

DOWNFALL OF BULOZ

Ruin of the Revue des Deux Mondes' Managing Editor.

INTRIGUES WITH LADY CONTRIBUTORS

The Excuse for Blackmailing Him to an Enormous Extent.

France Profoundly Agitated by the News—Developments of a Most Sensational Nature Promised—Bloodshed at Bangkok—Situation Very Grave—German Army Bill Passes Second Reading.

Paris, July 14.—The facts will come out to-morrow concerning the greatest private scandal Paris has known in recent years. M. Buloz, editor and managing director of the Revue des Deux Mondes, has absconded after paying out to blackmailers in the last three or four years the enormous sum of 16,500,000 francs.

Buloz left three weeks ago for a holiday in the south of France, from him were received daily at his office and home. A few days ago a note which he had made for 100,000 francs came into the possession of his wife. She made enquiries and finally went to his holiday address. Her husband had not been there. The investigation was pushed, and it brought out amazing disclosures. It was found that the editor of the greatest literary periodical in France had been regularly blackmailing for a long time by demands upon him based on relations with three women contributors to his paper. He was lied, not by the women themselves, but by certain masculine friends of theirs, who were high in the society of Paris and whose wife had long been in the foremost place. They led the literary, artistic and scientific society of the French capital. They presided over what is known as the Academic Salon of Paris.

It was at the most brilliant social event in Paris, the Académie des Beaux-Arts, that M. Buloz was first approached by the women who demanded from him what was known as the "Buloz money." The last sum which was drawn from him and which caused his flight is said to be no less than 600,000 francs. The amount of the blackmailing was not known until the Revue des Deux Mondes, of which company Buloz was president, is not known, but it is certain that not all the vast sum was taken from his treasury. The matter has been placed in the hands of the police to-day. It is not known where he has gone, and the three blackmailers have also disappeared.

London, July 14.—The correspondence of the Times in Bangkok telegraphs: Despite the most pacific assurances from the French minister, who undertook to stop the advance of the gendarmes and to arrange eventually all differences, the British and the French states slipped across the bar this (Thursday) evening, and exchanged shots with the Peking forts. The two men-of-war then proceeded to Bangkok, and now are anchored with the gendarmes. One sailor was killed by the exchange of shots at Peking, and two wounded. The king is now holding a council.

Bangkok, July 14.—Twenty Siamese were killed and fourteen wounded during the exchange of shots between the forts at the mouth of the Menam river and the French gendarmes. Comte and Inconstant, which forced the passage of the bar in face of orders from the Siamese government forbidding their entry into the river.

Army Bill Going Through. Berlin, July 14.—The army bill passed its second reading in the Reichstag to-day. All the articles of the bill will pass the third reading to-morrow.

Exposure of an Impostor. Ottawa, July 14.—The manager of the London Times has called contradicting the report that one T. G. Vincent is now on his way to the coast representing that newspaper.

Attacked by a Tiger. Chicago, July 14.—Marcella Berg, the woman trainer at Hagenback's circus in Midway Plaisance, was fiercely attacked by a half tamed tiger to-night. Before the enraged beast could be taken from the body of the victim the woman was severely torn, the blood streaming from three ugly wounds in her right thigh. The exciting encounter took place in the arena before a large crowd; five women fainted at the sight. Berg was seriously wounded, and after a desperate struggle between the wild animal and three trainers, she was taken from the cage. She is now in the hospital.

The Bannerman Towed to Port. San Francisco, July 14.—The British steamer Bannerman, which ran on the rocks near Point Gorda on the 9th inst., arrived from Cape this morning in tow of the steamers Emily and Westcott.

Another Bank Failure. Kansas City, July 14.—Just before the closing hour the Kansas City National bank posted a notice in the window stating it had been placed in the hands of a receiver. The bank's capital is \$1,000,000. Considerable excitement was caused by the suspension. The president is J. S. Chick, one of the best known financiers in the west.

