

## COMPLEXION OF THE CABINET

Definitely Announced That Gladstone Will Not Return to Public Life.

Mr. Croker, late of Tammany Hall, Discusses the Political Situation.

London, June 25.—Prince Emmanuel, Duke of Aosta, nephew of King Humbert of Italy, was married to-day at the church of St. Raphael, the bride being Princess Helene of Orleans, second daughter of the Comtesse Paris. The wedding ceremony was a most brilliant affair.

A dispatch from Sydney, N. S. W., says that owing to the rejection of the land and income tax assessment bill parliament will be dissolved.

The judicial committee amendment bill, enabling colonial judges to sit on that committee, passed its third reading in the house of lords to-day.

A special dispatch from Shanghai says the details received there of the outrages upon Americans and other foreigners at Cheng Tzu showed that the sufferings were appalling. The victory of the province encouraged the Chinese mob to destroy missionary and other property and it is reported that the Chinese officials attempted to behead Bishop Dunard.

The French minister at Peking has sent an ultimatum to the viceroy of Nanking demanding prompt redress of the wrongs done the foreigners, and announcing that in the event of non-compliance with the demands of France, the commander of the French squadron will be empowered to act at his discretion.

Henley-on-Thames, June 25.—The courtesans to compete in the Henley regatta are nearly all here. The Argonaut, four of Canada attracts much attention and their form is greatly admired.

Windsor, June 25.—The Marquis of Salisbury has formally accepted the premiership made vacant by the resignation of Lord Rosebery.

London, June 25.—It is announced that the Rt. Hon. Jos. Chamberlain, Unionist leader in the House of Commons, has been appointed secretary of state for the colonies and it is also announced that the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, Conservative leader in the House of Commons, has been appointed first lord of the treasury.

A great deal of interest during the present crisis centres in the course Mr. Gladstone will decide to adopt. His secretary, when questioned on the subject, said the great Liberal leader does not intend to issue a manifesto.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, leader of the Irish Nationalist party, and member of parliament for North Longford, expressed himself confident that an appeal for funds to enable the members of his party to contest their seats in the coming general election will meet with a prompt response.

The Henleyites will undertake an independent campaign, and they are said to be confident of securing a majority among the Nationalists in the new parliament.

Mr. John Redmond, Parnellite leader, announced that it is the intention of the members of his party to contest every seat in Ireland at the coming general election.

In the House of Lords to-day the seal fisheries bill passed its second and third readings. The Marquis of Salisbury has received assurance that the outgoing ministry will assist the new government in passing the estimates in time to enable parliament to dissolve by July 10th.

London, June 25.—Herbert Gladstone this morning stated definitely that his father would take no further part in public life.

Justin McCarthy has issued a manifesto to the people of Ireland, stating that the defeat of the government has placed Ireland's bitterest enemies in office. "For a brief space before the elections," the manifesto says, "Downing street and Dublin would be occupied by men pledged to the policy of coercion in Ireland. This defeat was compassed by the factionists who still divide Ireland and by the votes of the Chamberlains, the Russells and other false friends of land reform."

Advocating the continuance of the alliance with the Liberal party as Ireland's only hope of redress, the manifesto appeals earnestly to Irishmen at home and abroad for funds with which to fight their enemies in the coming election campaign. In an interview John Redmond said that it seemed probable that the elections would result in the defeat of the Liberal party.

The Liberal party had invited the government to dissolve parliament when the Liberal party was united. Mr. Gladstone gave the same advice and he (Redmond) was in a position to assert positively that Mr. Gladstone resigned because the cabinet rejected his advice. If the government had dissolved parliament then the Liberals would have carried the country on the home rule policy. They now go to the country without a policy, without a leader, beaten, discredited and disheartened. He did not anticipate that the Tory government would coerce Ireland; they would have the power to pass the Irish land bill through the house of lords and they were likely to do so quickly and to provide more money for the purchase of land than the Liberals.

He was not sure that home rule would not eventually be dealt with by the Conservatives. The political prisoners could not be worse off under a Tory government than they were under Mr. Asquith, the retiring home secretary.

Mr. Richard Croker returned from Newmarket, where he had been since Saturday, and where he had Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Grant, of New York, as his guests. Mr. and Mrs. Grant left to-day for Switzerland to spend a few weeks. While at Newmarket Mr. Croker saw all his horses tried and decided not to race them at present. He said:

"I would as soon run horses on asphalt as on the turf in its present condition. Our American horses are unsuited to dry, solid earth, and the risk is too great to expect to run one or two horses at the second of July meeting at Newmarket. I am most interested at the present moment in my trotter, Sky Wilks, which I have brought from Litchfield. I have entered him for the Dublin fair during the horse show week in August."

