ossy Sheen
rous growth, so much admired in be secured by the use of Ayer's r. There is nothing better than ration for keeping the scalp clean, ealthy. It restores to faded and the original color and beauty, preness, and imparts to the hair a ure and a lasting and delicate fra- The most elegant and economical the market; no toilet is complete yer's Hair Vigor.
ife believes that the money spent Hair Vigor was the best investever made. It imparts a soft
d Silky Texture
, and gives much satisfaction."— ms, St. Augustine, Texas.
using a number of other preparaout any satisfactory result, I find 's Hair Vigor is causing my hair —A. J. Osment, General Merlian Head, N. W. T.
Hair Vigor is the only preparad ever find to remove dandruff, g humors, and prevent loss of onfidently recommend it."—J. C. encer, Mass.
ult From Using
Hair Vigor WILL PREVENT premaf hair and when so lost will stimgrowth. I have used the prepahose purposes and know whereof —A. Lacombe, Opelousas, La.
r's Hair Vigor
PREPARED BY
AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
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You Think
kind of a crop will do, then kind of seeds will do; but for best results you should plant
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the best, they are recognized as he standard everywhere.
ry's Seed Annual is the most ortant book of the kind published. It is invaluable to the planter. We send it free.
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IL CONTRACTS.

ders addressed to the Postmaster be received at Ottawa until noon e 24th day of February next, for nce of Her Majesty's Mails on proacts for four years in each case,
and Ashcroft Station.
e and Railway Station Pringles and Grand Prairie. and Langley Prairie.
d Railway Station.
d Hatzic Prairie,
April next.
tices containing further informaonditions of proposed contracts and blank forms of tender may be he above Post Offices, and at this

E. H. FLETCHER,
P. O. Inspector.
spector's Office,
C., 13th January, 1893. ja27-3t

NOTICE:
ership heretofore existing under Reid & Johnston, of Quesnelle ct of Cariboo, is this day dissolved nsent. All accounts due the late e paid to James Reid, who will abilities of the same.
JAMES REID.
W. A. JOHNSTON.
O. B. CLARKE. ja20-1m-d&w

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rough knowledge of the natural rn the operations of digestion , and by a careful application of e ties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. vided our breakfast tables with a vored beverage which may save ve doctors' bills. It is by the judiuch articles of diet that a constie gradually built up until strong sist every tendency to disease. subtle maladies are floating dy to attack wherever there is a We may escape many a fatal ing ourselves well fortified with d a properly nourished frame."— e Gazette."
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ll Free their newly enlarged e of Band Instruments, Uni- and Equipments, 400 Fine Il- , describing every article d by Bands or Drum Corps, ains Instructions for Amateur Bands, es and Drum Major's Tactics, By and a Selected List of Band Music.
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LLOW OIL"
s Rheumatism.

s Worm Powders
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NOTICE.
eby given that a special meeting ders of the Victoria and Sidney any, in pursuance of the Vic- Railway Act, 1892, will be any's office, at No. 28½ Broad y the 27th day of January, 1893, 2.30 p m., for the purpose (among orizing the Directors of the Comds of the Company for $300, izing the execution of a trust otion therewith, and all other in the premises.
order.
ROBERT IRVING,
wkly Secretary.

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Medicine used over 30 years in cases. Cures all diseases buse, indiscretion or over- packages GUARANTEED to others fail. Ask your Druggist English Prescription, take no package $1. Six $5, by mail, mphlet. Address EUREKA O., DETROIT, MICH.
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The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1893. VOLUME XXXV. NO 8

SEATTLE'S SENSATION.

Big Will Contest—The Widow of the Late H. L. Yesler Arrested.

She, With Others, is Charged With Forgery and Attempt to Defraud Seattle.

SEATTLE, Jan. 26.—(Special.)—One of the most sensational cases ever known in the history of the city of Seattle, came to light yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Minnie Yesler, widow of the late Henry L. Yesler, Dr. J. Eugene Jordan and Dr. H. Martin Van Buren, a silent partner of Dr. Jordan, were arrested early this morning on a serious charge of forgery and conspiracy in the destruction of the last will and testament of Henry L. Yesler, who died a short time ago. The complaints were sworn to by one Joseph F. Brown before Justice of the Peace Burt J. Humphrey, yesterday afternoon. The judge at once issued warrants of arrest and placed them in the hands of Constable Van Horn and a detective from the East, whose name has not yet been learned. He went to Dr. Jordan's apartments at 4 o'clock this morning, and rousing him out of bed placed him under arrest. The doctor was very indignant, but accompanied his captors to the County Jail without offering any resistance. He was locked in the steel tank with the criminals. When he had been disposed of, Van Horn and his comrade went to the apartments of Dr. Van Buren in the Russell house on Third street, and awoke him from a sound sleep. He, also, was placed under arrest and taken to the town jail. Mrs. Yesler was placed under arrest, but was not taken from her home. Her attorney, W. H. White, demanded that she be not held under arrest and that bail be allowed. This was done in $1,000, Mr. Maddocks surety. Drs. Jordan and Van Buren were released later in the day in $5,000 bail.

