BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

An Unexpected Change in the Labor Question—A National, Invincible Union.

A Diplomatic Dinner—The French Eagle Feels the Russian Bear's Political Pulse.

A FALSE MOVE FOR THE MASTERS.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Now that the dock companies at Southampton, disgusted by the conduct of the strikers in agreeing to return to work and then failing to do so on account of quarrels among their various unions, have closed the docks and peremptorily ended all relations between themselves and the men. The situation of affairs has assumed an entirely changed aspect. Instead of the new move on the part of the companies being wholly detrimental to the interests of the strikers, it has in one important respect improved their position, for upon learning of the lockout the London executive of the Dockers' Union has decided that if the masters did not recede from their new standpoint the union would endorse the Southampton strike and support the locked out men with all the resources at its command. Thus the masters have procured for the strikers what the latter had not been able to procure for themselves, the unqualified support of one of the strongest labor organizations in existence. The affair will now become a national instead of a local struggle. Mr. Stanhope, Secretary for War, has given orders to the military to furnish all force needed to maintain peace at Southampton, and it is not improbable that their services will be needed, for the disemployed union men are quite desperate and assaults upon the non-unionists are frequent. It is needless to say that these acts are severely condemned by the real leaders of the strike, who fully realize the great harm done to the cause of labor by such conduct, but the men include many rough characters who cannot be controlled.

CANTON POLITICS.

The body of Councillor Rossi, who was murdered by the Radical agitator Costiglioni during the recent popular revolt at Bellinzona Canton, was buried to-day with public honors. His colleague, Respini, who was kept prisoner to protect him from the angry populace, has been liberated, but is in danger of his life owing to the still irritated condition of public feeling. The Canton is outwardly tranquil, and the approaching election, under the supervision of the federal authorities, will probably pass of peacefully. The prospects are that the Liberal faction, who inaugurated the revolt, will triumph at the polls and accomplish their aim of overthrowing the old clerical conservative regime.

DEMANDING BETTER PAY.

The Scotch coal miners have made a demand for an advance of one shilling per day in their wages: the masters have not yet replied to the notice.

UNVEILING THE MONUMENT.

The memorial to Bishop Berkely will be unveiled to-morrow in Cloyne cathedral.

Misrepresentations.

DUBLIN, Sept. 15.—The correspondent of the Times says there is no danger of any suffering in Ireland before Christmas; that the failure of the potato harvest is far from general, and that other crops are better than the average. He asserts that the boards of poor-law guardians and other bodies are attempting to create unjustifiable apprehensions of famine with a view of influencing public opinion in Great Britain and abroad, and of representing the condition of Ireland as much worse than it really is.

Order at Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 15.—At a meeting of the dock masters association to-day it was resolved to stand firm. The masters offices are picketed by strikers. Albert docks are strongly guarded by police. Good order is maintained and nearly all the military have been withdrawn.

Arrest of Moussa Bey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 15.—Moussa Bey, governor of Armenia, sentenced to exile for outrages perpetrated upon Christians in that province, and who escaped from custody, 57 miles southeast of Constantinople, broke one of his legs in attempting to escape.

Excitement in Portugal.

LISBON, Sept. 15.—The fact that the Anglo-Portuguese convention will be presented at Cortez to-day by the Government is causing much excitement here, and it is feared an outbreak may occur. Most of the shops and offices are closed and the authorities have taken increased precautions to prevent disorder.

Russia Must Look Out.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 15.—The official paper says the renewal of the Triple Alliance for ten years will encourage Austria in her Russian policy and will oblige Russia to cast aside peace illusions and redouble her vigilance.

Patting the Bear's Back.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The foreign officers who attended the recent maneuvres of the French army were given a banquet last night by General Ferron, commander of the eighteenth army corps. The general gave a banquet to Captain Kabaloff, of the Russian army, who, he said, represented an important army, which was prepared to dispose of the armed coalition which was threatening Europe. If one campaign did not suffice to effect this, Russia would not hesitate to have recourse to several, and would be victorious in the end. General Ferron asked the company to drink to the military glory of Russia. In replying to the toast Captain Kabaloff dilated on the feeling of admiration with which the army regarded the army of France. Upon the conclusion of the toast he, according to Russian custom, shattered his glass upon the floor.

THE LABOR TROUBLES.

Progress of the Movement at Brisbane and Albany—Strike of London Boiler Makers.