Hard to Find Accommodation. Chicago, July 14.—Some difficulty is likely to be experienced in finding an auditorium large enough to afford facilities to the delegates to the great silver convention to be held here next week. Hence, if the supporters of the white metal come here in the numbers that are now indicated. The Auditorium, which will hold between 4,000 and 5,000, is now occupied by an extravaganza company, the stage being given over daily to rehearsals, while the work of getting the scenery in order commences at 4 o'clock. The Central Music Hall will not seat more than 2,000, while the Auditorium of Washington and Columbus in the Art Palace will hold no more than 1,000. The World's Fair congresses in session last week. These are the only available auditoriums of any size in the city. A suggestion has been made that an immense tent be erected either on the lake front or one of the vacant tracts of

land adjacent to the World's Fair with seating accommodation for 5,000 or 6,000. The duration of the convention is a matter of speculation, the call simply designating it to start from day to day until the business has been disposed of.

MEXICAN MATTERS.

Senator Stewart on Silver—Death of a Notorious Outlaw.

City of Mexico, July 14.—Senator Wm. Stewart, of Nevada, is still in Mexico investigating this country's mineral resources and studying the financial situation. He called upon President Diaz a few days ago and had a lengthy conference. When asked to-day to give his views concerning the situation in the United States he said: "The desperate efforts of the gold combination to convert contracts payable in gold alone by the destruction of more than half the metallic money in the world, is producing its legitimate fruits in bankruptcy and misery to the people. The bankers have organized a Congress and utterly demonize silver. Owing to this it was necessary for Mr. Gladstone with his slender majority in the Commons to act promptly and suspend the coinage of silver. In my opinion this is now necessary," said the senator, "to secure the extra session of Congress to force an action in favor of silver before the consequences of gold contraction can be realized. Bankruptcies now threaten the people in the United States will arouse the people to resist the consummation of the resolution to reduce the basis of circulation and credit more than one-half. The latter scheme will fail. The Sherman bill will not be passed without something better being substituted."

Nicolas Rodriguez, one of the most desperate outlaws in Mexico, has been killed by the police at Ometepe where he had committed many crimes. A few days ago he visited the town of Ometepe and shot and killed Silvestre Lopez, a well known citizen. The authorities were quick to act and soon had the notorious outlaw surrounded; when he tried to escape he was shot.

SUNDAY AT THE FAIR.

Religious People Making Their Influence Strongly Felt.

Chicago, July 14.—The religious boycott of the World's Fair is attaining considerable dimensions, and the fact is demonstrated that the representatives of the various denominations were not all together "bluffing" when they declared that Christian sentiment would not countenance open gates on Sunday. Down at Jackson Park there are half a dozen hotels that have been erected for the particular accommodation of members of various religious organizations such as the Epworth League and the Christian Endeavor, as well as for intending visitors identified with different denominations, advance inquiries prior to the opening of the fair showing that there were many Baptists and Presbyterians and Methodists who preferred, if possible, to be under one roof, that they might arrange for evening services of song, Sunday evangelistic meetings, and in other ways carry on the religious duties to which they have been accustomed. Large numbers of these intending visitors, however, are now cancelling their provisional arrangements with the hotels, although in doing so they forfeit any refund from \$5 to \$15 a head, according to the amount forwarded to "bind" the contract. In some cases entire parties of as high as one hundred have cancelled arrangements for two weeks' accommodation at a single hotel. Many of the proprietors, who have been looking forward to a profitable business are in the dumps, and are giving their aid to the pressure being brought to bear upon the directory from various sources for the view to the abandonment of Sunday opening. So far open gates on Sunday has been anything but a financial success, the attendance being small and receipts barely large enough to cover the running expenses.

FAIR PLAY DEMANDED.

Scotch Cattle Men Ask Gardner to do Canadian Justice.

