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The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1892. VOLUME XXXIV. NO 17.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Crows' Nest Pass and the Claims of the C. P. R. and Columbia Southern.

Messrs. Earle and Prior Will Insist on Victoria's Claims for Public Buildings.

Lighting the Nanaimo Harbor—Of Interest to Militiamen—Press Dinner.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 24.—Messrs. Earle and Prior put in effective work in the Departments, to-day. They interviewed Hon. Mr. Tupper, in reference to pilotage matters, which they desired to have placed on a more satisfactory footing. They also asked that the Quadra be allowed to occasionally render assistance to wrecks. They saw Hon. Mr. Ouimet, respecting the erection of a new postoffice and custom-house, and interviewed Sir Adolphe Caron and strongly urged the granting of a mail subsidy for a steam route to Fort Simpson and way ports.

A proposal is on foot to create a registrar of shipping at Victoria, relieving the customs officers of this duty. Capt. Lewis, agent of the Marine Department, will likely be appointed Registrar, Captain Gaudin becoming Marine agent, and Captain Walbran commander of the Quadra.

A militia general order states that furloughs, limited to six weeks, may be granted to non-commissioned officers and men of the permanent corps, stationed in British Columbia and Manitoba, to enable them to visit their friends in the East.

Charles St. A. Pearse has been appointed Provisional Lieutenant, No. 4 Battery, Victoria, Columbia, Brigade of Artillery.

The Prohibition Commission was organized to-day, all being present save Mr. Monahan, Secretary. Sir Joseph Hickson was elected chairman.

A score of deputations are in town to-day. The architects want duties on foreign plans and tracings paid on the price paid by the purchaser, and not on the mere cost of the draughtsman's labor.

The stove manufacturers ask for increased duty on steel plate for kitchenware. Another deputation want an increased duty on scrap iron.

The Ontario fruit canners want increased duties on dried peaches, dry berries, or an equalization with raw fruit.

Other manufacturers want a draw back on manufactured steel goods exported, equivalent to 90 per cent on the raw material.

An influential deputation, introduced by Mr. Ives, advocated the imposition of an export duty on spruce logs and spruce pulp wood. They say from the zone in which the ministers [illegible] hopes that this request will be granted.

Hon. Mr. Carling will introduce a bill to amend the Patent Act, abolishing the necessity of filing a model, and extending the life of a patent to 18 years.

A deputation of members urged the Government to grant one copy of the Statistical Abstract to every school in Canada.

Petitions were served to-day on Messrs. Featherstone, Liberal, Peel; Hughes, Conservative, North Victoria, and Cargill, Conservative, East Bruce, notifying them that their elections had been protested.

Messrs. Guillett and Boyle were introduced, this afternoon. Mr. Boyle, after shaking hands with the Speaker, attempted to cross through in advertence between the Speaker and the mace, but was stopped by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. White's bill to amend the Insurance Act was read a second time.

The Budget debate was continued by Messrs. McDonald (Huron), Campbell, Devlin, and Perry. Mr. Cameron (Inverness) moved the adjournment of the debate.

OTTAWA, March 25.—The Militia Department has given permission that the badges given by the Canadian Military Rifle league may be worn by militiamen in uniform on their left arm.

Everything is very quiet around the Parliament buildings to-day. Nearly all the members are out of town. The Cabinet held an all-day session considering the supplementary estimates.

The serge patrol jacket pattern, approved for the Imperial army, has been adopted for the officers of the Canadian Militia, and will be worn by them on marching, field day, and drill orders. A detailed description of the jacket will appear in the Canadian Gazette, to-morrow.

Active militia officers attached to Schools of Instruction will hereafter be required to provide themselves with field service uniforms, which will be worn on all instruction drills and parades.

The annual dinner of the Parliamentary Press Gallery took place to-night. The Governor-General was present, also Messrs. Prior and Barnard, M.P.'s.

