent of its resources, and without extensive surveys and explorations this knowledge cannot be obtained.

The Government has been alive to the necessity of being prepared for a visitation of deadly and contagious diseases. They have placed before the Legislature a well considered Health bill and we are glad to see that it was carried by good majorities and with very little opposition. It is greatly to be hoped that the people both of town and country will cheerfully and promptly co-operate with the authorities in putting the new law into operation. With their intelligent and willing help the law can be made of incalculable benefit to the Province, but if they are apathetic and obstructive it will remain on the statute book little better than a dead letter. The inhabitants of the Province cannot be too deeply convinced that the efficacy of health laws depends in a very great measure on themselves. The Government have done their part. They have procured the enactment of a good law and arranged the machinery to put it in operation, and it will be, when the time comes, for the people to do theirs.

A law, introduced by the Provincial Secretary, has been enacted for the settlement of Labor disputes and for the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics. The success of this law, like that of the Health law, depends upon the way it is received and used by those for whose benefit it has been enacted. The principle of arbitration is becoming universally recognized. It is seen that it is far better to settle disputes amicably when they arise than to allow them to grow until they become serious and the parties to them become embittered against each other. Col. Baker's law affords workmen and employers the means of settling their differences on business principles and in a businesslike way. If they avail themselves of it it will be to them a boon of very great value, and will save both employers and employed loss, anxiety and suffering.

British Columbians are to be congratulated that means have been taken to give them public buildings worthy of them and of the Province of which they are so proud. The Government have incurred much censure for having so designed the Parliamentary Buildings that they will be sufficient for the purposes for which they are erected for a long time to come. But when the fault-finders have had time to consider they will see that it was not only fitting, but good economy, to make the public buildings both handsome and substantial.

The withdrawal of the Redistribution Bill has been the occasion of a good deal of wild and angry talk, but the more the matter is inquired into the more intelligent and fair-minded men will be convinced that the Government did wisely to postpone the measure until they were in possession of statistics as regards the population of the Province on which those whose duty it will be to frame a redistribution measure can rely. At present the whole matter is in a confusion which appears to be inextricable. It is agreed on all hands that the census taken by the Dominion officials is inaccurate, yet if the Government cannot depend upon the authorized figures it is difficult to see on what they can rely. A way out of the difficulties that beset the work of redistribution will, no doubt, be found before the Legislative Assembly meets again.

BEHRING SEA.

The Arbitrators Do Not at Present Admit the British Supplementary Report.

American Counsel First Address the Court—Mr. Carter Opens His Argument.

PARIS, April 12.—Upon the opening of the Behring Sea Court of Arbitration to-day, the President, Baron de Courcelles, announced that the Court had decided not to admit the British supplementary report for the present. The President added that this decision was without prejudice to the right of counsel to introduce the report in pleadings by word of mouth. The President further announced that the tribunal had decided to adjourn the demand of the United States for the rejection of portions of the British counter case.

Sir Charles Russell, counsel for Great Britain, stated that it had been agreed that the American counsel should first address the court, notwithstanding the fact that Great Britain was the complainant in the proceedings. Messrs. James Carter and Fred. B. Coudert, counsel for the United States, would deliver the opening addresses, and Sir Richard Webster, Christopher Robinson and Sir Charles Russell would follow for Great Britain. Hon. E. J. Phelps would then close in behalf of the United States.

The President suggested that counsel should argue the question of rights apart from the question of regulations.

Mr. Carter then proceeded to address the Court. He reviewed the history of the sealing industry, and mentioned that Russia had prohibited the slaughter of female seals. He contended that the seals were bestowed by Providence to all mankind. It was the duty of the American Government to prevent the extermination of the seals, and therefore the United States had re-enacted the Russian regulations for the protection of the seals and had arrested the Canadian sealers because it was impossible to allow any nation to destroy indiscriminately the gift of Providence. Mr. Carter read the diplomatic communications which followed the seizures of the vessels accused of poaching. The indications are that Mr. Carter will speak all day.

U.S. Agent Foster said, in an interview to-day, that the decision of the Court of Arbitration, refusing for the present to admit the British supplementary report, substantially sustains the American interpretation of the Treaty of Arbitration in the contention that additional evidence cannot properly be laid before the tribunal. The decision, Mr. Foster adds, determines that the report can rank as argument or criticism, but is not pertinent as evidence or printed argument provided for in the Treaty.