London, July 14.—A deputation headed by the Earl of Aberdeen, including members of parliament, and also representatives from Dundee, Glasgow and from the farming and grazing interests of Scotland, waited upon Mr. Gardner, president of the board of agriculture. Lord Aberdeen declared that the import cattle industry ought not to be stopped without indisputable evidence of disease in Canada. Mr. Hutchinson said the action of the board had caused serious feeling in the empire, and there was no intention to make the embargo permanent; he hoped to yet find himself in a position to give a favorable reply, but could hold out no prospect for this season. He would gladly consider the suggestion to send three of the highest British exporters to Canada at the expense of the Dominion. Before the deputation visited Mr. Gardner Sir Charles Tupper addressed them vigorously. He denounced the board of agriculture and said it was an anomaly that a great trade should be struck down on the mistaken opinion of three veterinary surgeons.

Capture of a Kaseal.

Detroit, Mich., July 14.—Dr. Henry C. Meyer, the alleged wholesale poisoner, remains in his cell at police headquarters, awaiting the arrival of police from New York and the issue of papers surrendering him to the empire state authorities. The doctor maintains a stolid silence regarding himself, denying having lived in New York or having lived under the various aliases claimed for him. He was positively identified this morning, however, by D. Robertson, assistant general superintendent of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency of Chicago. Dr. Meyer was brought from his cell into Supt. Starkweather's office, where Robertson called him by name. The doctor strenuously denied ever having seen Robertson before. The police also found a Chicago health certificate made out to Henry C. W. Meyer among the doctor's belongings. Mr. Robertson ran across Dr. Ransom, who was secretary of the board of health at the time the certificate was issued, at one of the hotels here, and he identified the doctor's signature and also, the doctor himself. Mrs. Meyer, who was taken to Harper hospital last Wednesday night, gave birth to a son last night. The doctor showed no feeling when informed he was a father. Mrs. Meyer will remain at the hospital under guard until she recovers sufficiently to be taken to New York.

VAN HORNE'S CASE

Intense Excitement in Montreal Over the Charges.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW VIOLATED

Managing Directors Are All Out of Town at Present.

Nothing Can Be Done Till They Return—Prof. Macoun's Opinion About the Arbitration—British Bound to Win—Pat Egan Shown Off the Chilean Premises by the Police.

Montreal, July 14.—News of the indictments against President Van Horne, charging him with violating the interstate commerce law, has created great consternation in Canadian Pacific railway circles. Mr. Van Horne has been spending a vacation at St. Andrews, N. B., but is expected in this city this afternoon. Vice-President Shaugnessy and other officials in a position to talk on the subject are also out of the city, and nothing could be learned of the railroad's side of the case.

Great Britain Will Win.

Ottawa, July 14.—Prof. Macoun, sent by the Dominion Government to win a supplementary report upon sea life in Behring sea, has just returned from Paris, where his evidence was laid before the Court of Arbitration. Asked as to the general impression in Paris when he left as to the decision of the tribunal, Prof. Macoun said:—"The general impression is that Great Britain will win the case. The first part of the American case on the question of right would have been decided against them had the hearing taken place in an ordinary court without the British side being called upon to reply. The arbitrators will no doubt have a stiff fight over the points presented."

South American Affairs.

Valparaiso, July 14.—Patrick Egan, ex-United States Minister to Chili, sailed for home yesterday. He was escorted to the steamer by a detachment of police. There was no demonstration at his departure by the local Chileans. A few Americans and many adherents of Balmaceda were on the wharf to say farewell.

The Government vessel Republica is now en route to Rio Grande to fight Admiral Wandenkote on the Jupiter. They also hope to meet and capture his convoy, the Comcoin. All buoys have been removed from the bar of the river, and the port of Rio Grande has been blocked. It is reported that the officers and crew of the Republica will desert and join Wandenkote as soon as the steamer arrives at Rio Grande. The situation in Rio Grande is critical.

Third Party in a Fight.