SYDNEY, Sept. 12—The conference of representatives of the labor unions is attended by delegates from various unions. It is possible that the threat of the unionists to handle non-union wool will be carried out.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 12.—Champion, the labor agitator, has gone to Sydney. It is believed that the leading strikers authorized him to negotiate with employers, the union men to resume work without requiring the dismissal of non-unionists. The labor council at Sydney refused to recognize him. A manifesto, issued by the employers at Sydney, urges the strikers to offer more reasonable terms. Several officers, who refused to work on vessels employing non-union men, have applied for reinstatement, and have been given their old positions. At Brisbane the strike has collapsed and traffic is again in its normal condition.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The boiler makers and iron ship builders have combined to resist the proposed reduction of 15 per cent. in their wages. Their unions are very strong organizations, and, if the masters insist on the reduction of wages, a stubborn and costly fight is certain to follow.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 14.—All the dock companies have decided on a general lockout until further notice. This has caused much irritation.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Trial of Burchell.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 15.—Chas. Benwell of England, brother of F. C. Benwell, for whose murder Burchell will be tried next week, has arrived here as a witness for the crown.

A Celebrated Case.

OTTAWA, Sept. 15.—The report that the Dominion Government has compromised with Mrs. Allen in regard to the celebrated schooner Bridgewater is incorrect. The Minister of Justice has informed Mrs. Allen that the government will admit all questions of fact not in dispute, but will do nothing more pending a judicial decision.

Very Rapid Transit.

MONTREAL, Sept. 15. — The Canadian Pacific railway company received a consignment of seal skins from Alaska at Vancouver on Aug. 19. The skins passed through Montreal on Aug. 29, and were delivered to the consignees in London, England, on Sept. 10, the total time of transit being only twenty-one days, twelve hours.

Extensive Counterfeiting.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 15.—Supt. Bell, of the U. S. secret service, arrived here last night accompanied by two detectives, in search of counterfeiters who have located in Canada. Mr. Bell says a gang of very clever American counterfeiters has been located in Ontario for some time issuing not only ordinary "green goods" but also well executed imitations of gold coins. The detectives claim to know the whereabouts of the gang.

SUPT. SHEPPARD WAS THERE,

And Very Properly Stopped the Fight—Waters Wins on a Foul.

"This fight's no fake; O'Donnell says he'll knock him out or get killed."

This was the comment of more than one of the many spectators who gathered in Philharmonic hall last night to witness the advertised glove contest for $150 a side between O'Donnell, of San Francisco, and Waters, of this city, a former member of the crew of H.M.S. Champion. Subsequent events proved that there was wisdom in the prophecy. The fight was no fake; if brute strength would have won the "friendly contest" the San Franciscan would have proved an easy victor.

Introducing the grand event of the evening, Towers, of H.M.S. Champion, and Trot, of H.M.S. Warspite, boxed six rounds in a gentlemanly, scientific and spirited fashion that was true sport. Then Mr. Frances was chosen as referee and Mr. Phillips as time keeper, and the principals were introduced to the audience at about 9:30 p.m. O'Donnell looked a giant beside his Victoria antagonist, weighing 180 pounds to Waters' 160. Both were in good condition and went at each other from the start in a thoroughly business-like fashion, Waters forcing the fighting and doing all the work. He exhibited skill and science, while his enemy's tendencies led him to adopt the rough and tumble. He clinched at every opportunity, brought his man down by sheer weight and manifested great reluctance to breaking away at the referee's order. Four well won points went to Waters with the first round, and two to O'Donnell, although the former was crowded down twice in the three minutes.

In the next two rounds O'Donnell clinched and adopted the tactics of the genuine slugger as soon as the chance presented itself. The rounds were ended by his being forcibly hauled away from his antagonist. At the end of round three Superintendent Sheppard made his appearance on the stage, and explaining that a fight for points and points only, was all that would be allowed on the stage of a Victoria hall, warned the boxers that any deviation from the rules of boxing would necessitate his putting an end to the contest. The respectable portion of the house applauded, and the fight continued to the sixth round. Then the American lost all command of himself, refused to break away when told to, and fought his superior in skill off the stage, carrying him under the ropes and pounding him around the wings. Then Referee Frances announced that the Superintendent of Police had ordered that the fight be discontinued, as no such exhibition would be permitted in a Canadian city. He accordingly gave the match to Waters on a foul. The verdict met with general approval, as did also the action of Supt. Sheppard, and the audience departed satisfied that they had not been entertained with a fake, but heartily disgusted with the San Francisco pugilist. Jimmy Hucker, the pride of the Fleet, has challenged anyone in British Columbia to a friendly contest for points, to take place before next Friday, when his ship sails.

