# The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1893. VOLUME XXXV. NO 7

## ERFORD B. HAYES.

t Night—Something About His Career—Only Another Ex-President Living.

Ohio, Jan. 17.—Ex-President at 11 o'clock to-night. This will no doubt be surprising ople, as it was not generally lr. Hayes was ailing and it is week that, on the occasion of the first honorary member- Washington State Historical remark was made that with of President-elect Cleveland only living ex-President States. Rutherford B. Hayes Delaware, Ohio, in October, s by profession a lawyer, and elebrity in his practice. He epublican party as soon as it l and earnestly advocated the ohn C. Fremont, in 1856, and coln, in 1860. He eminently himself during the war, and took his seat in congress in 7 he defeated Allan G. Thur- overnorship of Ohio, and was 869. In 1876 he received the nomination for the presi rival being Samuel J. the Democrats claim was d out. President Hayes at of his term of office retired to rom which he has only occa- rged. Appleton's Cyclopedia f his presidential career:— l by President Hayes of some owerful party managers from vowedly on the ground that d been used as part of the inery was an act of high cour- ing his administration there eddling with party politics on licers of the government than d since Andrew Jackson's.

## OF THE ORIENT.

rrest of One of the Murd- of Missionary Large at Azabu.

steamship Empress of Japan, here yesterday, brought lat- dvices as follows:

f the Kuragi District in Ka- cture have arrested a man who r suspicion of being the mur- Large. His name is said to be and he is the seventh son of ra, who resides at No. 32 , in the Azabu district of te, however, he has been call- Ikenohata Horimotoura, and haberdasher named Kaneko district. The attention of drawn to him by his lavish and by his pawning articles d over-good for his cir- The point that connects him u murder is said to be that rticles pawned by him, some lly the property of Mr. Large. atement appears to have opposite significance, for the that no articles at all were Mr. Large's murderers. Had anything, there might have pe of tracing them. But the to their identity was a pipe co pouch, which one of them flight.

ices the weather at Shanghai cold. Much disquietude was t the prevalence of small-pox, residents having being attack- nation was being largely re-

s reported at Shanghai of Mrs. eld, wife of the British Vice-

ced that during the winter trips from Yokohama to San steamers of the Pacific Mail North of Latitude 40, there- the cold and disagreeable ten experienced on the Great which on the route to San hes Latitude 48 North.

w Echo says the orange crop nt this year. As compared , the crop will be at least 50 t, and the price, in conse- present $1.50 dearer than last increase of price shippers racted in good time are doing

n steamer Nanyang, which ngkong on the 14th inst., had erience on her voyage. No een of the crew, after leaving prostrated by Java fever, peculiarly malignant type. himself was incapacitated he whole of the voy- after the commencement age two men, probably elirium of the fever, jumped ing a heavy N. E. gale and nore. Both men deliberately bulwarks in broad daylight, aneous acts of suicide could committed, under the circum- n whose minds were tem- ed.

made great ravages during t Japan. According to offi- ns the total number of cases which 15,811 ended fatally. rtality was thus 22⅝ per cent. prevalent in many places, he Prefectures of Gumma, Hyogo. The total number ed from these places are respectively. The disease d Hokkaido, where the num- reached 2,469, of which 859 death.

nestigation into the collision Zambesi and a Japanese ecember 9, resulted in the he master, officers and men ne in connection with this master acted in a prompt manner in beaching his ship life and property.

, the new British minister n audience with the Em- nber, the result of which is tative newspapers as satis-

ting's cyclist, left Shanghai Nov. on his journey through o, Mandalay and Calcutta. n was to take a route some- that traversed by the unfor- y, but in Shanghai he was that, and ultimately de- the course of the Chines. long the Yangtzee to Chung- Bechi, Shuenwei, Yum- gyueh, some 36 miles from

ce of the result of the de- al court of inquiry into the ttendant upon the collision avenna and the Chishima ing letter has been sent to ister. Constables have been the Metropolitan police de for any outbreak of dis-