BOMB THROWERS ORGANIZE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 12.—A group of eighteen Russian anarchists have been unearthed in this city by the police, after a search of several weeks. Immediately after the attempt of the French anarchists to blow up the police headquarters of Paris the police authorities of both New York and Chicago have notified the local police than an organization of bomb throwers has recently been formed in Pittsburg, and that their purpose was to make war on the police. The group was organized by Bauep and Nold, who were recently in the penitentiary as accomplices of Bergmen. Meetings have been held nightly in a hall on Fifth avenue, and circulars have recently been distributed calling upon the workingmen to prepare for what was termed "the approaching crisis." The meetings have been stopped and the leaders have promised to leave the city at once.

ROLLING MILLS DEAL.

MONTREAL, April 12.—Representatives of the various rolling mills in the Dominion are in the city, and negotiations are proceeding for the purchase of all the rolling mills by an American syndicate. Figures have been asked and submitted, along with other information regarding the trade of Canada. It is expected a decision, on one side or the other, will be come to shortly.

The U. S. revenue marine steamers Bear, Ranger and Alliance will call at Port Townsend for coal en route to Behring Sea.

STRIKES IN BELGIUM.

The Movement Spreading—Working Miners Attacked In Coal Pits—Socialistic Disappointment.

Rioters Gather Around the Parliamentary Buildings and Are Dispersed With Difficulty.

BRUSSELS, April 12.—The strike movement is spreading. The metal workers, printers, lithographers and wood-workers have struck in several of the suburban factories, and these factories have been closed. In the provinces, and especially in the districts of Verviers and Louvain, strikes are increasing among the working people. Liege has, so far, been unaffected. Three hundred striking miners perpetrated much damage at Quaregnon, in the province of Sainaut, to-day. The strikers made an attack upon the sheds about the mouth of the pits and smashed every window in them. There were many men working in the pits who had refused to join the strikers, and the mob's efforts were directed towards them, as much as against the owners of the pits. All sorts of rubbish, old boards, stones and dirt were thrown into the shaft, the intention of the strikers being to imprison the men in the mines. The pit officials were helpless to contend against the mob and assistance was asked from the gens d'armes. Before the officers arrived at the pit, considerable damage had been done and the mob was on the point of attacking another pit when the officers arrived. The latter at once ordered the rioters to disperse and, upon their refusing to do so, attacked them with the flat sides of their swords.

The strikers finally dispersed, fearing that if they resisted the gens d'armes would resort to the keen edge of their weapons. Further trouble from the strikers is apprehended and a strict watch is kept on all their actions. Great activity is shown among the labor leaders. All their efforts are now directed to bringing about an enormous demonstration against the Deputies for refusing to adopt the bill to establish Universal Suffrage. This refusal is a severe blow to the aspirations of the Socialistic leaders of the workingmen, who hoped that once universal suffrage was granted to be elected to the Chamber by labor votes. The bill was rejected by the Chamber despite the fact that the Government supported the proposal made by Deputy de Smet that the suffrage should be regulated according to the amount of rent paid by the men of voting age.

Immediately after the assembling of the Deputies to-day an excited crowd gathered around the Palais de la Nation. The incessant accession of a small group soon swelled the group until it pushed out into the park and up and down the Rue Royale. The parliamentary buildings had already been surrounded by unmounted police, and as the crowd became more demonstrative a squadron of mounted police was called out and had ready to charge. At four o'clock the workingmen nearest the Parliament buildings raised a shout for universal suffrage and made a rush to break the police lines. The police were driven back and the men tried to push up the steps. The mounted reserves charged with drawn swords. The mob met them with repeated showers of stones, but eventually was forced back and partly dispersed. In the conflict several men were struck with stones on the head and the rioters cut and trampled upon. Repeated disturbances followed in the Rue Louvain between the Palais de Nation and the Boulevard du Regent. As soon as they were dispersed by the police, the rioters tried to reassemble and fight back with stones the attacking forces. In the district around the Parliamentary buildings a number of men were arrested. Less serious disturbances in other parts of the city were also followed by arrests. The deputies adjourned the debate on the revision of the constitution until after the completion by the special committee of the examination into the plans of suffrage reform that have been submitted.

PONTYPRIDD DISASTER.