J. A. Gemmell, barrister, Ottawa, formally addressed the Cabinet, this morning, on the matter of the British Columbia Southern Railway Co's application for a charter to build through Crows' Nest. Premier Abbott informed the COLONIST representative, to-night, that no decision had been reached on the subject. He confirmed the statement previously made in the engineers' report that there was room for three or four roads through Crow's Nest, but said it was extremely unlikely that more than one would be built. He favored an amalgamation of the interests of the Canadian Pacific and the Columbia Southern railway, by which the former might avail itself of the provincial land grant, which lapses this year, unless a line is built. He felt that if a satisfactory arrangement were reached by the two companies, the Canadian Pacific would commence construction in the spring. Meanwhile he had suggested a conference of the British Columbia members with the Canadian Pacific officials, to take place at an early date.

Messrs. Earle and Prior did not anticipate the appropriations for the new public buildings in Victoria to appear in the main estimates, but the Government will hear some pretty vigorous remarks by the two members if there is nothing in the supplementaries.

The Marine Department gives notice that a lantern showing a fixed red light at an elevation of about eight feet above the water will be attached to the frame work of the beacon on the red platform buoy off Gallows Point, Protection Island, at the entrance to Nanaimo harbor.

Great rivalry is being manifested by the different localities in the territories to catch emigrants. Secretary Cross, of the Moosomin Board of Trade, is here *en route* to Halifax, with a view to meeting the steamers bringing in immigrants, with the object of inducing them to settle in the Moosomin district.

Senator Reid dissents from the provisions of Mr. Gordon's bill to further restrict Chinese immigration. He says a certain amount of cheap labor is wanted in British Columbia. He favors the retention of the present poll tax on the Chinese population, as Canada obtains the revenue and the United States the Chinese.

A complimentary benefit was tendered Major Colville, late Governor-General's military secretary, by the members of the Rideau Club, the occasion being Major Colville's departure for England. Sir John Thompson presided. The appointment of the new military secretary, Major St. Aubyn, will be gazetted, to-morrow.

SENSATIONAL TRIAL.

Perjury, Somewhere, of the Most Remarkable Kind—Narrow Escape From the Gallows.

HAMILTON, Ont., March 24.—A year ago a farmer named Heslop, treasurer of the county of Ancaster, was murdered in the early morning by masked men who had entered his house for the purpose of robbery. The case baffled the police until two Indians, Goosey and Douglass, confessed that on the night of the murder they had been induced by two men, named Bartram and Lottridge, to go to Heslop's house to rob him. Bartram and Lottridge were then put on trial. The informers testified that they drove with the accused to Heslop's house, when Goosey battered in the door with a piece of cordwood and in Heslop's room, Bartram shot him after he had knocked him (Bartram) down. Douglass and Goosey also swore that all four drove back to their homes without having stolen anything. All the circumstances of the case, corroborated the testimony of Goosey and Douglass, except as to identifying the prisoners, they having worn masks. Other witnesses gave evidence to having heard the prisoners, while awaiting trial, conjuring Goosey and Douglass, who had been put into an adjoining cell, to keep their mouths shut, "and no one would ever know anything about it." The defence put members of the prisoners' families on the stand, who all stated that Bartram and Lottridge were at home all the night of the murder. These witnesses contradicted each other several times. The jury were out a very short while, when they returned with a verdict of not guilty. The presiding judge expressed his disapproval of it from the bench, but the men were discharged. The jury believed that both Goosey and Douglass had perjured themselves, thinking that by their testimony they would secure the rewards of $1,000 that had been offered for the arrest and conviction of the murderers.

GERMANY'S CRISIS.

The Situation in the Light of Royal and Political Conditions.

BERLIN, March 24.—The Emperor has accepted the resignation of Count von Zedlitz Trutzcheler, Prussian Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, Public Education and Medicinal Affairs. Dr. Bosse, Secretary of State, and in the Ministry of Justice, will succeed him, Herr von Puttkaner succeeding Dr. Bosse. Herr Billestren, leader of the Centre party, has gone to Hubertstock to see the Emperor, by special request. The Emperor is much benefited by a visit to Hubertstock. It is reliably affirmed that he is only suffering from general fatigue, and will be fully restored in a few days.