The prosecution allege that, on December 14, the defendants conspired to obtain possession of the will made by the old man, bequeathing J. D. Newman, his confidential agent and adviser, and to the city of Seattle, large amounts and his wife a comfortable sum, but not nearly half the estate. That they have a witness who will say that on the day of his death on December 16, he read the will, but they cannot produce him immediately, as he is out of the state. The warrants were sworn out at the instance of Newman's legal advisers. The defendants are highly indignant. Mrs. Yesler has been sick in bed ever since the death of her husband. Mr. Jordan says it is an outrage and conspiracy and proposes to prosecute the people who caused the arrest. Mrs. Yesler cannot be seen. Her lawyer and Dr. Jordan concur in the statement that the charges entered are without foundation. The city government were the proper parties to take in hand the case if their interests were prejudiced. To-morrow will be filed a petition to have the missing will produced on the evidence of its once having been in existence being adduced.

YATES'S LETTER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Edmond Yates cable says: An astounding statement was made on Wednesday evening at the Society of Arts in the course of a paper by Bennett H. Broughton on "The Mining Industries of South Africa." He said that since 1867, when the diamond fields were first discovered, there have been exported from Cape Colony more than 50,000,000 carats of diamonds, the value of which approximated £70,000,000. Their weight would excel ten tons, and the heap of them might form a pyramid with a base nine feet square and six feet high.

I hear that Prince Henry of Battenburg, Lord Lorne and Prince Louis of Battenburg, are likely to visit the Chicago exhibition, and it is just possible that the Duke of Connaught may go also for a flying visit when he leaves Portsmouth in August. Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes leave Liverpool to-morrow on the Teutonic for New York on their way to Mexico, intending to return to England by the 2d of April.

The Radicals below the gangway intend to move an amendment to the address on Uganda. The question, which will be brought forward by Labouchere, will considerably embarrass the Government if it goes to a decision, as several ministers have very much committed themselves on it and it would be impossible for them to reconcile their speeches, when in the opposition, with the policy they are now supporting. Perhaps, however, the cynic's kindly consideration for the feelings of Sir William Harcourt, will keep him from dividing on this amendment.

American women seem to delight in killing off literary celebrities. They have already killed Rudyard Kipling, and within the last few days Robert Louis Stevenson has been made a victim of this form of journalistic imagination, for, according to a cable dispatch from San Francisco, he is dying of consumption. There is, I am pleased to learn, every reason to suppose that this story is altogether untrue. Every one knows that Stevenson has consumption. He went to Samoa in order to get rid of it, but as recently as last week letters have been received from him at his place at Vocilema stating that he was in the best of health and spirits.

PANAMA TRAFFIC.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The Evening Post to-day says: It has been known for a long time that the subsidized Pacific Mail Company has been practically directed in its operations by the Missouri Pacific and other railroads in the Transcontinental Association, and the charge has been made that the company has worked to the interests of the railroads, rather than "to develope American maritime commerce," between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the U. S. over the Isthmus of Panama, as it is required to do by the terms on which it obtained its subsidy from the U. S. Government; but the exact nature of the bond which has held the company to the railroad combination, has been kept a secret. That there was some sort of contract no one doubted; but the parties concerned have never given the public information on this point.

To-day the Evening Post obtained a copy of the secret contract. It is a long document signed by James Smith, on behalf of the Transcontinental Association, and Geo. J. Gould, on behalf of the Pacific Mail Co. The terms of the contract show that the Pacific Mail Co., while receiving a subsidy from the government to develope American maritime commerce, has bound itself to the Transcontinental association, whose interest it is to suppress that commerce. The whole meaning of the contract is shown in section 3, which is here given in full: "Pacific Mail subsidy: The understanding and intention of this agreement is that the party of the first part (the Transcontinental Association) shall, through agents appointed by itself, have entire and exclusive control of all the through business of the said steamship company (Pacific Mail), between New York and San Francisco, each way, that no through freight or passengers shall be taken except at prices to be fixed by the party of the first part and by its consent, it being understood that such control shall be exercised through the established agencies of said Steamship Company. It shall have room for more than 500 tons in the event of its running two steamers each way per month, or for more than 400 tons in the event of its running three steamers per month each way, of through freight on any steamer, and if the party of the first part shall fail the said party of the second part shall be at liberty to do so at rates fixed jointly by the duly authorized representatives of the parties hereto, the parties of the first part to have one half of the freights on such excess and the steamship company the other half.'