New Rochelle, N. Y., July 14.—The 8 o'clock express from Springfield on the New Haven road this morning struck and instantly killed two men on the track near Pelhamville. The engineer, who was driving the train, noticed the men standing on the track close together, apparently fighting. The engineer blew the whistle, but neither paid any heed. When the engine was within a few yards of the men, the engineer reversed the engine and did all he could to stop the train, but to no effect. As the locomotive struck the men they were clenching and engaged in a desperate struggle. The bodies were thrown ahead of the locomotive and the train passed over them. Both were mangled in a horrible manner. They smelt strongly of whiskey, and evidently were drunk got into a dispute and were having it out when the train struck them. It is thought they were employed on the Mt. Vernon public improvements as laborers, being paid off last night.

He Wears Diamonds.

New York, July 14.—The Sultan of Johore, accompanied by a royal retinue, will sail from Liverpool next week for this city en route to the World's Fair. It has not yet been decided whether the official retinue will be given him, but a movement is on foot to that end, and a function of some kind is strongly advocated by the ladies of the "four hundred," who are anxious to see the nabob covered with the \$10,000,000 worth of diamonds, which he wears on all important occasions, and which he is bringing with him to this country. The diamonds are in charge of eight members of the retinue, who take turns in watching the big zinc trunk in which they are accompanying him in an executive capacity are his special World's Fair commissioner, Lord Abdul Rahman, and Harry Lake, an Englishman, who also holds a court position.

IRISH HOME RULE.

Thomas Sexton's Case—The Bill Going Through Quickly.

London, July 13.—Mr. Thomas Sexton, anti-Parnellite leader, who was suspended, has determined if possible to be set right in the matter. In the house of commons yesterday he asked Speaker Peel if he could obtain the judgment of the house on the conduct of Chairman Mellor. The speaker said Mr. Sexton had a right to give notice of the motion questioning the conduct of Mr. Mellor. Mr. Sexton thereupon gave notice that he would move the adoption of a resolution declaring that the committee of the whole had misused its power of office in suspending him. Garvin B. Clarke supported Mr. Sexton and also gave notice that he would introduce a motion to reduce by £1,000 the amount of the salary paid to the chairman.

Thomas Sexton to-day asked Mr. Gladstone to grant a day for the discussion of the above question, declaring that the report of the committee on Tuesday night had exceeded his authority.

Mr. Hon. Mr. Gladstone replied that he doubted the possibility of promising a day for the discussion of the question.

Mr. Sexton thereupon intimated that he would take the first chance that presented itself and obtain the judgment of the house on the conduct of Mr. Mellor.

The house then went into committee of clause 9 of the home rule bill. The

debate was marked by an attack upon Mr. Gladstone by a member of his own party, Robert Wallace (Liberal), East Edinburgh, who was opposed to the withdrawal of the "in and out" sub-section clause, the announcement of which was made by Mr. Gladstone yesterday. He spoke at length against the course of the prime minister, and said that the withdrawal of this sub-section gave to the Irish members retained in the imperial parliament all the rights and privileges held by British members, and that this would deprive Great Britain of home rule by making the Irish members the arbiters of British interests.

Henry Labouchere, the well-known Radical member, said that he advocated the total exclusion of the Irish from the imperial parliament; but he added he would take no course that would tend to wreck the bill.

Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Liberal Unionist leader, charged Mr. Gladstone with deceiving the country and with breaking his publicly expressed pledge against the retention of the power of the Irish members to discuss all affairs of policy, and to vote thereon. The government, Mr. Chamberlain declared, was unequal to the task of speaking in behalf of the Liberal Unionists, challenged it to appear before the country on the issues raised.

Mr. Chamberlain's remarks were greeted with cheers by the opposition, which broke out in a series of the galleries of the house were crowded with persons eager to watch the work of the government in foreign through clauses 9, 18, 19, 22, 25 and 26 of the home rule bill. The peers gallery was filled seven earlier.

Conspicuously among the visitors was William Lecky. At 10 o'clock Chairman Mellor applied the closure to the amendment proposing the emission of the "in and out" provision, which forbids Irish members to discuss in imperial parliament to vote on certain questions.

The closure was carried by a vote of 225 to 238, amid loud opposition cheers. Clause 9, which provides for the representation in parliament of Irish counties and boroughs, was then adopted by a vote of 326 to 297.