## DeLESSEPS' SCHEME.

### Verification of Andrieux's List of Deputies Who Had Taken Panama Money.

### Maitre Barboux Opens the Case For the Defence—Charge of Attempted Poisoning.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The Panama canal trial was resumed to-day. Maitre Barboux in a few words complimented the Court upon the fairness of its rulings in the case, then dashed into an exposition of his line of defence. He argued at much length that it was not alone moral conditions that had led to the arrest and prosecution of the accused. Political considerations, he declared, had much to do with the prosecution, and he emphatically insisted that the men he was defending should not be made scapegoats for the advantage of any party or faction, or to advance the designs of ambitious men. He maintained that the probity of his clients was in no wise affected by the indictment on which they were standing trial. Continuing, M. Barboux declared that the construction of the Panama canal was far removed from speculative aims. In its inception and progress the scheme had an honorable foundation, though speculation arose from it. M. Barboux eulogized Ferdinand de Lesseps as a man of the highest character. So keen was his sense of honor that on appearing before the magistrate at the opening of the inquiry he was overwhelmed. For two months he had not left his bed, and during that time he had not uttered one word. Had the great Frenchman been able to appear in court the whole audience would have risen to salute the glory of his name.

M. Stephanie, Propper's clerk, who testified yesterday that he gave a list of compromised deputies to M. Clemenceau, was recalled to-day by the Panama Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry. He reiterated in detail his statement as to the list received by him from Baron de Reinach and its delivery to M. Clemenceau, contradicting in every particular the denials yesterday made by Clemenceau before the Commission. Deputy Gaillard, whose name was found in the note book in M. Arton's book, who dispensed 1,350,000 francs to Deputies, told the commission that he had dealings with Arton in connection with the Panama matter. He had known Arton to be a good judge of pictures and a keen bargainer, and had therefore commissioned him to buy for 2,000 francs two pictures by Wiene, exhibited in the Salon of 1888. This was the matter, undoubtedly, Deputy Gaillard said, to which M. Arton referred in his note book.

La Liberte says the police have learned where Arton is and his extradition will be demanded forthwith. While not stating definitely the fact, it is [illegible] in London, and has [illegible] with Cornelius Herz.

The Cocarde publ[illegible] Cornelius Herz," in which Herz is represented as acknowledging that he received 2,000,000 francs from Baron de Reinach. This sum, however, the letter says, was paid on private account and was in no way connected with Panama affairs. The letter alleges that Herz knew nothing of the uses to which Panama funds were put, and denies that Herz drove Baron de Reinach to his death by blackmailing him. On the contrary, Reinach had tried to poison Herz, although eventually he was induced to pay the latter what he owed him. In conclusion, the letter requests three weeks grace in which Herz will arrange and send to Paris documents which will vindicate him. The letter bears internal evidence of having been written by Herz. Otherwise its authenticity rests on the Cocarde's assertion alone.

La France publishes an interview with M. Andrieux, ex-prefect of police. M. Andrieux says that during his recent visit in London he found Herz to be really very ill. Herz had denied that he had received from Clemenceau the list of names which M. Andrieux had communicated to the parliamentary commission of inquiry. Herz had said that if necessary he could return to France without being extradited. He had always acted honestly and had not been a foreign spy.

The chief accountant of the Panama canal deposed to the commission the manner in which anonymous checks were entered in the books. These checks, to the best of his recollection, had not been numerous. He also gave the details of the purchase of the telegraph.

The Commission decided to call upon M. Andrieux to testify again, particularly in regard to the list which M. Stephanie said that he had handed to M. Clemenceau. Deputy Ernest Vaile informed the Commission that M. Bahutt had refused to recognize the jurisdiction of the Seine assizes.

When M. Andrieux's list of 104 compromised deputies was shown to M. Stephanie to-day in the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry he recognized it as a copy of the list which Baron de Reinach dictated to him, and which he gave to M. Clemenceau. M. Assenin, chief bookkeeper for M. Propper, testified before the Commission that M. Stephanie had mentioned the list to him before 1890, but he had not mentioned any names.

M. Andrieux, in an interview this evening, expressed his satisfaction that M. Stephanie had so exactly confirmed his evidence as regards the bribery of the 104 deputies and the list of their names. M. Andrieux exonerates M. Clemenceau from all dishonesty in connection with the scandal, but is convinced that M. Rouvier handled some 900,000 francs of Panama money. M. Andrieux said that he advised Cornelius Herz to go to America so as to escape the possibility of being extradited. Herz, however, had refused to go, saying that he had perfect confidence in English justice.