YANKEE INGENUITY.

A Maine man recently devised an apparatus with which a lazy man might set the kitchen fire agoing without leaving his bed, and now an inventor in Madison has produced an arrangement by which the lamp lights itself on dark winter mornings when the alarm clock jingles. The mechanism of the alarm lifts a catch that holds a piece of sandpaper under the point of a match. The sandpaper flies back, quickly igniting the match, which is inserted in a socket in the end of a plunger. As the match burns the plunger slowly descends into the chimney of the lamp to the burner, where it remains stationary for a few seconds, giving ample time for lighting the wick, and then returns to its place free and clear of the lamp. "No getting up in the dark and fumbling with a match," says the inventor; but, alas, you have to get up just the same, and there's the rub.—Lewiston, (Me.) Journal.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Marine Disasters of Minor Importance—The Umatilla in Collision with Little Passage.

Alaska Salmon Canneries will Produce a Three-Eighths Pack—From the Sealers.

Offered for Sale.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—There was an attempt at the Merchants Exchange this afternoon to dispose of the steamer Wilmington at auction, but as only one bid of $3,000 was offered, she was withdrawn.

Her First Trip Disastrous.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—The ship St. Mary's, 194 tons, 108 days out from New York for this port, with an assorted cargo of merchandise, has been stranded off Kalland Island, having been in collision with the British iron ship Eatonhall, 127 days out from England for this port. The St. Mary's was launched only a few months ago from an Eastern ship yard.

The Sheriff Suicided.

RED BLUFF, Cal., Sept. 15. — Byron Springer, a wealthy stockman at Princeville, Ogn., committed suicide here this morning. He telegraphed the sheriff here, last Friday, to arrest two men for horse stealing. He arrived last night with a warrant. The men were tried, but there was no evidence to convict and they were released. They had Springer arrested for false imprisonment, and the trial was set for 10 o'clock to-day. At 9 a.m. the people in the hotel were startled by the loud report of a pistol, and on going to Springer's room they found him lying on the floor, shot through the head.

One Sealer's Luck.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—This evening the schooner Sophia Sutherland arrived in port twelve days from Sand Point in the North Pacific, with 1,138 seal skins for Lynde & Hough of this city. The following memorandum of her cruise was furnished to the Merchants Exchange: "On March 21st last, 40 miles west of Gray's harbor, we lost one boat and crew, or rather the crew stole away with the boat, two guns, one compass, sails, oars, water keg, and a quantity of ammunition, and eatables enough to last them four days at least. All the boats were out that day and all but this one came back in the evening with seals. The day was clear, with no foggy weather. As soon as we missed them we examined their bunks and found all their effects gone, except a small value, empty, belonging to the hunters. We heard they were picked up by the schooner J. H. Lewis, transferred to the British bark Archer, and landed at Astoria. On Aug. 11 we lost, in the Behring's Sea, a boat containing our captain, Chas. Harttwer, who also acted as hunter, and two seamen. The day was one of the most beautiful seen in that sea; not a breath of wind until up to noon next day. They must have lost their bearing of the vessel, on account of her drifting sixteen miles during the day. We sailed to and fro for ten days, thinking that we might pick them up or meet with some schooner that had picked them up. It is possible, however, that they have been picked up or made for land.

Kyak Salmon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—The brig Percy Edward arrived this morning, 11 days from Kyak, with a cargo of salmon for the Peninsular Trading and Fishing company. She brought down with her 20 fishermen from the canneries. The Percy Edward does not bring most encouraging news from Kyak; in fact the catch there has been as poor as elsewhere, as mentioned in these dispatches. She had on board 200 cases of salmon, a woeful falling off from last year. The schooner Premier arrived at Kyak with a brig on August 23rd, and will soon be here with the balance of the pack and the Chinese fishermen and other workmen at the canneries. The returns will be about three-eighths of what the catch should be.