THE SAILOR'S UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The steamer North Fork got away on time this morning for Eureka. She carried a non-union crew. Trouble was expected and officers were on hand, but there was no difficulty. The situation in the sailor war remains still unchanged, and thus far there has been no clash between the owners and the Union. The men of the latter have organized proselytizing gangs, and, instead of resorting to force, they are pursuing the plan of argument. About the headquarters of the shipowners a number of Union men are daily congregated, and it is a brawny non-union man that gets through the crown. On his way to the office he is stopped, and into his ears is poured talk of the trial and tribulation that is before him should he ship. While no force is used, the man thus caught generally deems it the better policy to follow the Union's advice and not ship. The Union are also trying to get sailors along the beach to join them, and, from all accounts, are successful. The barkentine Catherine suddenly left for Gray's Harbor to-day. She has a non-union crew.

FISHERY COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Under the terms of agreement Secretary of State Foster has appointed Richard Rathburn, commissioner on the part of the United States. He will meet within the next few weeks at Washington a commissioner to be appointed for Canada, and the two will investigate and report on the best and most expedient methods for preserving the fishes of the waters contiguous to the United States and Canada, and also joint regulations for the preservation and protection of the fishes of the Atlantic ocean within the jurisdiction of the two countries. As soon as the report of the commissioners are presented the Government will consider the same and exchange views thereon to the end of reaching, if expedient and practicable, such conventional or other understanding as may suffice to carry out the recommendations of the commissioners by treaty or concurrent legislation on the part of the respective Governments or the Legislatures of the several States and Provinces, or both, as may be found most advisable.

EGYPTIAN TROUBLES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—In answer to an inquiry by cable as to the political troubles in Egypt, Radini & Co. received yesterday morning the following cable in answer from their correspondent in Alexandria: "No serious apprehension is felt here. United Egyptian bonds are over 98, and the cotton market is unchanged.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The French press continues to display deep indignation regarding the attitude assumed by England in Egypt. The Figaro says France ought to retaliate by occupying Tangiers. The Republique Francaise declares that Europe should not allow the Khedive to become a blind vassal of England.

SEATTLE'S LATEST.

SEATTLE, Jan. 27 (Special).—To-day Mrs. Henry L. Yesler appeared in court to answer a charge of conspiracy and destroying the will of her late husband. She was represented by her attorney, Mr. White, who sat on one side of her, and her mother on the other side. With Assistant Prosecuting Attorney McBride were three lawyers retained by Lowman, at whose instance the arrests were made. The defence demanded that the trial be immediately proceeded with, and pronounced the commencement of the action and arrests as merely a conspiracy to prejudice the appointment of Mrs. Yesler's choice as administrator of the estate. The judge granted a continuance to Wednesday next on application of the prosecution. The city has dropped all proceedings. The general impression is that while Mrs. Yesler is innocent, the two physicians may know more than they care to say. This is strengthened by the fact that the constable who made the arrest claims that Van Buren attempted to run. Afterwards at the jail he threw a pocketful of papers into the grate. A detective secured them. One is known to contain memoranda concerning boxes in the Safety Deposit vaults, which are now under seal awaiting a legal opinion.

PANAMA BOODLERS.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—M. Franqueville, examining magistrate in the Panama canal case, has signed his report, and has delivered it to M. Bourbeois, Minister of Justice. It is understood that it exculpates Deputies Roche and Arene and Senator Thevenc.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Most Brilliant Opening Since Confederation—Proceedings of the First Day.

Inspector's Report on B. C. Fisheries—Possible Profits in the Halibut Industry.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 26.—To-day's was the most brilliant opening of Parliament since Confederation, probably because it is Lord Stanley's last appearance. Senators Bowell, Angers, Ferguson, Desjardins, Bernier, Kirchoffer and Primrose were introduced. Thirteen members were introduced in the House of Commons. Owing to the temporary illness of Mr. Laurier, the address in the House of Commons will be considered on Monday. It will also be considered in the Senate on Monday. About half the members have arrived. The British Columbia contingent have not yet reached here.

His Excellency opened the session with the following

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

In meeting you at the commencement of another session of Parliament, it affords me pleasure to congratulate you on the continued progress which the history of the past year unfolds with regard to Canada. The increase in trade, as illustrated by the exports and imports during the period for which the official returns have been prepared, has been most gratifying, and that increase has continued to grow to the present time, with a promise that the volume of trade during the current year will exceed that of any year in the history of the Dominion. The revenues of the country have likewise provided for all the services for which Parliament had made appropriation, and the operation of the Government railway has been less burdensome as regards the difference between income and expenditure than has been the case for a long term of years previously. In Manitoba and the Northwest Territories the increase in immigration has been decidedly encouraging, both as regards the number of persons who have come from other countries and as regards the number of homestead entries made by settlers of all nationalities.