PARIS, March 24.—The foreign ministers at Berlin, not including the French minister, have informed their respective Governments that for some time Emperor William has been showing distinct symptoms of monomania. All who know the truth of the situation are comparing the Emperor with Louis III., of Bavaria. The tendency to squandor their fortunes is similar. The private funds of the Emperor are in great confusion, owing to the reckless manner in which he spent money during his journey through Europe. There is great uneasiness, not only at Berlin, but also at Vienna. Telegraphic correspondence has been going on between Emperor Francis Joseph and Prince Albert of Saxony for the purpose of finding out what is to be done in the case of a catastrophe. "Germany's years of happiness seem to be ended," said the British minister, yesterday, and the same thought must have occurred to Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe.

California Prohibitionists.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—The State Central Committee of the Prohibition party held a long secret meeting at the Palace Hotel, to-day. The purpose of the meeting is to arrange for the holding of a convention to endorse a ticket for the coming national election. Stockton, Fresno, Modesto, San Jose, Sacramento, Chico, Oakland and Los Angeles are in the fight for the convention, but it is understood that Fresno will get it, the party being particularly strong in that section. Members of the committee said that the the party was growing fast in California, and that recognition by the older parties would be forced from them this year. They claim a California membership of 25,000.

The Sugar Trust Deals Confirmed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—The first acknowledgement by any of the parties interested in the sugar trust deal that absorption of refineries, independent of the plants in this city, is being accomplished by the trust, was made, to-day, by E. C. Knight, who said that the refinery had been in the possession of the American company for a week past. The terms of the transaction are not known. The Harrisons still refuse to talk, but said that their refinery, to-day, was turned over to the trust. Mr. Spreckels also declines to say anything relative to the supposed deal he made with the trust. The McCahan Sugar Refining Company, of this city, has increased its stock to $5,000,000, and in view of the absorption of the leading independent refineries of this city, decided to commence operations at once.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Submission to Congress of Further Communications in Relation to Behring Sea.

Salisbury Contends that Suspension of Sealing is Not Necessary—The President's Rejoinder.

The U. S. Will Only Be Content With the Modus of Last Year.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Senate, this afternoon, made public the correspondence between Great Britain and the United States, respecting the Behring Sea controversy. Sir Julian Pauncefote, on March 19th, communicated to Assistant Secretary Wharton the substance of Lord Salisbury's reply to the note of March 6th, to this effect:

1. His lordship does not believe that another year's suspension of sealing is necessary to prevent the undue diminution of the herds.

2. In view of the probable long duration of the arbitration serious damage would result from a suspension of sealing until it should be ended.

3. He suggests that sealing be permitted to proceed; the vessel owners giving indemnity for damages that may accrue. On March 22, Mr. Wharton replied to Sir Julian Pauncefote, pointing out the loss of female life by pelagic sealing, and says that Lord Salisbury's contention, that another year's suspension of sealing is not necessary to prevent "undue diminution of seal herds," is as surprising as it is disappointing. For either nation to proceed in disregard of the claim of the other, pending the arbitration, adds but another year of injury and injustice, and if the English Government proceeds upon the basis of its contention, no choice is left for the United States but to proceed upon the basis of its confident contention that pelagic sealing in Behring Sea is an infraction of its jurisdiction and property rights.

"The President is not willing," the note proceeds, "to be found in any degree responsible for the results that may follow the insistence by either Government, during this season, upon the extreme rights claimed by it. The President declines to discuss the proposition to take separate bonds from sealing vessels for damages, and as the pending treaty gives no power to the arbitrators to adjudge damages, there would be no risk to the obligators, and the bonds would be of no value to the United States.

As to Lord Salisbury's suggestion that Canadian sealers may have claims for compensation, if Great Britain restrains pelagic sealing, the President says he does not see how the citizens of the treaty powers can have any claim growing out of measures made necessary by a treaty to which they are parties. The further suggestion that arbitration may not be ended in time to govern the season of 1893 is provided against by the treaty itself, and the President calls Lord Salisbury's attention to the fact that His Lordship's statement, that four years have elapsed since the arbitration of the Delagoa dispute with Portugal began, and the treaty was not signed until June 13, 1891.

In conclusion, the President says, "the least this Government can accept is the *modus* of last year, and he hopes that Lord Salisbury will give a prompt and friendly assent to its renewal, otherwise, this Government as has been already pointed out, will be compelled to use the means in its power to protect from destruction or serious injury the property and jurisdiction rights which it has long claimed and enjoyed.