The Umatilla in Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—The Umatilla arrived in port yesterday from Victoria and Puget Sound ports. Shortly after the steamer passed in she was struck by an outward bound schooner, which smashed three of her stanchions. It was a lucky hit, for if the vessel had struck the steamer fair and further forward the end of the saloon would have been wrecked. As it was a great commotion was raised on board and a panic would have ensued but for the coolness and good management of the captain and officers. A young lady rushed out of her stateroom wildly, and was only prevented from jumping overboard by the quick action of Purser Cutin. The vessels were soon parted, without serious damage, and the Umatilla made her way safely to dock. The steamer brought down the body of Steward Smith, of the steamer Queen, who died at Port Townsend. The next steamer due from Victoria is the Walla Walla. Upon her arrival here she will be laid off one trip for overhauling and repairing. The steamer Queen, which came off the dry dock at the Union Iron Works this morning, will take her place.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

VALENCIA, Sept. 12.—There were 31 new cases of cholera and 20 deaths during the past 24 hours.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A private cable received in this city from New York says that the secretary of the treasury is conferring with the leading bankers with a view to relieving the stringency of the money market.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 12.—The dockmen will resume their work, to-morrow morning. The sailors and firemen still hold out. One of the leaders of the strike, named Sproat, has been arrested for intimidation.

BELLINZONA CANTON, Switzerland, Sept. 12.—The revolt against the cantonal authorities has collapsed. The federal troops which were sent here to restore order have been well received. It has been agreed that the question of revising the constitution shall be submitted to the popular vote.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The race for the Prince of Wales nursery plate for 1,000 sovereigns, for 2-year olds, 7 furlongs, was run to-day at Doncaster, and was won by F. Barrett's bay filly, "Florence;" Joseph Burns's chestnut colt, "Punster," second, and the Duke of Beauford's black colt, "Ragemuir," third.

WINDSOR, Sept. 12.—Ham Pham Waun, a wealthy young Chinaman from San Francisco, arrived here last night on his way to Montreal. He paid the $50 charged by the government for entering Canada, without a murmur, and told the customs officer that he was still worth $2,000,000.

MONTREAL, Sept. 12.—Duncan McIntyre, accompanied by President Van Horne of the C. P. R., is at present on a tour of inspection of the New York, Ontario and Western railroads, the stock of which is largely owned by English investors. It is understood Mr. Van Horne, at the request of Mr. McIntyre, is looking over the road and the possibility of improving and extending it, with the view of a large block of stock being purchased by friends of the Canadian Pacific.

SARNIA, Sept. 12.—Lord Stanley visited the St. Clair tunnel yesterday, accompanied by Sir Henry Tyler, Sir Joseph Hickson and others. After viewing the outside work the party entered the tunnel on the Canadian side and were taken by lorries through the tunnel to the compressed air apartment which they passed through and came out of the tunnel on the American side. Lord Stanley expressed his admiration of this wonderful piece of engineering skill as shown in the construction of the tunnel.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—Everything is in readiness at the Olympic amphitheatre for the Bowen Jimmie Carroll glove fight on Tuesday night. Carroll is the favorite among sporting men. The Olympics have long endeavored to arrange a match between Jack Dempsey and Bob Fitzimmons, but have decided to let Dempsey alone. The club has decided to cable Ted Pritchard, of London, offering a purse of $2,500 for a glove fight to a finish between Pritchard and Fitzimmons for the international championship, to take place here in December.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.

Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, the Champion of Universal Penny Postage System Here, to Advocate Its Merits.

Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., for Canterbury, England, arrived here Wednesday on a visit to Canada and the United States. The primary object of his mission is to advocate his well known scheme of ocean or Imperial penny postage. That is a two cent postage for the conveyance of a letter to all parts of the Empire. At the present moment there is penny postage in the United Kingdom, in the U. S. of America, the Cape of Good Hope, a great part of Australia and a halfpenny postage exists throughout India. All, therefore, that is required is that the link should be completed by Ocean Penny Postage between these countries, including Canada. He takes a broad view of the matter by looking at the enormous trade now done with the colonies, the fact that 330,000 immigrants leave the shores of England, never to return, and that it would be the highest state policy to foster and to encourage these immigrants to keep up correspondence with the friends and relatives in the old land. The estimated initial cost of carrying out this scheme would not amount to £50,000 a year, and correspondence would be increased ten fold. No extra train or steamship or letter carrier would have to be provided to carry out his reform. A letter can be carried to the Antipodes from England at a profit for one penny, and Sir Rowland Hill declared that a farthing would be ample compensation for the expense of conveying a letter weighing a half-ounce. Mr. Heaton also pointed out that the postage of a letter from New York to Vancouver is now only two cents, or one penny per ounce, and from New York to Alaska the charge is also one penny. Surely if it paid the American Government to convey a letter by this expensive railroad route for one penny, it should be possible to send one by sea from Canada to England for one penny. The amount expended on a single warship would be sufficient to establish ocean penny postage for three years. It is with this and a hundred other arguments that Mr. Heaton visits Canada to elicit the sympathy of the people and the parliament in this cause. The great public men of England have extended to him the most cordial and kindly support. He has been well received by Sir John Macdonald and other leading politicians.