LONDON, April 12.—The fire in the mine at Pontypridd was extinguished to-dah. The gas fumes are still so obnoxious as to drive out the explorers searching for the dead and the rescue of the living. A further search will be necessary to ascertain the full extent of the calamity.

Up to two o'clock this morning fifty-three corpses have been taken from the Pontypridd pit, and the searching parties had found no signs that any of the missing miners were still alive. There was no unusual excitement when the bodies were brought to the surface as the crowd that had been around the pit's mouth all day disappeared at nightfall, believing that further search for the bodies would be impossible before morning. The searching party are of opinion that other bodies will be found under the debris lying everywhere in the mine. The bodies of eleven men were found huddled behind a door in the mine as if they had sought shelter there from a hurricane of sparks sweeping by. Other bodies were found in the ruined stairways where the victims were caught when trying to escape. A doctor who has examined the bodies reports that all of them died of suffocation. There were no external injuries.

EXPLOSION IN SPAIN.

MADRID, April 12.—There was an explosion in the Sala Caladis Company's mills, in Mataro, this morning. The roof of the building was blown off and struck the ground more than a hundred yards from the foundations. The walls were rent and most of the flooring collapsed. All the men employed by the company were at work when the explosion occurred. Most of them went down in the wreck. The fire which broke out immediately after the explosion was extinguished and the work of rescue was begun at once. The dead bodies of nine workmen and the manager have been removed from the ruins. Fifty men are trying to recover the rest of the bodies. The number of dead is not yet known.

GRECIAN INDEPENDENCE.

ATHENS, April 12.—The King and Queen of Greece and other members of the Royal family, the Princess of Wales and her party, including the Duke of York and Princesses Victoria and Maud, and the members of the Greek Cabinet and representatives of Foreign powers, attended the "Te Deum" in the cathedral to day, in honor of the anniversary of Grecian Independence. The day is also generally celebrated throughout Greece.

MORE ABOUT THE CYCLONE.

MEXICO, Missouri, April 12.—During the terrific storm of last night, the Missouri Military Academy was damaged to the extent of $10,000. Several of the inmates narrowly escaped with their lives. One end of the building was blown in. There came near being a disastrous panic at the opera house, where a large audience was assembled, but cool heads prevailed. Several houses were blown from their foundations and porches, fences, etc., were demolished. At Hannibal, Mo., the severe wind last night unroofed houses, uprooted trees, and did other damage. A tenement house occupied by a negro family was demolished, and the ruins set on fire by the explosion of the coal oil lamp. The husband and wife were badly burned and two children were severely injured. At Washington, Mo., there was a violent wind storm, St. Peter's church was wrecked and much other damage was done.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 12.—Last night's storm of wind, hail and rain was the worst this city has experienced in many years. The rainfall began shortly after 6 o'clock, and there were slight intervals of heavy hail accompanied by blasts of wind, at times reaching a velocity of 50 miles an hour, continuing till 2 a m. The rainfall was two and a half inches. Street car traffic was almost completely stopped. The telephone service was entirely demoralized, and the telegraph wires in all directions were prostrated. During the heavy hail storm in the early evening many carriage and cab horses were maddened by the hail falling on them. Probably the most exciting occurrence of the night was the unroofing of the workhouse. It was shattered as thoroughly as if by an artillery attack. A squad of police was sent down post haste and the institution was kept under close watch all night. There was another scene of confusion at the district station, at the corner of Jefferson avenue and Dayton street, the roof of which was torn away by the fury of the wind. There were but few prisoners in the station at the time, however, and there were no serious results beyond damage to the building. The poorhouse, the female hospital and the insane asylum suffered severely. No one was killed at any one of these institutions, but there were several narrow escapes. The damage done to property along the river front was very heavy. Lumber and merchandise, valued at thousands of dollars, were blown into the river and carried away. Several large steamers and a dozen small craft were torn from their moorings and also carried down stream. All the available tugs were utilized, and after several hours of hard work they succeeded in rescuing the drifting boats.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, April 12.—(Special)—E. A. Watson, mining engineer of Ottawa, and a news agent were the only ones injured in the C.P.R. accident at Port Arthur on Monday. Watson was able to proceed on his journey and the news agent is in Port Arthur hospital.