Measures have been taken to carry into effect the agreements arrived at with the United States on the subject of the boundary of Alaska, the boundary line in Passamaquoddy Bay, the prevention of destructive methods of fishing, and the preservation and increase of fish life. With regard to reciprocity in wrecking and towing, a correspondence has taken place which indicates that privileges are demanded for United States vessels in Canadian canals which were not anticipated. It is not impossible that a satisfactory conclusion of the discussion may yet be reached.

During the recess a friendly conference took place between delegates from my Government and the Government of Newfoundland on the questions which were pending between the two countries. It is hoped and expected that the interchange of views which then took place will be productive of beneficial results and lead to an amicable adjustment of those questions.

The statutes of 1887 relative to a department of trade and commerce and to the office of solicitor-general have been brought into force, and the appointments were made which were contemplated by these acts.

It is to be regretted that the Government of the United States were unable to accept the suggestions made by my Government on the subject of canal tolls, and that the President should have thought it necessary to impose exceptional tolls on Canadians using the Sault Ste. Marie canal, which has so long been free to the people of both countries. My Government, while ready to consider in a friendly spirit any proposals which may be made by the Government of the United States, have caused efforts to be made to hasten the completion of the Canadian works, which will soon afford the completion of the Canadian works, which will soon afford the commerce of the Dominion a highway within our own country.

Measures will be laid before you for the improvement of the Franchise Act; for the amendment of laws relating to the civil service and the superannuation of the civil servants; for regulating the admission of evidence in causes and matters under control of the Parliament of Canada; for extending the system of voting by ballot to the Northwest Territories; and for simplifying the laws relating to lands and land transfers in the Territories.

The public accounts of the past year and the estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you without delay, and I trust it will be seen that ample provision may be made for the public service without increasing taxation.

I have every confidence that all these matters will receive your best attention, and that your deliberations will keep in view above all other considerations the welfare and stability of the country.

Mr. Charlton has re-introduced his Sabbath Observance bill, with clauses to stop the publication of British Columbia papers on Sunday.

One hundred and eight Yankee fishers took out Modus licenses last year, against ninety-eight the previous year.

Mr. Pope gives notice of a motion in favor of the free admission of corn; Mr. Cleveland, of coal oil; Mr. Mulock, of binder twine.

Sir Hector Langevin wants all papers relating to the boundary of Quebec.

Mr. Charlton has introduced a bill for the repeal of the Dominion Franchise Act.

Mr. Weldon has brought in a bill to disfranchise voters who accept bribes.

Mr. La Riviere wants all papers connected with the Manitoba School appeal.

Inspector McNab's report on the British Columbia fisheries says: They have been fairly remunerative and satisfactory during the whole season. The sea fisheries are yet in their infancy, and practically nothing has been done towards developing their immense value, beyond demonstrating the fact that the most valuable kinds of food fish have been found in apparently inexhaustible quantities within easy distance of the coast, and can be caught and delivered at Victoria, Vancouver or Westminster at rates which allow larger margins on prices of similar kinds of fish in the Eastern markets, but no sea fish is utilized except in supplying the limited home demands, except halibut, the catch and export of which show an increase over former years, although the attempts to handle them have been without system or the employment of the necessary equipment and outfit for catching and conveying the fish to port in good condition. Speaking of the salmon fisheries, the canneries are situated on the Fraser river, which is an eighth of a mile wide at the narrowest part, and with a depth of sixty feet and a rapid current very little offal rises to the surface when put into the river fresh, but after being confined in cribs until it becomes a putrid mass washed out through the interstices it floats on the surface as an oily scum, offensive to all unfortunates compelled to use the water.

SUPPORTING M'CARTHY.

TORONTO, Jan. 26.—Dalton McCarthy was tendered a banquet by the citizens of Barrie last night. About 350 persons were present, including Col. O'Brien and Col. Tyrwhitt, M.P.'s. Col. O'Brien responded to the toast of the Governor-General, the Senate and the House of Commons. In the course of his remarks he referred to the Empire's attack on Mr. McCarthy, which he characterized as insolent. He declared the real ground of the attack which was ostensibly based upon the charge that he had treacherously sought base means as the best means of carrying out an act of treachery was that Mr. McCarthy had had sufficient independence to dissent from the dictation of the machine on a great many questions.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

TORONTO, Jan. 26.—Jake Gaudaur is anxious to meet Hanlan in a race and ha answered the latter's challenge by depositing $100 with H. J. P. Good. Articles were signed by Gaudaur and are now awaiting Hanlan's signature. They call for a race of three miles with a turn for $1,000 a side, 60 per cent. of the gate receipts to the winner and 40 to the loser, to take place May 30. Pullman, Ills., has been suggested as the place for holding the race.