STRUCK IT RICH AT LAST.

A Forgotten Eureka Claim Pans Out a Million to a Disappointed Cariboo Miner.

"A McFarlane" was a name on the passenger list of the steamer Walla Walla yesterday. In itself it told no story, nor did the appearance of the owner of the name suggest that he had any particular story to tell. He was a gray and grizzled Cariboo miner, and was on his way to San Francisco, which city he had not visited since 1851.

In 1863 he came to Victoria from Eureka, Cal., then a city consisting of one shanty—in which whisky was dispensed to the lumbering population—and three or four tents. Finding that Fortune pointed her finger in the direction of Cariboo he traveled in that direction, and for the past twenty-eight years has resided in one of the mining camps of that rich district, never traveling more than thirty miles away from his rough home in all that period. He made money easily, and spent it with even less trouble, and never felt that he could afford a trip back to civilization until recently. Then the news reached him from California that he was a rich man, and he is now on his way to the Golden State to spend the remainder of his weather beaten life in luxury.

The cause of the sudden change in his fortunes is briefly told as follows: While in Eureka he became the possessor of two blocks of land, then worth about two drinks of bad whisky. When he migrated he left this property in the hands of an agent, who has attended to it with scrupulous honesty. The land is now centrally located in a growing city, and Mr. McFarlane finds himself in consequence a millionaire. While in Victoria he curiously examined the street cars and telephones, two products of modern inventive skill that more than all others interested him after his quarter of a century in the solitudes of Northern British Columbia.

THE SEAL CATCH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Lyons brothers, representatives here of the North American Commercial company, say: "The dispatches published yesterday from Victoria and San Francisco as to the season's catch of seals have misrepresented the facts. They say the trade supposed that 42,000 seals had strayed over to the Alaska company, on the Siberian coasts, from the islands of St. Paul and St. George, and that with the other 20,000 skins, alleged to be on the way, there would be many more skins in market than were expected.

The truth of the matter is, these skins reported are the Copper Island catch. The trade will understand that and that any alleged catch above this 42,000 are shaggy or worthless skins.

Mr. Lyons says the local catch this year will be 115,000 short of that of last year.

MR. BLAINE'S OPINION

He Reviews the Question of Reciprocity—How it will Affect Western Industries.

To Reject the Present Opportunity Would be Fatal to the Policy of Protection.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 16.—The following has been addressed by Jas. G. Blaine to Col. W. W. Clapp, editor Boston Journal, Boston:

MY DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favor, asking me if I can attend the annual banquet of the Boot and Shoe society of Boston in October, and stating that you and the members are in hearty sympathy with my views regarding the best method of extending American trade; and would be glad to have me address them. I regret that my engagements will not permit me to accept the invitation, but please thank the club for the compliment they paid me. I am glad to hear that the members of the club are interested in a system of reciprocal trade with latin America. They can do great good by counteracting a certain phase of New England opinion entertained at home, as well as in Washington, an opinion I must regard as in the highest degree unwise and hurtful to New England interests. New England is to receive in the tariff the amplest protection for every manufacturing industry within her borders, both great and small, and it will, in my judgment, be both inexpedient and injurious for representatives to disregard the cause which will promote Western industry. I have lately received a letter from J. F. Innes, of St. Louis, a leading representative of the flour interests and president of the national convention of millers at Minneapolis. Speaking for grain and flour in the western parts of that section, Mr. Innes says that advices of recent date state that the duties now collected on American flour are at a higher rate than was at first supposed to be the case. And he adds: "I regret to further submit that American millers are unable to retain their part of the Cuban flour trade unless immediately relieved. In view of these facts, is it possible that protectionists can even think of opening our markets to Cuban products free, while allowing our great western industry to be absolutely excluded from her markets by a prohibitory tariff? With reciprocity we can annually sell many hundreds of thousands of barrels of flour to Cuba and Porto Rico, together with a large mass of other agricultural products. Without reciprocity we will be driven more and more from these markets. Giving fullest protection to all eastern interests as the proposed tariff bill does. No man of good judgment, certainly no protectionist of wise foresight, wishes to expose a western interest to serious injury, especially when it is manifestly easy to protect and promote it; manifestly easy because at this very time, the boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and public opinion in Havana are demanding reciprocal trade with us. I select Cuba and Porto Rico for examples, because in certain quarters it has been said that while we might secure reciprocity with some little country in South America, we could do nothing with the Spanish Islands. Let us at least give the Spanish Islands a chance to speak for themselves.