Manitoba and the Dakotas had a farewell blizzard to-day, but the temperature was quite mild, and no serious results are expected. The telegraph wires were out of order during the day and trains slightly delayed. The ice in the Red river is still solid here, but is breaking up at Fargo.

John White, ex-M.P., of Belleville, passed through the city yesterday on his way to visit his mills in British Columbia.

The latest newspaper rumor is to the effect that E E Sheppard, the well-known editor of Toronto Saturday Night, will embark in a journalistic enterprise in Winnipeg. His name is mentioned in connection with a new Conservative paper.

Rev. G. W. Kirby, of Hamilton, closed a successful series of revival services here last night. He was voted $400 at the close.

The opera "Dorothy" was put on the boards very creditably to-night by the Winnipeg operatic society.

CANADIAN NEWS.

PORT ARTHUR, April 12.—George T. Marks was re-elected Mayor of the town yesterday by a majority of 59.

KINGSVILLE, April 12.—An eccentric character and miser, named Mary Ann Pickup, called "Granny," is dead. She left several thousand dollars, which was found in a tin box.

LONDON, April 12.—Delegates from sixteen camps of "Woodmen of the World" met here yesterday and organized a grand council of the order in Canada. Royal sanction was given to the act of incorporation of "Woodmen of Dominion" on April 1. The next annual meeting will be held in Brantford.

ST. JOHN, N.B., April 12.—T. W. Peters was re-elected mayor yesterday for a third term.

ST. MARY'S, April 12.—A fire here last night destroyed half a dozen business houses. The loss is $200,000. Four men were seriously injured by the explosion of a barrel of whiskey.

AMERICAN NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The whaling vessel Mary D. Hume will leave to-morrow for the North on a whaling voyage. The Hume will be commanded by Captain Leavett. The Hume is the same vessel that made such a phenomenal catch last year. She remained at the mouth of the McKenzie river for two seasons and was well rewarded for her stay. Captain Tilton, who was in command of the Hume, will shortly leave for the North to command the whaler Newport.

WALLA WALLA, April 12.—The second annual session of the Grand lodge, A.O.U.W., opened in this city to-day. Large delegations have arrived and the streets are crowded with visitors. There was a parade this morning of the Grand lodge, local lodge and lodges from Dayton, Waitsburg, Prescott, Weston, Milton, Athens and Pendleton. Judge Upton delivered the address of welcome, the response being made by Grand Master Workman Geogehean, of Vancouver. Tomorrow night a ball will be given in the opera house in honor of the visitors.

TACOMA, April 12.—A careful canvas of the city shows general satisfaction over the result of yesterday's vote, which decided the purchase of the Light and Water plant at $175,000, and the building of a bridge across the tide flats costing $115,000. It is claimed this means an era of prosperity for this city, and that the extension of the water front and the building of this large and expensive bridge will put many hundreds of now idle men to work.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Company Formed to Purchase the Phosphate and Mica Mines of Ottawa District.

Intercolonial Grain Rates—Mounted Police Movements—The Lumber Outlook—"Third Party" Robbed.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 12.—The mounted police summer patrols are being sent to their stations.

The funeral of Assistant Secretary Macpherson, of the Public Works department, took place to-day. The cortege was of an enormous length. The funeral was of a military character, the deceased having been a captain of the Foot Guards.

The officers of the Customs department say that no instructions went from them for the seizure of Arnoldi's bronze dogs.

A company has been formed, with a capital of a quarter of a million, for the purchase of all the mica and phosphate properties in this district.

The outlook for lumbering in this district is very good. A large supply of logs is available.

Hon. Peter Mitchell was relieved of $120 while on the train going to New York.

The rate for carrying grain on the Intercolonial has been increased by two cents a hundred pounds. Shippers are kicking, but Mr. Schrieber says that even with the increase the rate will not pay.

Harwood has been elected in Vaudreuil by 125 majority. This is a Liberal gain.

CABLE NEWS.

VALPARAISO, April 12.—President Montt has signed the decree formally declaring the province of San Diego, Valparaiso, Aconcagua and O'Higgins to be in a state of siege. A dispatch from Buenos Ayres says the negotiations for settling the troubles in Catamarca have failed. The conflict is between the governors of the states of Catamarca and Santiago in refusing to surrender the prisoners demanded by the executive of Catamarca.

LONDON, April 12.—The Duke of Newcastle will sail to-day on the steamship Trave from Southampton for New York. The Duchess, who is indisposed, will defer her voyage for a week or two. They will make together a tour of the world.