CANADA IN ENGLAND.

Interest Taken in Mr. Foster's Budget—The Dominion's Cattle Privilege.

LONDON, March 25.—Hon. Mr. Foster's statement in the Dominion House of Commons regarding British trade arouses much interest. Most people hope it means that Canada is about to lower her tariff on goods chiefly imported from Great Britain, thus stimulating Anglo-Canadian trade. If, however, it means that Canada is awaiting England's adoption of the policy of the United Empire Trade League, Canada will wait a long time. The Board of Agriculture has issued an order stopping live stock imports from all European countries. Canada is practically the only country now enjoying the privilege.

THE SITUATION.

Opinions of the London Papers on the Present Aspect of Sealing Matters.

LONDON, March 24.—The press comments with regard to the *modus vivendi* generally regard the situation as becoming critical, though nothing worse than a deadlock is looked for. The general impression is that President Harrison's attitude is nothing more than an election appeal to those voters who love to see Great Britain insulted.

The Graphic says: The dispatch of a portion of the Pacific squadron northward shows that Lord Salisbury is not disposed to recede from his position. Happily there is plenty of time for further negotiations. President Harrison apparently takes Lord Salisbury's compliance for irresolution, hence the swaggering rejoinder.

The Daily News, referring to the correspondence, says there is much force in Wharton's objection that damages are unrecoverable from individuals. Cannot Lord Salisbury pledge our credit for any fine imposed? If America objects, she might be invited to put it the other way, by pledging herself to pay for the luxury of prohibition.

The Times, in a leader on Behring Sea, says it is to the credit of the American people that they have not responded to the noisy protests of their public men. It is remarkable after so many years of experience that the party leaders still deem it profitable to beat a big drum on every possible occasion and ask other nations, and ask other nations, especially Great Britain, to tread on the tail of their coat. We fail to understand the meaning of the American reply that damages could not be recovered, because if the proposal is accepted England will be bound to recover them and refund them to America. On the other hand, if the decision is adverse to the American claim, as most people acquainted with international law expect, there will be no means, as matters now stand, of securing compensation for the injury done to British sealers by the suspension of fishing in 1891, while renewal of the interdict will cause much heavier losses. The possibility of complications is causing uneasiness among members of the Commons. If the *modus vivendi* is not restored, it is believed that America will hurry men-of-war to Behring Sea and sweep of Canadian sealers. Commenting on the danger of bringing British and American fleets in proximity, the Times says it is only too likely to bring them into conflict, and concludes: "Tail-twisting may be a popular sport, but a serious quarrel with England is not likely to assist Harrison in the presidential campaign."

The Telegraph says: We hesitate to qualify the news as alarming, but it is certainly troublesome and disquieting. We can only hope that President Harrison's threat of military coercion is inaccurately represented. It is always well to remember, in dealing with American bravado of this description, that the elections afford an excuse for language which, in quieter times, would be considered outrageous. Still, we cannot abstain from the expression that it is exaggerated. Neither can we imagine that such an attempt to embroil the nations will assist President Harrison in an election. He may rest assured that we are not likely to believe in the virtues of the *modus vivendi* because recommended at the sword's point. Therefore we are glad to see the Pacific squadron going northward. History has always proved that an easier mode of securing peace is to show promptitude in preparing for defence.

RAILWAY DIFFICULTIES.

End of the C. P. R. Trouble—Report of the Arbitrators on the Wages Question.

The Grand Trunk and Their Men at Issue—Possible Strike.

WINNIPEG, March 28.—The arbitration on the question of trainmen and conductors' wages, which caused the late Canadian Pacific strike, and the result of their deliberations was made known to-night. The two points on which they gave their decisions are: Freight conductors are to receive $2.90 per 100 miles, and detention time is to count, after 12 hours' work, at the rate of 25 cents per hour for conductors, and 17 cents for brakemen. The $2.90 rate to hold good for one year. The result is agreeable to both the men and the company. Grand Chief Clark and Grand Master Wilkinson leave for the South, to-morrow, the latter probably proceeding to St. Louis, where the Railroad company has given notice of a reduction of the wages of train men.