Certain wise men ask how can we sell farm products in South America when the same things are produced there, and cereals are undoubtedly grown in the Southmost portions of South America, but wise men will remember that cereals and sugar do not grow in the same soil, and that the sugar countries of South and Central America and the West Indies is a land containing forty millions of people, who import the largest part of their breadstuffs. Indeed the largest part of the sugar products of Latin America is at our doors, and we can greatly enlarge our exchanges (which if congress will give us an opportunity for reciprocal trade. Another class observe that they want time to study the system, to observe its practical workings while studying it in abstract and refusing to take some object lessons. These gentlemen propose to open our market to Latin American products free of all charge without asking Latin America to give us in turn the same freedom in their markets. The object lesson immediately before us is the treatment of the sugar question. Shall we make Latin America a gift of that? When we have studied that lesson we shall be prepared for the second. The worst proposition of all is put forth by those who say: Let us put sugar on the free list now, and next year we will take up the subject of reciprocity? If I understand their logic, it is to make sugar free this year, without condition, and next year to ask Spain if she will not kindly consent to grant reciprocal trade. Holding a complete vantage ground themselves, the proposed policy transfers that vantage ground to Spain. Instead of granting favor to Spain to-day, we are to ask her for favor to-morrow. Those who take this ground belong to that class of careful guardians of property who prepare a very strong lock for the stable after the horse has gone. I do not mean anything I have said to imply that reciprocity is only a western interest. As I remarked in a note to Senator Frye, it will prove beneficial and profitable to both farm and shop. What, for instance, could be more natural or more just than that in giving a free market in the United States to hides from the Argentine Republic we should ask the Argentine Republic to give us a better market than we now have for the product of leather from the United States. The many forms in which our business interests will be promoted by reciprocity cannot be known until the active commercial men of the United States shall have developed these forms by investigation and experience. We shall not derive full benefit of reciprocity for a year, but shall we, therefore, throw away countless millions of trade in addition to the sixty millions we have already thrown away, and then ignorancy declare without trial that "the system won't work."

Finally there is one fact that should have great weight, especially with protectionists. Every free trader in the Senate voted against the reciprocity proposition. Free trade papers throughout the country are showing a determined hostility to it. It is evident that the free trade senators and the free trade papers have specific reason for their course. They know and feel that with a system of reciprocity established and growing, their policy of free trade receives a most serious blow. The protectionist who opposes reciprocity in the form in which it is now presented, knocks away one of the strongest supports of his system. The enactment of reciprocity is the safeguard of protection; the defeat of reciprocity is the opportunity of free trade.—Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) JAMES G. BLAINE.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

Minister Foster Expresses Regret at the Attitude of Congress.

OTTAWA, Sept. 15.—Mr. Foster, minister of finance, speaking of the McKinley bill, says: "From 1846 up to the present time the successive governments of Canada have knocked at the door of the United States for freer admission to her markets on just and equitable terms.

Proposals have been many and repeated, but only once, in 1854, were her overtures met. The mutually favorable treaty then concluded would have run until to-day but for its termination by the United States.

Since then not a suggestion of any overture has been made to Canada for a renewal of free trade relations by the congress of the United States, while repeated individual efforts on behalf of the members of congress or the President have been shelved with the committees, silently passed by, or openly condemned by the representatives.

Under these circumstances Canada must take matters as they are, and pursue her own commercial course with a spirit of independence, while she must regret that so large and rich a country as the United States will not consent to a mutual arrangement or a freer exchange which would be advantageous to both. She has the markets of Great Britain open to her natural products, and is willing to take all she can send.

AMERICAN NEWS.