Republicans, ignoring personal differences, are rallying to the cause of the Government. M. Goblet states that he will not associate himself with a campaign designed to provoke a presidential crisis. This sentiment is generally expressed by other prominent men. The detection of royalist plotting at home and the increasing interest in affairs abroad have served to weaken the hold of the Panama scandal on the public mind, and the enemies of the Government also find the public more incredulous in view of the earnest prosecution of de Lesseps and associates, of the assertions that President Carnot or his ministry have anything to conceal.

In view of the developments of the trial attention has been called to the part which Ferdinand de Lesseps got the clergy to take in helping his schems. De Lesseps and his whole family went prominently to high mass at the Madelaine all the time the bubble was being blown. The christening of each of the successive children of the family was celebrated at the nunciature by special license. A prelate was in one instance asked to be godfather. Speculation in Panama options, it is said, went on at the Vatican. A marquise who left to the Pope a mansion in the Place de la Concorde was advised to convert her offering of 40,000 francs a year to the Peter's pence fund into Panama paper. Of course, the company was expected to pay heavily and answered to the expectations. The run of priests on the Panama offices was so great that arrangements were being made for a special office and a secretary to receive them when the collapse came.

De Lesseps also sent out in a most sensational way brigades of Sisters of Charity to the hospital at the canal works. An appeal was one day made through a religious paper to the zeal and devotion of the Daughters of St. Vincent de Paul. The next day there were 33 volunteers, who were taken to Saint Nazaire the following day to embark. The eyes of the Catholic world of France were for an hour riveted on the poor heroines, who were then forgotten until another brigade of volunteers was needed, for yellow fever had no more spared them than other whites on the isthmus in the unhealthy season. There was a call once for chaplains, but not with so much success.

It has been claimed that the connection of the deputies accused of corruption in the Panama affair took place in 1888, on the occasion of the passage of the lottery loan. The parliamentary law of 1889, bearing on trafficking with the elective mandate, is therefore inapplicable in their case, but clause 177 of the penal code punishes with civil degradation all public functionaries guilty of venality.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Paris states that there are signs of an endeavor to create an agitation out of the Egyptian affair in order to wean public attention from the Panama scandal. Among the Arton checks last seized, says the dispatch, is one for 200,000 francs, payable to a celebrated theatrical beauty. This is the first proof of the connection of a woman with the scandal, but hardly the last, as the batch of checks to be examined next by M. Franqueville will undoubtedly compromise some society people of both sexes. On the counterfoil of the actress's check is a memorandum to the effect that the 200,000 francs were a commission paid in advance of a purchase of lottery bonds by a wealthy young duke.

## N. S. LEGISLATURE.

### Opening of the Special Session—The Speech from the Throne—Mineral Wealth Development.

HALIFAX, N.S., Jan. 19.—The Nova Scotia legislature was opened this afternoon by His Honor Governor Daly, who in his speech said: "I desire to avail myself of your advice in a matter of immediate importance, and therefore have summoned you to meet at an earlier date than usual and before the completion of the public documents necessary to the proper consideration of the ordinary business of the Province. The special business which has led up to this early meeting of the Legislature, and which will be laid before you immediately, relates to the development of our mineral wealth. Encouraged by the provisions of the Mines and Minerals Act of last session, capitalists have come forward to undertake extensive coal mining operations. The high financial standing and known enterprise of the parties, and the investments they have already made on the faith of assurance given them, are a guarantee of their intention to vigorously prosecute the work they have undertaken, which I feel assured will largely increase the revenues and beneficially affect the many interests connected with the coal trade, while it will, I trust, at the same time yield to the investors the liberal return which their enterprise will so well deserve. I invite your most careful consideration to the bill which will be submitted to you to confirm the arrangements which my Government has made with the parties who have undertaken this very important work."

## ALASKA NEWS.

### Escape From Sitka of Prisoners Infected With Smallpox.

PORT TOWNSEND, Jan. 19.—The steamer City of Topeka arrived from Alaska yesterday after an uneventful passage. She brought a small consignment of freight, but a list of distinguished passengers, including ex-Collector of Customs Hatch, who has been relieved; Lieutenant-Commander Maynard, of the United States gunboat Pinto, who goes to Washington City on business connected with the Behring Sea controversy; George Knapp, son of the governor of Alaska, who is bound for California, and William Nelson and Mr. Knowles, prominent merchants of Juneau.