"What do you think of the change of government from the Irish point of view?" the Associated Press asked. "I am naturally disposed to sympathize with the Liberals, and I greatly admire Lord Rosebery. The Liberals are certainly the best friends of Ireland. It is an unfortunate thing that the Irish politicians do not stand together. If they did I believe things would be far better for the poor people, but do not expect to say how an organization might be founded that would hold together. In view of Irish history it would be worse than useless to attempt it."

Upon being questioned as to his views upon the government of London he said he had formed a very favorable opinion. "Poor people have more personal liberty," he said, "than one would expect to find under this form of government. I think that in this respect some of our States could improve. Just look at the number of tramps that lie on the grass in the parks here and none of the policemen disturb them. Then the way policemen control traffic of these crowded streets is wonderful. Of course, it has taken years to attain to this condition of perfection and it is due to the fact that there is no political party in London and no continual changes of officials. When a man becomes a good official he is not obliged to leave office at the beginning of his period of usefulness as is the case with us. That is one reason why I have maintained that Tammany is better able to give a good government than any other organization. If Tammany were allowed to continue in power for a number of years I believe we should have as well trained a force as London."

London, June 25.—It is officially announced that the Marquis of Salisbury will be premier and secretary of state for foreign affairs; the Duke of Devonshire, president of the council; Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury; Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer; Rt. Hon. George Goschen, first lord of the admiralty.

The prime minister, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoigne Cecil, third Marquis of Salisbury, was born in 1830. He was educated at Oxford and is chancellor of the university. He has twice been secretary of state for India and twice secretary of state for foreign affairs. He was premier in 1885, resigning in 1892. He proceeded to Constantinople as a special ambassador at the conference there in November, 1874, and he and Lord Beaconsfield, in 1878, were the representatives of Great Britain at the congress at Berlin.

Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the new first lord of the treasury, is a nephew of the Marquis of Salisbury. He was born in 1848 and was educated at Eton and at Cambridge. He was appointed president of the local government in 1889 and was secretary for Scotland with a seat in the cabinet from 1886 to 1887. He became chief secretary for Ireland on the resignation of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in 1887, and retained that position until 1891, when upon the death of Rt. Hon. Wm. H. Smith, he became first lord of the treasury and leader of the House of Commons, retaining that position until 1892, when the Salisbury government resigned.

Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the new first lord of the treasury, is a nephew of the Marquis of Salisbury. He was born in 1836 and was educated at Eton and at Cambridge. He was appointed president of the local government in 1889 and was secretary for Scotland with a seat in the cabinet from 1886 to 1887. He became chief secretary for Ireland on the resignation of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in 1887, and retained that position until 1891, when upon the death of Rt. Hon. Wm. H. Smith, he became first lord of the treasury and leader of the House of Commons, retaining that position until 1892, when the Salisbury government resigned.

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ninth baronet, was born in 1837 in London. He was parliamentary secretary to the Poor Law board from February to December, 1868, with the exception of a few weeks during which he was under secretary for the home department. He was chief secretary for Ireland from February, 1874, to February, 1878, and secretary of state for the colonies till April, 1880. He was appointed chancellor of the exchequer in 1885, and again secretary for Ireland in 1886. He reentered the cabinet in February, 1888, as president of the Board of Trade, and has been a member of parliament since 1864.

Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen calls himself a Liberal Unionist, though he held office in Lord Salisbury's former Conservative ministry. He was born in 1831, was married in 1857 to Lucy, daughter of John Dalley, Esq. He was educated at Rugby and at Oriel college, Oxford. He was appointed an ecclesiastical commissioner Oct. 1882, and rector of Aberdeen University in 1887 and rector of Edinburgh University in 1890. He was vice-president of the Board of Trade and paymaster-general from Nov. 1893, till Jan. 1896, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster from the latter date till July, 1896; president of the Poor Law board from December, 1898, to March, 1871, and first lord of the admiralty from the latter date to February, 1874. He was engaged on a special mission to Constantinople from May, 1880, to April, 1881. He accepted the office of chancellor of the exchequer in Lord Salisbury's second administration in January, 1887, and held office until the resignation of the ministry in 1892. He is the author of "The Theory of Foreign Exchanges." He has sat in parliament for different districts since 1863, with the exception of a period during 1866 and 1867, when he was defeated in successive contests for East Edinburgh and the exchange division of Liverpool.