MONTREAL, March 25.—Matters are now apparently in the active stage between the Grand Trunk Railroad and their trainmen. In the interest of the latter, Delegates W. Wilkins and Morrissey, with full powers, have been in Montreal, for some time past. These gentlemen now announce that the negotiations between the men and the officials of the Grand Trunk have been broken off without any satisfactory arrangement being arrived at. Being asked as to what their next step would be, the delegates stated that they would present a final demand, which, if not complied with, might lead to grave results. The delegates, on behalf of the men, insist upon better payment and shorter hours. The success attending the C. P. R. strike emboldened the men, and, from what they state, it is likely that a strike will be declared on the Grand Trunk Railway, should the demands not be accepted by the officials.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Mail Clerk's Salaries to be Augmented—Provincial Deposit of Over $20,000.

WINNIPEG, March 25.—It is understood an Order-in-Council will shortly be passed renewing the old rate of payment of salaries to mail clerks on the Western division of the C.P.R. This will be retroactive, including from August, 1891.

Eight hundred Ontario settlers arrived to-day.

Weston, a Stony Mountain convict, has escaped from the penitentiary, and is still at large.

It is said Hugh J. Macdonald, M.P. for Winnipeg, will resign his seat in the House of Commons after the present session.

Mr. Roblin, leader of the Opposition, made a lengthy speech in the Legislature, yesterday, in reply to the budget effort of Mr. McMillan. Instead of a supposed surplus, Mr. Roblin pointed out there was a deficit of over $30,000 last year.

James Thompson has been renominated by the Liberals of Emerson for the Provincial Legislature.

"AS YOU WERE."

The C. P. R. Trains Running as Usual—Arbitrators to Report Friday.

WINNIPEG, March 24.—Now that the strike has been compromised, everything is moving smoothly on the C.P.R. The regular conductors and train crews reported on duty, this morning. The trainmen brought from Montreal to take the place of the strikers, had an interview with Superintendent Whyte, this morning, and received satisfactory compensation for their services. Most of them will return to Montreal, but a number have decided to remain in Manitoba. The Engineers Committee of Arbitration had their first meeting, to-day. Mr. Kennedy was interviewed by a reporter when the committee adjourned, but refused to disclose anything regarding the proceedings. The arbitrators report will be submitted to Mr. Whyte in the morning, in all probability.

Sidney Dillon, President of the Union Pacific, is seriously ill.

Ex-Governor Booth, of California, is slowly dying of cancer, caused by excessive cigar smoking.

WASHINGTON WAR TALK

Great Excitement at the American Capital Over Earl Salisbury's Attitude.

The Senate Has a Long Private Session Over Behring Sea Matters.

Significant Article in the Saturday Review—"Presumably Canada has Counted the Cost."

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Senate of the United States again devoted itself to the Behring Sea arbitration treaty to-day, but did not take any action on it. From the character of the discussion and the disposition shown by the Senators who took part, there is every reason to believe that the debate has about reached its conclusion, and that a vote will be taken early next week with the ratification of the treaty as a result. Immediately after the routine business of the morning had been finished the Senate, at 12:30 o'clock, went into secret session, on motion of Mr. Sherman, and, when the employes were excluded and the doors closed, the arbitration treaty was taken up. Mr. Felton, of California, made a vigorous onslaught on the treaty, to ratify which, he said, would be a virtual surrender of our rights acquired from Russia under the purchase treaty of 1867. Mr. Felton was supported by several senators from the far west, but the contingent was very small and did not have much weight. The element that proved so strong yesterday, which held that the *modus vivendi* should be renewed before the treaty was ratified, again came to front. Senators Frye, Butler, Teller, Chandler, and others sustaining the position of this faction. This element was the strongest during yesterday's debate; but it showed signs of falling off in the discussion, this afternoon. Mr. Sherman counselled a conservative course, and made a strong argument in favor of the ratification of the treaty without restrictions. He contended that Great Britain would never agree to exchange a ratification, under a threat of refusal to allow the ratification to become effective until the *modus vivendi* was renewed. He thought it for the best interests of the country that the Senate should do nothing unfriendly in order that England would be compelled to take the initiative in the matter, thus throwing the responsibility on that Government for any trouble that might ensue. When the Senate concluded its discussion, after it had been behind closed doors for nearly two hours and a half, it had taken no action on the treaty, or on any of the propositions relating to it, but there was a general feeling that it had been fully discussed, and that, next week, a vote on the question could be taken. There was a general belief that the treaty would be ratified then without restriction.