MONTREAL, Jan. 26.—A cablegram from Torquay, England, announces the death of Frank Magor, a well-known manufacturers' agent and prominent member of the Board of Trade.

TORONTO, Jan. 26.—Mrs. George Anthony Barber, a resident of Toronto from the time it was known as Little York, and who, together with her husband, are widely known in connection with the press of Canada, is dead.

CHATHAM, Jan. 26.—Geo. W. Freeman, colored, another of the gang implicated in the murder of Constable Rankin, has surrendered. It is believed all concerned in the affair are now in custody.

WINDSOR, Jan. 26.—E. La Plante ha been arrested on suspicion of being the party who stole $2,500 from the Merchants' Bank in December. He was formerly messenger of the bank, but at the time of the robbery was employed as janitor of the bank building.

PETITCODIAC, N. B., Jan. 26.—The house of Mrs. John Fawcett has been burned. A three-year-old son, who was locked in, perished.

TORONTO, Jan. 26.—Geo. W. Roberts, "Cowboy Evangelist," who conducted well attended religious services in the Presbyterian church here recently for ten days, and subsequently committed an assault on a boy, for which he was sentenced to two year's imprisonment and ten lashes, was lashed yesterday. He shook like a leaf before being strapped up, and writhed and wailed throughout his punishment.

QUEBEC, Jan. 27.—Two old residents of Quebec have just died. They are Mrs. L. A. Cannon, wife of the late City Clerk of Quebec and mother of Mr. Cannon, deputy attorney-general, and Mrs. John Twiford, aged 81, widow of Lieutenant John Twiford, formerly of Her Majesty's Sixty-fifth regiment.

MONTREAL, Jan. 27.—Municipal affairs in Montreal are in a bad muddle. The nominations for the alderman elections are fixed to take place on February 1; but until the amendments to the city charter are passed by the Quebec Legislature, any election will be illegal, and the city will be running itself.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—James Armstrong, M. P. for South Middlesex, is dead, after ten days illness from a complication of diseases. Mr. Armstrong was elected to Parliament in 1882, and was re-elected in 1887 and 1891.

TORONTO, Jan. 27.—Hanlan has agreed to race with Gaudaur at Pullman, and has covered Gaudaur's forfeit. He, however, wants the race on July 4 instead of May 30, as proposed by Gaudaur, and if any trophy offered by Mr. St. John is rowed for it must be worth $5,000.

QUEBEC, Jan. 27.—The Council of the Board of Trade has petitioned the Dominion Government for the early establishment of a fast line of trans-Atlantic steamships.

HAMILTON, Jan. 27.—The Hamilton Board of Trade yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution favoring Government assistance in securing a fast Atlantic service.

QUEBEC, Jan. 27.—The debate on the abolition of the Legislative Council has been resumed in the Assembly. Several speeches for and against the proposal were made. Among those opposing the abolition was Hon. Mr. Flynn, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 27.—A missionary named Sam. D. Wood, who has been laboring among the Indians east of here, was brought into the city this morning with his two feet badly frozen. On Christmas day while crossing Lac Seul he lost his way and was compelled to sleep out on the ice during the night. In the morning he was found by some natives and subsequently sent into the city. Probably he will lose both feet.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 27.—Hardly had the fire in the Montgomery House been extinguished last night before the flames broke out in Cloutier's grocery store, about a mile away. Cloutier's premises and King's Dye Works were burned to the ground. Mr. King was badly singed about the head. The loss on the Montgomery House is $6 000; on Cloutier's, $8,000, insured for $6,000; King's loss is $1,000, insured for $6,000.

QUEBEC, Jan. 27.—Hon. Mr. Hall brought down the estimates to-day, and will deliver his budget speech on Tuesday.

BLAINE DEAD.

The Great American Statesman Breathes His Last—Succumbs to Heart Disease.

His Last Hours—President Harrison's Official Announcement of the Fact.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 27.—James G. Blaine died this morning at 11 o'clock, aged 63. His death, although it has removed from the world a character who was prominent in everything he undertook, caused little surprise. It was a foregone conclusion that his late battle with death would be the final defeat of his life. Though the facts as to his illness have from the first been studiously concealed through official channels of communication, he was a sick man when he returned to Washington to settle down for the winter. His mind has been a blank for weeks, and the lucid moments have been few, but his physical frame withstood the ravages of the wasting disease until now.