As Chairman Mellor proceeded to put the question on clause 10, the first of the financial clauses, the Conservatives, after cheering lustily, left the house in a body. The government's proposition that the consideration of clause 10 be postponed was then passed by a vote of 558 to 49.

The votes on the financial clauses 11 to 17 and 20 to 21 were postponed by almost equally heavy majorities.

By the time clause 18, concerning the power of the Irish legislative assembly in matters of money, bills and votes, was read the holding Conservatives had returned. The clause was carried by a vote of 325 to 294.

The following clauses were then rushed through with majorities varying between 25 and 30. Clause 19, concerning the Irish exchequer judges; clause 22, concerning appeals from Irish courts; clause 23, concerning provision for the decision of constitutional questions; clause 24, concerning the office of the lieutenant governor of the province; the use of crown lands by the Irish government; and clause 26, concerning the tenure of future judges.

To-morrow the house, in committee, will begin discussing clause 27, which will deal with the following clauses: 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

The Sound and Honolulu.

Seattle, July 13.—An experimental shipment of 85 bales of hay was made to Honolulu yesterday by Lilly, Bogardus & Co. The shipment was ordered from the islands, and will no doubt prove of such success that a steady trade will follow. An order was placed with the agent of the Hawaiian fruit shippers, J. W. Goodwin & Co., commission men, for 200 bunches of bananas on every steamer of the Canadian-Australian line. Two hundred bunches were received by the firm yesterday, and large consignments were received by other houses. The Hawaiian fruit trade is already growing in Seattle, and has every indication of being permanent. Shipments of oats and other cereals will be made later on by the new steamship line, as soon as the new crops are in.

American Stocks.

New York, July 13.—The stock market was extremely erratic in its course to-day. The fluctuations were wide and frequent, but taken altogether, a much calmer feeling prevailed than yesterday. The "wears" kept up their wild insanity, although it was evident that they were attempting to cover their shorts in certain stocks, while hammering other parts of the list. This fact was most clearly shown in the Western Cattle Co. at Chilcoteen, and was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. A further charge of larceny of cattle from E. Drummond at Chilcoteen was also pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to a further term of four years in the penitentiary.

Fresno, Cal., July 15.—Fire this morning destroyed the Fresno Milling Co.'s building. Loss \$100,000.

After Breakfast.

To purify, vitalize and enrich the blood, strengthen the body, and digest and take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Continue the medicine after every meal for a month or two and you will feel like a new man. The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is proved by its thousands of wonderful cures. Why don't you try it?

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation. They are the best after-dinner pill and family cathartic.

FISHERMEN STRIKE

Fraser River White and Indian Salmon Catchers Quit.

INCREASED PAY IS WHAT THEY WANT

Cannery Owners Worrying Along With Japs and Chinese.

The Strikers Will Try to Have Asiatics Excluded—World's Fair Affairs—General Subscriptions to the Fire Sufferers' Fund—Schlesinger Ore Syndicate Collapses.

New York, July 15.—The hundred or more heirs of Samuel Dinege and Solomon Dinege, who lived in Portchester in the latter part of last century, are about to bring a legal action with a view to recovering property estimated worth \$5,000,000.

Stephen M. Hoge, of Brooklyn, has been retained as attorney and will at once take steps to protect the interests of his clients. It appears that Solomon Dinege during the revolution sided with the patriots, and after the success of the patriots concluded that Westchester county would be unsafe for him, and emigrated to Canada, after leasing to several persons for a term of 99 years, land upon which it is claimed the village of Portchester, or at least the greater part of it, is built. Solomon died in St. John, N.B., in 1836, possessor of a large area of land in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which he had inherited from his father. It is claimed that the heirs of the Portchester property ends this year. As far as the Canadian property is concerned there will be a hot legal fight, as the Government is in possession and does not want to part with it. The heirs living in this city and neighborhood number fifteen.

NOTES AT THE FAIR.