There were few present in the House of Lords when Premier Lord Rosebery rose on Monday afternoon to announce the resignation of the cabinet. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and the Duke of Cambridge sat on the cross bench; the Marquis of Salisbury was absent at Windsor. The galleries were crowded with people and members of the House of Commons. Lord Rosebery said: "I desire to make a very brief statement which the house has undoubtedly anticipated. After the vote of the House of Commons on Friday, which was practically a vote of confidence in the secretary of war as a question of national defence, immediately after there had been laid before the house a great scheme for military organizations, the government felt it their duty to place their resignations in the hands of the Queen. Their resignations were accepted, and the government will hold office until their successors are appointed."

The Earl of Cranbrook, Conservative, said that the Marquis of Salisbury had desired him to say that he wished the house to adjourn until Tuesday. Lord Rosebery remarked that there was only one very important bill, the seal fisheries bill, which would be proceeded with, and he expressed a hope that it would pass at its stage on Tuesday.

The Daily Telegraph (Liberal) says: "With the resignation of Lord Rosebery a weak and dangerous administration passed away. The division on Friday was a true and inexorable manifestation of the failure of the government to attain any governing power. What happened to them may recur again and again if ministers could face the hazard of again and again being publicly declared untrustworthy, as Mr. Campbell-Bannerman was on Friday."

The Graphic says: "It is an old trick on the part of a discredited ministry to resign office in preference to dissolving parliament, so as to leave the opposition the task of winding up the business of the moribund chamber, but it was the duty of the opposition to force Lord Rosebery's government to dissolve. There is no requirement, either of personal honor or public convenience, obliging Lord Salisbury to attempt to govern with the present House of Commons."

It is expected that, immediately on the passage of the bill for the regulation of sealing in Behring sea, there will be an adjournment of parliament for several days, and it is possible that the new cabinet will not be announced till the end of that time. The Marquis of Salisbury has received assurance that the outgoing ministry will assist the new government in passing the estimates in time to enable parliament to dissolve by July 10th.

The Irish members are extremely uneasy and dissatisfied. They state that after acting for three years as the strongest arm of the government, they are deeply concerned at the sudden end of the government without passing any of the principal Irish measures. Not only has home rule not progressed, but the measure concerning the Christian brothers, the county council bill, which reached a second reading; the grand jury bill, and the proposed extension of the power of guardians regarding laborers' cottages were all lost. The only Irish measure now likely to be passed is Mr. Healy's municipal franchise bill, which has gone to the House of Lords. The Liberal-Scottish members are also sore, their expectations also having been disappointed. Mr. James M. Weir, member for Ross and Cromarty, has communicated with Lord Rosebery, urging him not to dissolve parliament until the measure extending the benefit of the crofters act to the Highland tenants should be passed.

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## FRENCH TORIES BACK DOWN.

Reported That Hon. Mr. Ouimet Has Considerably Modified His Demands.

Martin Says Manitoba Will Offer no Opposition to the Plan Suggested.

Ottawa, June 25.—In the House of Commons last night McLean, of East York, part of whose constituency is in Toronto, renewed his efforts to secure a two cent per mile passenger rate on Canadian railways. He moved that the charter of the new Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo railway be so amended as to provide for a two cent rate. He intimated the case of the New York state, in which a two cent rate had been found profitable to railways. The debate was adjourned without any action being taken.

The excitement over the crisis concerning the settlement of the Manitoba school question still continues. The Protestant supporters of the government have done their utmost to deter the government from interfering with the act of the Manitoba legislature doing away with separate schools. To-day the Protestant ministerialists will meet in caucus and pass resolutions warning the government that Canada outside of the province of Quebec will not tolerate interference. Sir M. Bowell, who some days ago promised the French Conservatives that remedial legislation would be granted, adheres to his decision. There is now a plot on foot in the Cabinet to compel Bowell to resign and to place the Hon. G. E. Foster, of New Brunswick, minister of finance, in the premier's chair. Foster is by all odds the ablest man in the cabinet and he is a Protestant, and has the full confidence of the majority of the Conservatives. Bowell, who is a past grand master of the Order of Orange, is alleged by his opponents to have arrived at an agreement with the French members of the Cabinet to force the remedial bill through parliament. His opponents are Haggart, minister of railways and canals, Montague, secretary of state, Wallace, controller of customs, Daly, minister of the interior, and Ferguson, without portfolio. With Bowell as Ouimet, minister of public works, Sir Adolphe Caron, postmaster-general, Angus, minister of agriculture, and Sir Frank Smith, the only English speaking Roman Catholic in the cabinet. Bowell will hold on to power even if his government is defeated. At present it is probable that the Liberals will attain power.