Mr. Blaine's 63 years have been active ones. All the trials and tribulations that fall to the lot of public men have been his. It was only his family and those very closely associated with him that have been permitted to see him or even hear from him during the last days of his life. Trained journalists have resorted to every possible scheme within the lines of legitimate journalism to obtain news of his condition, but all have been baffled. There has been a disposition both on the part of the family and the attendant physicians to conceal the real condition existing in the Blaine mansion, but information as to the patient's condition has been obtained and reported. Few, if any, journalistic experiences furnish a more thorough example of watching and waiting than the case of Blaine.

Dr. Johnson was summoned to the bedside of Blaine early this morning, but his presence there was not known to those outside until about 11.10, when, in company with Dr. Hyatt, he left the house. At 11.20 President Harrison, accompanied by Private Secretary Halford and Lieut. Parker, walked over to the Blaine mansion. The President showed marked signs of grief. Postmaster-General Wanamake followed the President. Both physicians were unusually pale, and when accosted by a reporter for the latest news, a significant look was in their faces as they answered the question. "He is dead," said Dr. Johnson, "and he passed away peacefully." The doctors did not give the exact time of death, but about 11.15 the windows in the room of the sick chamber were slightly raised.

News of Blaine's death spread like wildfire. Crowds gathered on the corners and visitors flocked to the house. Dr. Hamilton, who was passing the house when the announcement was made, at once entered and remained with the family some time. Word was sent to the President immediately after death. Mr. Blaine passed a restless night and this morning was languid and weak, but nothing serious was noted until shortly before 5 o'clock, when a change for the worse occurred. Both physicians were summoned and remained at the bedside until death. Blaine was conscious until a few moments before death and the end was so peaceful that only the experienced eye of the physicians could perceive that the great statesman had departed to eternity.

Dr. Hyatt said Blaine's death was due to sheer exhaustion. All the immediate members of the family and Miss Dodge were at the bedside when the end came. Dr. Johnston said: "I was called this morning to the residence about 9:30, and found Mr. Blaine in a very exhausted condition. He had grown weaker during the early morning hours, and about 8:30 the nurse observed that his breathing was more difficult and his pulse more feeble than it had been. Dr. Hyatt, also sent for, arrived there about 10. After my arrival Mr. Blaine continued to grow weaker very rapidly, his pulse becoming more feeble. He died at 11 o'clock. He was conscious up to within a few moments of his death, and recognized all those around him. He died without suffering."

The doctors authorize the preliminary announcement of the cause of death, as follows: "Chronic intestinal nephritis," (a form of chronic Bright's disease) due to, and associated with a general change in the arteries of the body and with the dilatation of the heart. The condition was complicated with disease of the lungs of a tubercular nature. The immediate cause of death was connected with the heart.

The Legislature, after appropriate resolutions, adjourned out of respect to the memory of Blaine.

The President received warning of Blaine's approaching end through a press bulletin, which informed him that Blaine could not live through the day. He immediately had a substance dispatch telegraphed over the department wires to the various cabinet officers. It was a few minutes later only that Montgomery, the operator at the White House, received another message addressed to the President, "Blaine is d——" is all he waited to hear and started on a run for the room of Private Secretary Halford. The final word "dead" stopped him as he was in the hallway separating the telegraph room from Halford's office. The cabinet was immediately notified and came to cabinet meeting at the usual hour fully prepared.

The President has issued the following proclamation:

"WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 27, 1893.

"It is my painful duty to announce to the people of the United States the death of James Gillespie Blaine, which occurred in this city to-day at 11 o'clock. For a full generation this eminent citizen has occupied a conspicuous and influential position in the nation. His first public service was in the legislature of his State, afterward for 14 years he was a member of the National House of Representatives, and was three times chosen its speaker. In 1876 he was elected to the Senate. He resigned his seat in that body in 1881 to accept the position of Secretary of State in the cabinet of President Garfield. After the tragic death of his chief, he resigned from the cabinet, and devoting himself to literary work, gave to the public in his "Twenty Years in Congress," a most valuable and enduring contribution to our political literature. In March, 1889, he again became Secretary of State, and exercised this office until June, 1892. His devotion to public interests, his great ability and his excellent patriotism have won for him the gratitude and affection of his countrymen, and the admiration of the world. In the various pursuits of legislation, diplomacy, literature, his genius added new lustre to American citizenship. As an expression of the national appreciation of his great public service the Department of State will be decorated in mourning. (Signed)

"PRESIDENT BENJ. HARRISON."