Subscriptions for Sufferers—France's Day General Insurance Men.

World's Fair Grounds, Chicago, July 15.—Over \$6,000 was received at President Higginbotham's office to-day for the benefit of the bereaved families of the firemen who lost their lives in the cold storage warehouse fire.

The work of judging exhibits in some of the different departments will be commenced to-morrow by John Boyd Thatcher and some of his men. At 12 noon the judges will meet a committee from the manufacturers building at their office, and one hour later the mines and mining committee will meet the judges. At 1 o'clock the committee for the agricultural building will be met by the judges in that building. These gentlemen will discuss a few preliminary matters, after which the active work of judging exhibits will be taken up. The work of this important department is now in splendid condition and the judging will go forward speedily.

Consul General Bravaert of France received the friends and relatives of the French commission yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille. France's day was honored in a special way by the singing of the Marseillaise and other patriotic airs.

The national commission remained in secret session nearly the whole day considering the question of Director General Davis' supremacy over Mr. Burnham, and the case of Commissioner White of New Mexico. The director general case was not settled and the case of Commissioner White will come before the commission for final adjudication to-morrow.

At the banquet given last evening at the grand ball of the New York state building by John A. McCull, president of the New York Life Insurance Co. to 200 general insurance agents, it was voted to contribute \$1,000 to the fund for the families of the firemen killed in the late disaster on the exposition ground.

ORIENTAL ADVICES.

More Japan-Corea Trouble—Mount Azum Again Active.

San Francisco, July 15.—The steamer Peru brings the following advices: There appears to be prospects of more trouble between Japan and Korea. The government of the Korean provinces has issued a notification prohibiting trade in rice and other cereals.

On June 10th three or four Japanese were murdered near Vuesnan, and a Japanese man-of-war has been dispatched to the scene.

The Russian cruiser Vitiaz, which was wrecked a few months ago off the Japanese coast, has been broken up by a typhoon.

Mount Azum is again in eruption. On the morning of June 18th the inhabitants of Fukushima heard severe rumblings in the direction of the mountain, and when day broke they observed four pillars of smoke ascending. On the afternoon of the following day there was a continuous fall of ashes in town.

A copper monument is to be erected in memory of the victims of the great earthquake of 1891.

ON HER DIGNITY

May Todhunter's Death—Drowned in Fraser.

New Westminster, July 15.—Birdie Kazar, who is to be heard as one of the principal witnesses in the May Todhunter murder case, has laid an information against another woman of ill repute, charging her with having accused her of knowing all about May's death; also with having paid the Chinaman who was May's cook, \$100 to keep out of the way and hide the watches and rings. When the case is heard it is expected that there will be some startling facts brought to the surface. The police have long thought the mystery would be cleared up by some of these women becoming jealous of each other.

The Victoria acrosses team arrived this morning all appear to have had a good rest. The day is fine, though cloudy, the ground dry and cricket in progress.

The five-year-old son of Wm. Vianen strayed from his home on the North Arm last night and was found drowned in the Fraser ten minutes afterwards.

Murderer Ben Kennedy was brought

over to jail by the Nanaimo chief of police this morning. Very few sayings. The fishermen and cannery are at loggerheads over the price of sockeyes and all the cannery, except one, say that they will pay only 6 cents per fish, while the Fishermen's Association demands 10. The Japs and Indians side with the fishermen. Nets will go out until some understanding is arrived at.

GERMAN ARMY BILL.

The Autumn Manoeuvres—Caprivi Would Like the Bill Passed Soon.

Berlin, July 13.—At to-day's session of the Reichstag, Dr. Osann, a National Liberal, moved the adoption of a resolution declaring that in consequence of the use of the troops in the proposed army manoeuvres ought not to be proceeded with.

General von Kallenberg Stachan, Minister of War, opposed the motion. He said that the control of the manoeuvres was a prerogative of the Emperor, and the House had no right to interfere. He added that the Prussian authorities, taking into account the prevalent distress, would provide fodder magazines for the horses and buy cattle from the people in the suffering districts for the fodder of the troops, taking part in the manoeuvres. The army he further said, would be accompanied by water carts.