In the House of Commons yesterday bills were introduced to amend the civil service and penitentiary acts. In reply to Bruneau, the minister of public works said no money had been paid for the construction of the Sheik's Island dam and \$27,000 more was due. He also said that the second reading of his bill to reduce the Governor-General's salary. Hughes will enquire regarding Bishop Gravel's letter. Foster proposed to expend \$150,000 to encourage silver and lead smelting.

The cabinet as well as the Conservative party is still divided as to whether legislation will be passed this session giving the Roman Catholics of Manitoba separate schools. The rival factions are betting both ways. It is said that Tupper is preparing a bill which he expects will please both sides.

At the public accounts committee to-day Col. Panet, deputy minister of militia, corroborated the evidence of Lieut. Col. Macpherson, given at a recent meeting, that J. B. Mills, M. P., was a tenant of ordnance land property at Annapolis and was in arrears over \$900 for rent. Papers in the department showed Mills to be the lessee. Mills denied this and said he was only acting for Harris.

The Ottawa to-day gives an interview with Ouimet in which the minister says that all the Roman Catholics desire in Manitoba is to teach their distinctive religion in the schools in addition to the secular branches prescribed by the local government. He also said that they are willing that they should be under state supervision and inspection and up to the same standard of efficiency maintained in the public schools with the same school books and the same examinations. Joseph Martin, author of the Manitoba school law, when spoken to on the subject to-day said that this being the case, and no doubt the minister was authorized to speak for the government, there would be no necessity for remedial legislation, because in his opinion Manitoba would accede to this. That, however, was not what the minority has been asking and which Manitoba has been refusing.

Ottawa, June 26.—The need of an old parliamentary hand was never so apparent among the ministerialists. They are all at sixes and sevens, and Premier Bowell is driven to distraction by the demand on the one hand for remedial legislation and a threat on the other hand of what will happen to the remedial bill if one of any kind is introduced. The matter culminated in a row in the council and the excitement ran so high that three o'clock passed unnoticed, and this was the reason why the ministers kept the house waiting twenty minutes after the speaker took the chair. It was reported that a serious dispute took place between Haggart and one of the Quebec ministers. There evidently had been something brewing.

A resolution of the Hon. Mr. Mills for a reduction of the public expenditure was defeated by 87 to 57. Mr. Grieve will introduce a bill to limit the control of Canadian tracks by American turf associations. The appeal of Odell of Quebec for

separation from his wife was refused by the court for want of jurisdiction. The application for divorce from Odell is now before the senate. Unless he gets it their marriage is valid.

The Hudson Bay Railway Company's new deal was before the cabinet yesterday, and it was decided not to go on with any legislation this season.

In the house to-day in reply to Hughes Foster said the attention of government had not been directed to Bishop Gravel's communication, and they did not contemplate fetching the matter before the Imperial authorities. Replying to McCarthy, Foster said no answer had yet been received from Manitoba regarding the remedial order.

## IN THE EASTERN PROVINCES

The Toronto Board of Trade Complain of the Excessive Insurance Rates.

Sunday Cars in Winnipeg—Dominion Rifle Association—Other News.

Chatham, Ont., June 24.—Shortly after 11 o'clock to-night fire was discovered in the fanning mill works of Mason Campbell and the works were almost completely destroyed, causing a loss of \$30,000 and throwing 50 men out of employment. The aggregate insurance is \$23,000.

Windsor, Ont., June 24.—Owing to the cruelty with which a worthless man named Huff treated his wife she was driven to attempt to commit suicide on Saturday by taking poison. The neighbors heard of this with great indignation and at an early hour yesterday morning thirty masked men surrounded Huff's house, dragged Huff into the street and gave him a terrible lashing with horsewhips. They warned him that every night after to-night if he remained in town the dose would be repeated. Mrs. Huff is likely to recover.

North Bay, June 24.—By the collapse of a bridge over Chippewa creek, near here, Mr. Paul, with a butcher named Turner and a young man named Pill, who were crossing with a load of cordwood and two sheep, were precipitated into the stream. Paul was badly hurt and may die; Turner was injured.

Kingston, June 24.—A most determined case of suicide took place at Birmingham, in Pittsburg township. An old bachelor named Thomas Hinton, who lived alone, shot himself. He drove a staple in the floor, passed a string through it, and tied it to the trigger of a rifle. Sitting on the floor he placed the muzzle to his heart, pulled the string, and fell back dead. In his clothes were found a purse containing \$50, and some small pieces of paper, on which was written: "Don't bury till dead." The deceased imagined that his friends were conspiring to poison him. He was in good circumstances.