American Gynecologists.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The fifteenth annual meeting of the American Gynecologists Society was called to order this morning in the Library building by President Dr. John P. Reynolds, of Boston. Papers were read by Dr. J. M. Baldy, of Philadelphia, on the diagnosis and the diseases of extra uterine pregnancy. This afternoon papers were read on "Under what conditions can electricity be of service to the gynecologists," by Dr. Andrew Furrier, of New York, and on "the question of 'amperage' in the treatment of fibroid tumors by electricity," by Dr. W. C. Ford, Utica.

Railroad Conductors' Convention.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 16.—The business session of the Railroad Conductors' Convention opened this morning at ten o'clock, and was entirely consumed in the examination of credentials and the seating of delegates. Meetings are held with closed doors. Tonight the conductors will be entertained socially.

Criminality in His Failure.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—Silas S. Drew of the failed dry goods firm of Silas S. Drew & Co., was arrested to-day on a charge of obtaining $8,300 worth of goods by false pretences, from four different business houses of Boston. The police withhold the names of the houses which Drew is alleged to have defrauded. He will be arraigned to-morrow.

After the Trouble is Over.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The navy department this morning received a dispatch announcing the arrival of the United States steamer Kersage at Colone, Panama, whither she had been ordered to protect the American interests of the Isthmus. The trouble there, however, has been amicably settled.

The New York State Fair.

SYRACUSE, N.Y., Sept. 16.—It was to day resolved that the state fair close Friday morning. Chauncey M. Depbew began his address at 2:30 p.m., the weather had cleared up and about 14,000 people were on the grounds. Vice-President Levi P. Morton's exhibit of Southdown sheep were largest prize winners in their respective classes. His Guernseys received six blue ribbons and won two marks of "high commendation," while his sheep received three blue and three red ribbons. Among the largest exhibitors of Ayrshire are the Ormiston Brothers, of Cuba, N.Y. About 7 o'clock, Wm. B. Ormiston, senior member of the firm, went into the stall occompanied by his seven year old bull, Emperor, to adjust the blanket. During the night the animal had worked his nose chain loose, and as his owner entered the stall he gored him against the timbers of the stall. He tossed Ormiston over his head three times. Mr. Ormiston's left leg between the hip and knee was torn twenty feet further forward than the end of the wound, and Mr. Ormiston was taken to his home this afternoon.

CABLE NEWS.

Mentally Unbalanced.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Respini, one of the members of the deposed Conservative government of Ticino, has gone to Berne, where he is protesting against federal clemency for the leaders of the recent revolt. He is in a very excited frame of mind, and vows that he will return to Ticino, and personally eject the rebels unless the federal government punishes them. Since his following was not powerful enough to prevent him from overthrow and imprisonment, this threat indicates the unbalanced nature of his mind.

Emin at Takora.

ZANZIBAR, Sept. 16.—Emin Pasha arrived at Takora on August 4th. He forwarded dispatches stating that all the tribes along the route has submitted to the expedition.

Spanish Politics.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A Times' Lisbon special says that in view of the agitated condition of the country, it is believed it will be impossible for Cortez to ratify the convention with England. Various rumors are current regarding changes in the cabinet. According to the latest intelligence only Senator Ribiero, minister of foreign affairs, had resigned.

Christians Assaulted.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A Daily News' dispatch from Erzeroum says that the scenes attending the persecution of Christians by the Turks at Alashgerd, Armenia, are terrible. Many outrages on women are reported. Additional Turkish troops are arriving, but nothing is done to preserve order.

Death of Miss Walkem.

The body of Edith Grenfell Moyle, eldest daughter of Dr. W. W. Walkem, of Nanaimo, came down on the Yosemite last night. The deceased was a bright and lovable girl of thirteen years, and was the favorite of all who knew her. The primary cause of death was pleurisy, which affected the heart, and though everything possible was done to save her life she passed away. The remains will be taken to Nanaimo today by Dr. Walkem, who has been in constant attendance on her for the past three weeks at Banff, where she was taken in the hope of benefiting her health.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Stars and Stripes Protect an American Sealer From Seizure by a Russian Gunboat.

A Veteran Stage Robber in the Tolls—Fires in California—The Whaling Catch.