The sole subject of talk in official circles is the danger of war with Great Britain. Few believe that war will result, but all see the danger of it, and look for England to recede from the position she has taken, as they regard that position to be utterly untenable. The prevailing opinion seems to be that war is preferable to the United States retiring from the position she has taken. No fears are expressed on any side as to the ultimate outcome, should a war be declared, but at the same time, while not expecting it, the United States will not be wholly unprepared should it come. Aside from the activity which was displayed by the navy in anticipation of trouble with Chili, the officials of the army are beginning to bestir themselves in acquainting themselves with the strength of the enemy. The U.S. navy is now stronger than for many years, and attention is being directed to the army. In event of war, Canada would be the field of operatious. The seriousness of the Behring Sea situation is shown by the attendance of Secretary Blaine at the Cabinet meeting, to-day, notwithstanding his recent illness. The other members were all present. Secretaries Foster and Tracy held a conference prior to the meeting, presumably in regard to the Naval and Revenue vessels being assigned to the duty of patrolling the sealing grounds. It is practically settled that the warships Charleston, Baltimore, Boston, Yorktown, Adams, Ranger, and Mohican, and the revenue vessels Corwin, Bear, Rush and Albatross will be assigned to this duty.

LONDON, March 25. — The Saturday Review, commenting on the Behring Sea controversy, says: "The question is mainly a Canadian question. The worst of the fighting, if fighting there is to be, will fall upon Canada, and Canada is eminently vulnerable. That's precisely what gives importance to the recurring insolence of the American politicians. If the Canadians decide that the danger is too great, and the game not worth the candle, there will be no reason for England's prolonging the negotiations. If they think the right to fish for seals, this season, is worth fighting for, we presume they will have counted the cost. At any rate, this is the way we should have to reason and calculate if England were dealing with a European power, which could be credited with carrying on the negotiations in the interest of the State and not of party. With America, the case may be, and probably is different. The experience of three generations, in recurring disputes at Washington, all devised to meet the exigencies of presidential elections—all conducted with violence of language unparalleled in European diplomacy, and all ending more or less in smoke—makes it more than likely that nothing serious will happen now. After the discreditable Chilian affair, Mr. Harrison is naturally rude to us, and the recent gushing and maudlin talk about sister peoples—a union of the Anglo-Saxon race, etc., are sillier than even this sort of talk usually is. It has evidently been supposed that England is afraid. Nevertheless, it takes two to make war, and the disinclination for war is very strong here. If the report be correct that England does not intend to resist carrying out the American police regulations in Behring Sea there will be no quarrel. In that case it seems a pity that negotiations were begun."

LONDON, March 25.—In the House of Commons, to-day, in reply to a question for information of the latest communications from the United States on the Behring Sea question, Mr. Lowther, parliamentary secretary for the Foreign office, said the correspondence was still pending, but he hoped it would be ready for production in the House on Monday. The reply to Great Britain's last note to the United States, he said, was still under consideration; and, furthermore, the Foreign office had heard nothing from Washington confirming the telegrams published in this morning's papers, that the U. S. committee on foreign relations had recommended the ratification of the Convention.

LONDON, March 25.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Louis John Jennings, Progressive Conservative Member for Stockport, will ask the Government whether in view of the gravity of the news from Washington City, it is not advisable for the Government to inform the House of the importance of the latest dispatches from both sides of the Behring Sea matter.

A. Cleveland Hill, for the Kingsford division of Staffordshire, has given notice that on Tuesday he will ask whether England has agreed to refer to the arbitration any proposition involving the admission of the claim of the United States to sovereign rights in the Behring Sea.

MONTREAL, March 25.—The Star prints the following special cable: "The excitement at Washington respecting the Behring Sea matter, has not spread here. The papers and officials discredit the idea that two friendly powers could come to blows over such an affair, when so near a peaceable arbitration."