VIENNA, April 12.—The Hungarian public prosecutor is taking steps to stop the circulation of pan-slavist publications sent from America to be used in inciting the North Hungary Slavs to revolt against the Government.

VIENNA, April 12.—Emperor Francis Joseph and the Pope have telegraphed congratulations to Cardinal Vasczary. Hundreds of similar dispatches from all parts of the world have been received by the Cardinal. Between twenty five and thirty were sent from America.

KINGSTON, W.I., April 12.—President L'Heureux has responded to the request of President Hippolyte, of Hayti, by withdrawing a portion of the Dominican troops which were stationed along the border between San Domingo and Hayti. This action of the Dominican president indicates that peace between the two republics will be re-established. It is now doubtful whether the aid which General Manigat expects from San Domingo in the proposed revolution against President Hippolyte will be extended.

BERLIN, April 12.—The Imperial infantry and cavalry bands of Germany, comprising 100 men, each of whom stands 6 feet or more in height, sailed to-day for New York under special permission of the Emperor. They will be one of the attractions at the World's Fair, and will return home immediately upon the closing of the exhibition in October.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 12.—The report that ex-President Gonzales, governor of Guanajuato, was dead proves to be untrue. His condition, however, is hopeless and his death is hourly expected.

THE PARIS EXPLOSIONS.

PARIS, April 12.—The trial of the Anarchists, Francois Bricou and Mary de Lange, for having caused the explosion at the Cafe Very nearly a year ago, was continued to-day in the Assize court of the Seine. Drouhet, who stole the dynamite at Soisy sous Etoilles, declared that he never had seen Francois. The widow of M. Very, who received mortal injuries in the explosion, testified as to the condition of the cafe just before the explosion. L'Herot, the waiter whom the Anarchists were especially anxious to kill, was the next witness. He has been guarded by gens d'armes on his way to court, as an attempt upon his life was feared from the friends of Francois, and was exceedingly nervous while on the stand. His testimony tended to prove that Meunier rather than Francois had planned and executed the dynamite plot. Madame Molard, janitress of the house where Francois lived, in the Rue Rambuteau, said that a man resembling the portrait of Meunier had called frequently on Francois. She had overheard Francois threatening Very and L'Herot. The clothes which Meunier had worn were produced and Madame Molard identified them as having been worn by Francois and subsequently by Meunier, to whom he lent them. "This is mere servants' gossip," exclaimed Francois, "If I had applied to them they would have been swearing I was the most honest man in the world." This exclamation caused much laughter, which increased during the indignant denials of the janitress that she allowed her judgment to be influenced by tips. The trial was then adjourned.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, April 12.—(Special)—Hon. Frank Smith has been confined to his home since Sunday by an attack of erysipelas.

Six hundred shoemakers here had a brief strike yesterday. Their two year agreement with the bosses was to be renewed on April; but for some reason the bosses did not show a disposition to do so. Yesterday morning the men received a class of work to do which was not recognized by former agreement, and a crisis resulted. In the evening a new agreement slightly more favorable to the men was signed, and they resumed work this morning.

Rev. Dr. Wild has been appointed representative for the Congregational Church of Canada, at the Religious Congress of the World, to be held at the World's Fair.

WAR TO THE KNIFE.

SPOKANE, April 12.—There is war at the boundary line. It is between a big mining company and a little frontier town. Each declares the other shall be destroyed, and claims that the method of destruction has been selected and is sure to be effectual. The parties to this fight are the citizens of Spokane who are interested in the Columbian Consolidated Mining Company, and citizens of the new town of Boundary, which is situated on the east bank of the Columbia just south of the boundary line. The mining company have hired a large body of men and will arm them to protect their interests. The citizens of the new town say that they will never give up their rights as long as there is a man or woman left who can handle a Winchester. There are about eighty families there and preparations are being made for the most bitter fight ever known in this part of the country. The first blood spilled will cause a bloody war, and it is probable that the United States troops will have to be called out.

The Pend d'Oreille river flows into the Columbia about a quarter of a mile north of the boundary. In the space between the river and the boundary, British Columbia capitalists laid out a townsite a year ago. The lots were quickly sold, but the new metropolis, Pend d'Oreille City, had up to a short time ago secured neither buildings nor inhabitants. By some mistake the surveyors laid out two tiers of blocks on the American side of the line, where they still stand. Two years ago E. T. Steele, A. H. Kelly and other Spokane men organized a placer company and took up 160 acres of land on the east bank of the Columbia, just south of the boundary line.