Despite the War Minister's statement as to the Emperor's prerogative, Herr Bachern held that the Reichstag had the right to discuss the subject, and to this view the House agreed.

Herr Brocktan, Centrist, declared that he was opposed to the manoeuvres.

Herr Frego, Conservative, said that, in his opinion, a limitation of the operations was necessary.

After some further discussion the matter was dropped, and the House proceeded with the second reading of the Army bill.

Dr. Lieber, Centrist, made a speech against the bill, but advanced no reasons against its adoption beyond those employed by him against the original bill in the last Reichstag.

Chancellor von Caprivi, who has recovered from his recent sickness, replied to Dr. Lieber's argument and concluded by asking the House to pass the bill in the shortest time possible.

A vote was then taken on the first article of the bill, and it passed by a vote of 188 to 187; a Government majority of 11.

Count Herbert von Bismarck supported the Government.

The article fixes for two years the peace effective at 479,229 men; the volunteers for the year are not included in this number.

Prince Henry Zucarelo-Scheenich moved that two years' service be fixed legally.

The Chancellor stated that the Government had no intention to return to the three years' service system, unless experience showed that the permanent retention of the two years' system was impracticable. He begged the Prince to be satisfied with his assurance.

The debate then proceeded. A vote on the question will be taken to-morrow. The Government's supplementary credit was referred to the budget committee.

War in Nicaragua.

Managua, Nicaragua, July 13.—Civil war has again broken out in Nicaragua. The citizens of Leon are in arms against the government that was established when Secana was overthrown. More important still is the fact that President Salvador Machado and General Avila, commander-in-chief of the army, are held as prisoners by the revolutionists. The president and general were paying a visit to Leon, and their presence there probably caused the rebels to open the fight at a time when the president and commander of the army could be easily got under their control. Having made the president and General Avila prisoners, the revolutionists seized the military barracks which were yielded without opposition. Besides taking possession of the barracks, the revolutionists seized three steamers on Lake Managua, and these will be used in transporting their troops. News of the outbreak reached Managua this afternoon. It is not known how strong the revolutionists are, but it is feared they are being supported by the republic of San Salvador. Troops have been ordered to march to Leon, quell the revolt and release President Machado and Gen. Avila from prison.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

St. Petersburg, July 13.—This city is officially declared to be in a healthy condition. The last week let out all report on the cholera epidemic has given the following figures for the provinces where the disease prevails: Pskolia, 410 new cases and 100 deaths; Kherson, 18 new cases and 9 deaths; Tula, 5 new cases and 3 deaths.

Rome, July 13.—Father Nicholas Miron, head of the Redemptorist order, died here yesterday.

Paris, July 13.—Emile Zola, the novelist, has been appointed an officer of the Legion of Honor.

Auckland, July 13.—The last Newcomer mail contains reports of the outbreaks of hostilities. First blood was shed with Malletton was marching on Maticon. He captured a rebel outpost after a short fight. His followers now outnumber the rebels five to one. Many of the rebels have deserted to him. Apia is feverishly excited.

Constantinople, July 13.—The British embassy has received news that 200 police and Bashi-Bazouks were sent out from Caesarea in February to arrest so-called refugees from Egypt. They looted every Armenian house in the town and abused the women. The Armenians were too weak, numerically, to offer an effective resistance. Two Turkish prisoners, caught recently as they were escaping from the Angora jail, falsely accused the Armenian prisoners of having helped them in their plan to get away. Ten of the Armenians were taken and tortured unmercifully and put in chains.

London, July 13.—In the House of Commons to-day, Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock (Liberal-Unionist), London Unionist, asked whether the government had settled upon the rate at which the rupee would be received for gold.

Gladstone said in reply that he knew nothing of the matter beyond what he had already announced. Sir John Lubbock then gave notice that he would question the government as to whether gold would be given for rupees at the same rate rupees were given for gold.

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