OTTAWA, March 25.—So far as the Canadian Government is concerned, no new developments have occurred. Hon. Mr. Abbott, in conversation with the COLONIST's representative to-night, said he regretted the turn affairs had taken, but he hoped for an amicable settlement.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The Sun's London cablegram says: It is stated to-day that Rear-Admiral Hotham, of the Pacific squadron, has received instructions to protect Canadian sealers in the event of no arrangements with the United States. Lord Salisbury professes to be inclined to leave the matter alone, letting the Canadians have the chances of escape from the American revenue cutters and litigation in the American courts. To this Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner, strenuously objected. He said such a course would be in dishonorable contrast to the strong foreign policy which characterizes Salisbury's Government in other regions of the world, and the failure to protect British subjects engaged in an occupation asserted by Great Britain to be lawful, would be the virtual abandonment of all claim to Canadian loyalty.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Batoche Election.

DUCK LAKE, March 24.—In the Batoche election trial Malin was unseated, and Mr. Boucher is likely to be declared elected with 16 majority. The bribery charges on both sides were dropped.

Archbishop and Premier.

WINNIPEG, March 24.—The Archbishop of St. Boniface has addressed an open letter to Premier Greenway on the latter's denial in the Legislature, a few days ago, that he had ever given assurances as to the preservation of separate schools. The Archbishop gives the premier's denial a flat contradiction.

Murderers on Trial.

HAMILTON, March 24.—All the evidence has been taken in the cases of Bertram and Lottridge, charged with the murder of Treasurer Hislop, and counsel for prisoners have addressed the jury. It is expected that a verdict will be reached to-night.

A Female Suicide.

LIVERPOOL, N.S., March 24.—Mrs. Anderson, widow of the late Louis Anderson, committed suicide by cutting her throat while standing in front of the mirror.

A Homicide Wanted.

BELLEVILLE, March 24.—A true bill for murder has been returned against James McGinnis, jr., who is out of the country.

Vice-President Shaughnessy Naturalized.

MONTREAL, March 24.—Mr. Shaughnessy, Vice-President of the C. P. R., has been naturalized as a British subject.

Fire at Point Edward.

POINT EDWARD, March 24.—A fire, this morning, destroyed the building owned by M. Hitchcock, and occupied by James Fraser, grocer, and George Scott, druggist, with Lawerence Knapp's meat market, John O'Neill's grocery, the post office, and Spetz's hotel. Loss, about $20,000; partially insured.

Death of Abbe Provencher.

QUEBEC, March 24.—Abbe Provencher, the well-known entomologist and savant, is dead, at Cape Rouge, aged 72. He published several books of travel of some value; but the work of his life was "Le Naturaliste Canadien," a work known in scientific circles all over the world.

Quebec's Commercial Tax.

MONTREAL, March 24.—An agitation has been commenced among Montreal business men for the repeal of the tax which the Mercier government placed on commercial corporations.

A Letter Thief.

MONTREAL, March 24.—A young man named Tessier was detected stealing registered letters from the St. Henri Post Office. He pleaded guilty yesterday, and was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau Ill.

MONTREAL, March 24.—Hon. J. A. Chapleau is quite ill here, and is threatened with inflammation of the lungs.

French Canadian Rights.

MONTREAL, March 24.—La Patrie, the French Liberal organ, denounces Mr. McCarthy's Northwest Bill as an invasion of French Canadian rights.

Prescott Nominations.

L'ORIGINAL, March 24.—Messrs. Isidore Proulx and H. J. Cloran, Liberals, and Joseph Lemieux, Conservative were nominated for the Commons; but Mr. Cloran has since resigned.

The wife of President Ezeta, of Salvador, has left for a tour through the United States and Europe, accompanied by her father and sister.

RUNNING SMOOTHLY.

The C.P.R. System Running Smoothly—Everything Quiet—Progress of the Arbitration.

General Indications Hopeful—Freight Rapidly Moving—Tribute to the Peacemakers.

TORONTO, March 24.—The announcement that the strike on the C.P.R. was finally off was received in this city with the greatest satisfaction, not only by the employes, who believe they have gained their point, but by citizens generally. There is no doubt that if the settlement had been further delayed the strike would have extended to the Ontario and Quebec divisions, last night.