This was once the richest placer ground on the river, hundreds of thousands of dollars having been rocked from the low banks near the water's edge for thirty years. The land was abandoned some time since except by a few Chinese miners. The new company was formed to put in a hydraulic plant and work the high benches where the old miners could do nothing for lack of water. They think in this manner the summer's work will be worth at least half a million dollars. The new townsite company is selling lots for $500 each and expect to realize large amounts. The mining company will send up reinforcements from this city to assist in evicting citizens of the new town. If the opposing forces meet serious trouble is sure to ensue.

CYCLONE IN THE WEST.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 12.—Thunder and lightning, hail and wind combined last evening to form the severest storm this city has had for years. It began at 8:15 and lasted nearly an hour, coming from the southwest. Ominous clouds, constantly illuminated by brilliant flashes of lightning, prevailed some time previous to the outbreak of the storm proper. Many were apprehensive of a cyclone. Rain fell gently for a few minutes, then suddenly a violent downpour of rain and hail began and the electric accompaniments of the storm made themselves fearfully evident. The streets at once became flooded, the sewers being inadequate to carry off at once the immense volume of water. Basements in all parts of the city were flooded.

At the telegraph offices the noise of the hail on the windows and roofs drowned the noise of sounders and business was for a few minutes totally suspended. No serious accidents are reported. The hail stones were not large enough to break glass to any extent. Police and fire alarms were not affected and the telephones were only slightly interfered with. Electrical traffic was for the time completely suspended, it being necessary to shut off all power from the trolley wires and only about half the usual number of cars are now running. The worst effects of the storm are now apparently on the telegraph service. The Western Union have had no wires to the west and south since 9 p.m.

About 11 o'clock another storm came up, this time from the Northwest. The rain was not so violent as earlier in the evening, and there was no hail, but the electric disturbances and the wind were decidedly lively. The steamer D. H. Pike, lying at the wharf at the foot of Locust street, with no steam up and five men on board, was blown adrift, and as no trace can be found of her it is feared she has sunk with all on board. The harbor boat, City of St. Louis, with a small crew aboard, was also blown from the same wharf and had not been heard from at 1:45 a.m. Two wharf boats anchored near by met with a similar fate, but it is believed there were no persons on board. Reports from Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas state that the cyclone did much damage to property.

DISORDERED PERU.

CALLAO, Peru, April 12.—Grave political troubles are reported from all parts of Peru. The most serious disorder so far deported occurred at the towns of Cuterno and Chole. An armed body of men, headed by Gabriel Rivera and a man named Guerro, attacked the Governor's palace. "Viva Pierola" was their cry. The attack upon the palace began at three in the afternoon, and the siege lasted until two in the following morning. While one portion of the mob held the towns another body besieged the Governor's palace, and many volleys were fired at the officials' residences. Rosalio Pilla, one of the defenders of the house, was killed.

Just as the mob was about to batter down the doors of the palace, while their leaders were shouting "Kill the governor," the troops who had been sent for appeared. The soldiers charged upon the rioters. Rivera, their real leader, was killed. With the loss of their leader the rioters became disheartened. They ceased firing and fled in all directions, but they carefully retained all their arms, which will no doubt be used on another occasion. Besides the leader Rivera three other rioters and a child were killed. More than twenty persons were wounded during the fight. An accident similar to this but less bloody in its results occurred in Lima a few nights ago. While a band was playing on the plaza, in front of the president's palace, a crowd gathered and someone raised the cry "Viva Pierola," which was cheered by nearly all the persons in the crowd. The guards around the palace were about to fire when the crowd fled.

Stambuloff in Vienna.

VIENNA, April 12.—The reception of Stambuloff by Emperor Francis Joseph to-day has stirred every embassy and foreign officer on the continent. Advices from other capitals show that the action of the Emperor is regarded as an event of first international importance. The supporters of the Triple Alliance comment favorably on the reception, which they consider to be equivalent to a formal approval of the *status quo* in the Balkans. The Russian press mentions the incident with the greatest bitterness, while the German press is filled with qualified commendation of the Emperor's course.