MR. BLAINE'S FUNERAL.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 27.—A public funeral was suggested, but the family protested, and the ceremonies will be of a private nature. The remains will be laid to rest in Oak Hill cemetery, in Georgetown, by the side of his favorite son Walker Blaine and his daughter, Mrs. Copping. The physicians have officially made public the cause of death as Bright's disease, aggravated by tubercular disease of the lungs and followed by heart failure.

AMERICAN NEWS.

DETROIT, Jan. 27.—Detroit High school building, at the head of Griswold street, was burned this morning. The building has long been denounced as a tinder box and the way in which the flames spread showed that the denunciation was well deserved. The loss is $10,000. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been an explosion of chemicals in the basement. The watchman is missing, and it is feared that he lost his life.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Gold shipments by to-morrow's steamer will aggregate $3,000,000, divided among the following exporters: Lazard Freres, $750,000; Ladenberg, Thalman & Co., $1,250,000, and Heidelbach, $1,100,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—A surprising discovery has been given publicity regarding the architectural gem of the World's Fair, the fine arts building. The Journal published cuts showing that one of the chief features supposed to be original with the designer, Charles B. Attwood, has a parallel in the famous Genoese Campo Santo. The feature in question is the adaptation of a dome to a Grecian building. In defending himself against a charge of plagiarizing Benoit's prize design, which received the honors int he Prix-de-Rome contest at the Paris school of fine arts in 1880, one of the strong points Mr. Atwood has made is that there is no dome in Benoit's design. Mr. Atwood followed up this statement with the declaration regarding the Chicago World's Fair fine arts building that to his knowledge "there never before was a dome on a Grecian building."

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 27.—The Supreme court of military justice has confirmed the sentence of death passed upon Col. Nieves Hernandez, against whom it was charged that while in command of Federal troops in pursuit of the Garza raiders he "played into the hands of the latter." Unless President Diaz exercises his power of pardon, which is improbable, this city will witness within a week the public execution of an officer high in command.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Jan. 27.—Deputy Marshal Weaver, of Lockport, left for San Francisco this morning with three Chinamen, Long Sing, Young Inma, Young Hong, who are to be sent back to China for smuggling their way into this country. The three Chinamen were caught last September by Marshal Weaver, tried and sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment in Erie county penitentiary. They were released on January 1st and confined in Erie county jail until funds were received to take them to San Francisco. Two of the Chinamen were released by order of Judge Cox, on the ground that it was illegal to hold them after they had served their time. The other died this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—To-day twenty-six Chinese arrived in this city from Michigan in charge of U. S. deputy marshals. They were caught while trying to enter the United States, and will be sent back to China by the next steamer.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: "General trade is of the sorting up variety in the Province of Quebec, and most retailers are still engaged in taking stock. There is a fair volume of trade throughout Ontario, in which case are said to be the strongest feature, with a number of sales on Chicago account. Cottons, too, are higher. St. John, N. B., reports trade equal to that in January, 1892, and the outlook for the season fair. The total bank clearings reported by Halifax, Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton aggregate $18,242,000, a decrease of about 18 per cent. from last week—an increase of nearly six per cent. as compared with last year. Business failures throughout the Dominion this week number 48, as compared with 39 last week, and 64 the same week last year."

SEATTLE, Jan. 26.—The deadlock on the senatorial vote continues the same, and only one change was recorded to-day, the vote on the thirty-second ballot being, Allen 52, Turner 25, Griggs 27, Teats 9, Dunbar 1.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—One of the most horrible crimes ever committed here occurred last evening and resulted in a woman's throat being cut from ear to ear, one man being murdered and the other lynched. The crime took place in the Fifth district of this city, which is far off from the thickly settled neighborhood. Mrs. Martin McMahon, an aged woman who keeps a grocery, some time ago hired a negro ex-convict named Fisher. This evening Mrs. McMahon sent the negro on an errand. She expressed displeasure at a trifling purchase he made for her, when the negro, without warning, rushed for the woman. He caught her by the hair and cut her throat. The woman's screams attracted the attention of a white man, who ran to her assistance. The negro fled, jumped the back fence and hid in the outhouse. In the meantime the noise had brought Jack Barrett to the scene. He caught the negro, but the latter turned and stabbed Barrett three times, killing him instantly. By this time the neighborhood was aroused, and men armed with every kind of weapon arrived and, after several shots had been fired at the negro, the crowd quickly got a rope, and with cries of "Hang him before he dies," dragged him into the yard and strung him up on the nearest tree. Mrs. McMahon is dangerously wounded. Excitement ran high, but prompt action by the police put an end to further trouble.

THE SCANDAL.