MONTREAL, March 24.—Vice-President Shaughnessy, of the C.P.R., made the following statement, to-day, as to the situation of the strike: Up to noon, to-day, everything is quiet and running smoothly; passenger trains have been made up on time and are now all in motion according to schedule. Freight that accumulated during the past few days is going forward, and all dead freight is being cared for. I anticipate that the committee of five engineers, who are to settle the points on which the trainmen and the company differed, will come to an arrangement agreeable to both parties, though the company is not committed to their decision. We have merely agreed to allow them to try what they could effect.

The Witness, editorially commenting on the strike, says: "The public, the company and the employes with the railroad are all to be congratulated over the sudden termination of the strike. All concerned in, or connected with the strike on the C.P.R., owe hearty thanks to the engineers and firemen, who, not being connected with the strike themselves, and refusing to assist the strikers in any way, nevertheless retained the confidence of their dissatisfied fellow-workmen, as well as that of the company, and the coming intermediates brought about an understanding between the company and the strikers. The confidence reposed in them by both sides, as well as the success of their efforts to bring about peace, do the greatest honor to the engineers and firemen, who have, besides, the blessings of the peace makers. That the C.P.R. company should have so much faith in one class of their employes, as is implied in placing their interests in the hands of that class in a dispute with other employes, is not only a compliment to the engineers but is highly honorable to the company which has displayed its trust in men whom it deems trustworthy in such a signal manner. Such a reconcilement of a labor quarrel is, we believe, absolutely unique, and is a thing for Canada to be proud of."

AMERICAN NEWS.

A Celebrated Doctor Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—Dr. D. Hayes Agnew died, this afternoon. David Hayes Agnew was born in Lancaster county, Pa., November 24, 1818. His education was received at Jefferson College, Pa., and at Newark College, Del. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1838, and began to practice in Chester county, but removed to Philadelphia, and became a lecturer in the school of anatomy, also establishing the Philadelphia school of operative surgery. In 1854 he was elected one of the surgeons of the Philadelphia Hospital, where he founded a pathological museum, and was also surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital. In 1863 he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy and assistant lecturer on clinical surgery in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1870 he was chosen to the chair of clinical surgery, and in 1871 he became professor of the principles and practice of surgery there, and of clinical surgery in the University hospital. For several years he was one of the surgeons at Wills' Ophthalmic hospital, and also one of the surgeons to the Orthopedic hospital. He had attained wide reputation as a surgeon, and was a rapid and skillful operator. In his capacity as efficient surgeon as well as consulting physician, he had many cases of great public and scientific importance, the best known being that of President Garfield. He made many valuable contributions to the literature of his profession, among which are works on "Practical Anatomy," issued in 1867, and an exhaustive work on the "Principles and Practice of Surgery," published in 1878, the latter being the great work of his life, and having been translated into the Japanese language.

Jap-Chinese Feud in Cle-Elum.

CLE-ELUM, March 23.—Considerable excitement was occasioned here, to-day, by the efforts of two Seattle Japs to gain possession of two Japanese girls who had been spirited away by one of their countrymen and two Chinamen. The girls are late residents of Seattle, but for a couple of weeks past have been located at North Yakima. A dispute arose over the settlement of an account between two Japs, who had charge of the girls at North Yakima, and a Chinese restauranteur there, and the latter captured the girls and brought them here to hold as hostages until the differences were settled. Tuesday morning S. Shimizu and M. Yomanda, Japanese, appeared here in quest of the girls, whom the Chinamen had concealed in the woods. The Yakima Chinamen were supported by the local colony, and they refused to give any information. Later in the day the girls were discovered, and in Justice Gamble's court they expressed a desire to return with the Japs, but were fearful for their lives if the Chinamen were not restrained. The latter were dispossessed of their weapons, as they were all armed with either knives or revolvers. Both Japs and Chinamen are very bitter against each other, and it is feared there will be more trouble.

Diverted by the Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamer Umatilla will sail for Puget Sound ports, to-morrow. She has no freight for Vancouver at this time, as the strike on the Canadian Pacific railway frightened away shippers. In consequence, about 700 tons of merchandise will go East from Seattle, over the Northern Pacific.