Toronto, June 24.—Charles Durand, an aged lawyer, who took an active part in the affairs of 1837, and who enjoys a large degree of local celebrity on account thereof, was the solicitor this morning in a division court case. During his examination of another lawyer, George H. Smith, who was defendant and who was giving evidence, a quarrel occurred, in which Mr. Smith called Durand an "Anglo-American scoundrel." Durand retorted that Smith was "a hypocritical Methodist." The judge quieted affairs for a time, but the two met subsequently outside the court house and Smith, who is young enough to be Durand's son, laid open the old gentleman's face under the eye. Blood flowed freely, and Mr. Durand, without waiting to have his wound dressed, went to the police station and swore out a charge against his assailant.

Montreal, June 24.—The C.P.R. traffic for the week ending June 21 was \$351,000, for the same week last year, \$348,000.

Ottawa, June 25.—There is much excitement here over the disappearance of Edward, whose surname is Brodeur. He went to a retired room in an outbuilding yesterday, changed his monastery garb for civilian clothes and left the precincts of the monastery. After leaving he went to the city postoffice and directed the official messenger to keep it for him. He told the postmaster that life in a Capuchin monastery is too severe for him. Often monks were compelled to fast until they were on the verge of starvation. Frequent devotion and irregular hours were undermining his health. He had therefore decided to leave the order and see the world. Before that he had been a well educated and comes from a rich old French Canadian family. He is believed to have gone to his friends.

Sackville, N. B., June 25.—Edward Cogswell, a well known business man of this place, has been missing since Monday when he went out for a walk on the marsh near here and did not reappear. Mr. Cogswell, it is alleged, was much worried over business affairs, which were said to be involved.

Montreal, June 25.—The Gazette's Ottawa special says: "It seems to be generally understood that no legislation in relation to the Hudson's Bay railway will be introduced this session. The promoters of the enterprise have submitted an amended proposition to the government, in which they ask that, instead of a loan of \$10,000 a mile for 250 miles, the government taking all the properties of the company as security, there shall be advanced only \$8000 a mile, the company retaining the land grant and the postal subsidy of \$80,000 a year. The latter proposition has been under consideration, but the government, according to the report, is not to proceed with legislation this season."

Montreal, June 25.—The Gazette says of the school question that it is the most difficult of solution since confederation, even surmounting the Jesuits' estate act in that the latter was never within the jurisdiction of parliament. In the Manitoba case an entirely different state of things is encountered, as parliament has the jurisdiction. It may decline to interfere with provincial legislation in any way, or may proceed to grant such redress to give, and it is this distinction which places the present question in a wholly different category from those issues affecting which have preceded it.

An excellent bed of mica was found near the village of Rosefield yesterday morning. It is about twenty feet below the surface.

engineers of the department. They were fair and honest. A man asked, with an air, how he was to know of it. He was led in error, and had done all he could out of the wrongdoers. The session, and he could not be expected to do so, while under him who he believed. He knew nothing of the matter until the committee, and even after an attack on himself, and he had done all he possibly could to recover which should not have been

## THE INTERIOR

es Are Being Made Kaslo and Slocan Railway Grade.

works at Cariboo Child's What is Going on Kootenay.

The Ledger. Tainton is preparing to strike. Half of them are The weather, however, much against them. A creek is looming up as a

strikes are now being Kaslo railway grade is securing numerous as-sloos creek and the returns people will build a canal. Mile creek this summer. on Works have the com-

a conductor on the N. & purchased Black & Mc- interest in the Green-

re or less quantities is to very location on Springer richest strikes this season is on that creek.

ders of the Slocan Milling meet in special meeting rator on July 1 to elect stees and dispose of gen-

of the Noble Five group R. C. In the Works, of order for a transfer to Cody. Terminal been granted by the town- A survey of the line will week.

but that 100 men will be next week on the C. P. B. the Three Forks to Cody

are working in the Big now in that section is yet permit of work being done quartz ledges.

## THIS MORNING.

Nuptials Celebrated at James' Church.

Hardie, clerk in the employ of the B. C. Iron Works, and Horton, daughter of Robert white unit in marriage with James' church was the wedding, which was a very d 7.45 was the time the performed. The bride, a girl, looked lovely with white silk trimmed with ns. She wore a veil and utiful bouquet of white was given away by her Horton, and was attend-