Persons Against Whom Indictments Have Been Found in the Panama Canal Matter.

Count DeLesseps Upon the List—Possibilities in Connection With the Cases.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—M. Franqueville, the examining magistrate, has found a true bill of accusation against Deputy and ex-Minister of Finance Rouvier, Senator Grevy, brother of the late president of the Republic; Senator Beran, Senator Deves and Senator Lon Renault, on charges of corruption in connection with the Panama Canal Company. Magistrate Franqueville absolves from accusation Deputy and ex-Minister Jules Roche, Senator Thevenet and Deputy Emanuel Arene, on the ground that there is no evidence warranting their prosecution.

Jules Roche, in view of his exculpation by M. Franqueville, intends to interpellate the Government as to its purpose in subjecting him to the suspicions under which he has suffered for five weeks.

La Liberte says that more documents referring to Cornelius Herz's dealings with Baron de Reinach have been seized at the bank of M. Propper, formerly Reinach's partner. These documents, La Liberte says, show clearly the dishonesty of Herz's business methods.

The executor of Baron de Reinach's estate applied to the courts to-day for authority to summon Herz and his wife to appear in order that he might test the validity of the investments which Herz made in Mrs. Herz's name in Paris real estate. The application was granted and the case will be heard on February 2. The executor is taking every possible step to recover from Herz the money said to have been unduly received by him from Baron de Reinach.

The complete list of men against whom M. Franqueville has found true bills, as follows: Senator Albert Grevy, ex-Minister; Charles Baihaut, ex Deputy Gobron, ex Deputy Sans Leroy, M. Blondin, Charles de Lesseps, Henry Cottu, Marquis Fontane, Minister Rouvier, Senator Berlat, Senator Deves, Senator Renault, Deputy Dugue de la Fauconnerie, and Deputy Antoine Proust.

Should the chamber of indictments not confirm the true bills, M. Bourgeois will propose that M. Franqueville's report be considered conjointly by the chamber of indictments and the chamber of correctional appeals, whose decision would be regarded as invested with exceptional authority. If the true bills be vetoed further proceedings will be abandoned.

La France says that M. Rouvier will ask to be tried by the Senate, sitting as a court of justice.

It is learned that M. Franqueville has found a true bill also against Ferdinand de Lesseps.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Christopher Davies, a leader among the Birmingham Anarchists, smashed a jeweler's window in New street, Birmingham, this afternoon, and snatched two handfuls of watches and rings. When a policeman started to arrest him Davies threw the jewelry into the gutter, but did not run. The watches and rings were valued at $700 or $800. Most of them were recovered by the jeweler's clerks. In the Police court, Davies acknowledged that he took the jewelry, but protested against the imputation of robbery. He did not want the watches and rings for his own use, he said, but took them and scattered them in the gutter to call people's attention to the unequal distribution of property. The magistrate committed him for trial. As he was being taken from the courtroom, Davies shouted: "Long live anarchy!" and two men in the crowd who had followed him from New street responded: "Long live anarchy!" These two men were at once arrested. The magistrate released one of them after cautioning him against repeating the offence; the other was remanded.

FRENCH FINANCES.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Discussion of the budget was continued in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. When the appropriations for the ministry of the interior were reached M. M. Millvoye, Flourens and others severely criticised the course of the government regarding newspaper correspondents, and argued that such places should be held by Frenchmen, who would be under control of the government.

Albert Chiche, Boulangist deputy for the Gironde, opposed voting a secret service fund on the ground that the fund would be used for political purposes by the government in power.

M. Ribot replied that the fund was indispensable, especially at present. The Government would regard the vote on the question as a vote of confidence. As regards the disposition of the fund the Deputies must trust the probity of the Government.

Le Provost Delaunay, who followed M. Ribot, began an attack upon the Government's position toward the Panama scandal. The confusion which began during Delaunay's speech became an uproar when Paul Deschanel deprecated reflections upon the Government's intentions and, turning to Jules de Lahaye, demanded that he now name the 150 deputies whom he described as recipients of Panama bribes.

M. de Lahaye replied: "Most of you know who they are."

"Name them, name them," came from all sides.

"I am not here to name them," said M. de Lahaye, "it is for the law to discover the names."

M. Bourgeois, Minister of Justice, replied to de Lahaye's accusation at length. He regretted, he said, to hear de Lahaye again repeat his charges without giving any proofs of their truth.

M. Ribot addressed himself to de Lahaye's charges, and made a final appeal for the secret service fund. In conclusion Ribot earnestly exhorted the deputies to trust the Government, vote the secret service fund and save the French people from agitation which would shake the Republic.

The fund was voted by 303 deputies against 182, and the entire budget of the ministry of the interior was then approved.