Chased by Russian Gunboats.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—The Chronicle prints the following: The sealing schooner J. H. Lewis, which to-day arrived from Behring's Sea, had an adventure with a Russian gunboat. On June 13, while near Copper Island, in Japan Sea, the Lewis was chased by the Russian gunboat Alexander, now used by the Alaska Commercial Company to carry seals, but which has on board a Russian official to arrest any sealing schooner within nine miles of the Russian coast. The Lewis was overhauled and her papers demanded by the Russian official. Captain McLane hoisted an American flag and refused to deliver the papers. His crew was well armed and the Russian steamer allowed the Lewis to depart.

The Lily L. Returns.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—A report has been received in this city that the whaler Bounding Billow had been spoken with eight whales captured in the Japan sea. Among late arrivals yesterday from the sealing grounds was the schooner Lilly L. She had been absent seven months on a sealing cruise, and reports having taken 2,000 skins. This is one of the largest catches made by an outside sealer during the season.

Swept by Flames.

HANFORD, Cal., Sept. 16.—A disastrous fire broke out on the west side of Douty street in Hanford, at 1 o'clock this morning. The wind sent the fire across the street, into the wooden houses in the rear of Front street and carried it westward. In all twelve business blocks were consumed, and other buildings damaged. Heroic fighting by the fire company saved thousands of dollars in other stores, grain and fruit warehouses. The total loss is estimated at $150,000.

Preparing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 16.—The Executive Council of the Pacific Coast Board of Commerce held a short session this afternoon to complete arrangements for the board's meeting. President Samuel Collyer of Tacoma is in town and will attend to-morrow's meeting.

Loss, $20,000.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 16.—The residence of Judge Smith, at Moravia, a few miles from here, was burned to-day. Little of the contents was saved; and the library, valued at $3,000, was burned. Loss, $20,000; partly insured.

Disastrous Explosion.

FELTON, Cal., Sept. 16.—J. A. Nable was seriously injured to-night by a barrel-head jointer bursting. His right foot was cut clean off, and his leg broken at the knee and above the ankle. The accident happened in the mill of J. T. Hudson, and it was a narrow escape for a number present. No one was to blame. The wounded man was taken to Santa Cruz for treatment.

A Veteran Stage Robber.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 16—Ormsted Thurman, one of the most daring and desperate criminals in the state, is now in jail at Placerville for robbing the Georgetown stage, running between Greenwood and Auburn. Detective Hume, of Wells, Fargo & Co., returned to-day from Placerville, where he went to identify the prisoner. Thurman also robbed the Georgetown stage single-handed on the 8th inst., and three days later was captured eight miles east of Placerville. He has been connected with many stage robberies in northern California.

Whaler's Luck.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—Capt. Fisher, of the bark Thomas Pope, reports the catch of the whaling fleet from the Arctic up to August 9th, to be as follows: Abram Barze, 3; Triton, 2; Belvidere, 1; F. A. Barston, 1; Bounding Billow, 2; Jane Grey, 1; Hunter, 1; Sea Breeze, 1 1-2; Northern Light, 1; Morning, 5; Grampus, 1; Balaena, 1. Total 20 1-2.

The Southern Cotton Crop.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 15.—The rains since the first of August have made a vast difference in the cotton crop, and the present outlook is that in Georgia it will be at least 25 per cent. short. This information comes from the Department of Agriculture of this State, through an interview with Colonel John Waddell, commissioner. He says: "Our report of the condition of the crop on September 1 was 80 per cent. of an average. That was a falling off of 12 points during August. This was caused by rains, caused by excessive rain, and the same cause will depreciate the condition of the crop at least 10 per cent. more by the time October reports come in. The rains of two weeks have made the crop much worse, and there is an additional damage of 10 per cent. since September 1st. I have been nearly all over the state and know whereof I speak. The rust is particularly bad in South-west Georgia. In North Georgia the condition of the crop is better, but the best reports come from counties where there is not much cotton raised."

PROGRESS OF TARIFF BILL.

It Goes to Conference—Republican Congressmen Returning.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 15.—The remainder of the Senate amendments to the tariff bill were put through the Ways and Means committee in short order this morning, non-concurrence being recommended in each case. When the amendments fixing November 1 as the date upon which imported goods in bond should be withdrawn was reached, the Democratic members showed a disposition to amend the Senate amendment so as to extend the time, but, notwithstanding the apparent belief of the committee that in this case there should be an extension, it was felt that the end could be more speedily reached by leaving the matter to the conference, than by undertaking to adjust it in committee; so as in the case of the other amendments, non-concurrence was voted and the chairman authorized to report the bill to the House.