Karl Koehler, a prominent citizen of that place, is an aspirant for the collectorship of the district of Alaska. The Alaskan says he would be the right man in the right place.

On the 5th inst. two of a lot of prisoners who were transferred to a sloop anchored in the bay from the jail in Sitka, owing to an outbreak of smallpox among them, escaped from the vessel and up to the date of the Topeka's sailing had not been recaptured. A general hunt has been instituted for them, more as a means of preventing a spread of the disease than of reincarcerating the fugitives, both of whom were serving sentence for engaging in selling whiskey.

## CANAL TOLLS.

### The U. S. Government Not Officially Notified of the Canadian Order-in-Council.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The announcement was made to-day from an authoritative source that the Dominion Government, by an order-in-council, agreed upon last Saturday, had determined to withdraw for the season of 1893 all discrimination, tolls, or otherwise, respecting vessels, persons or commerce using the Welland and St. Lawrence canals. This, it was said, was more than this Government has asked. The information has not yet been conveyed to this Government.

## ORLEANIST PROGRAMME.

### A Strong Hand and Will Needed At the Head of Affairs.

### Monarchist Organization Complete—The Way Prepared For the Prince of Orleans.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The Comte d'Aussonville, leader of the Monarchist party and general representative of the Comte de Paris, has formulated the Orleanist programme in a long leader to M. Edouard Herve, editor of Le Soleil. After drawing a dark picture of the corruption revealed by the Panama Canal investigations and the consequent consternation among the true friends of France, he denies the charge that the Monarchists have tried to aggravate the scandal. The role of conspirator was congenial neither to himself nor to any of his friends. Nobody could doubt that the time had come when a strong hand and a strong will were needed at the head of the French people. The attention of the nation at large was absorbed by the government now in power; all having anything to lose were alarmed by the Socialist war now waged against capital. The Government had no power to stem this movement.

The Monarchists ought to assume the leadership and direction of public opinion in this emergency. A league to sustain public integrity and to protect society should be formed, as the Government was absorbed in cares for the public defence. The organization of the Monarchist movement was complete and the Monarchists should now seek to make all the Conservative and Liberal alliances possible without distinction. Precise instruction should be issued before the beginning of the general elections. It would be premature to submit a plan for a form of government so far in advance of the elections, especially when the Conservatives themselves had not agreed upon any one form. Meantime, it was necessary to prepare for the conflict and for unforeseen emergencies, as a violent crisis was inevitable. When the people of France should tire of the Republic, the Monarchist party would be ready to defend the cause of Law and Order, to drive back the enemies of Society and to place the institutions of France upon enduring foundations. That which to-day seemed chimerical, would then become easy and legitimate. In anticipation the Monarchists were bound by loyalty to France to organize with all the forces they could rally to their assistance, and prepare the way for their Prince of Orleans.

## CABLE NEWS.

### Milan Visits Natalie.

BELGRADE, Jan. 19.—It is reported here that ex-King Milan, of Servia, arrived at Biarritz on January 1, and at once proceeded to Queen Natalie's villa. The latter was greatly surprised to see her divorced husband. It is said that the scene at their meeting was a moving one, and that the visit of the King resulted in the reconciliation of the estranged couple. Official advices, however, do not confirm this report.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Casimir Periere, the President, announced that M. Baihutt, now under arrest in connection with the Panama affair, had resigned his seat. The debate on the budget was taken up. An amendment was offered to abolish the embassy to the Vatican. This received the support of M. Hubbard, who made a speech in favor of it, but when a vote was taken the amendment was defeated by a majority of 126.

VIENNA, Jan. 19.—The governor of the Russian Government of Novogorod has sent a battalion of infantry, 300 Chasseurs and 200 Cossack cavalrymen to Tikhvin to kill the wolves which infest the forests around that city.

GLASGOW, Jan. 19.—William MacEgan was hanged here yesterday morning for the murder of a woman. After committing the deed he slashed his own throat horribly, but the doctors managed to save his life for the gallows. His neck was not perfectly healed, however, and the drop of seven feet proved too much, for it nearly tore the victim's head off, blood gushing in streams from the riven wound. The sight was most horrible.

CAIRO, Jan. 18.—The flurry in Egyptian political affairs has ended. The Khedive has receded from the independent position taken by him, and hereafter Great Britain will control, filling the Egyptian cabinet offices. Fakhiri Pasha, whose appointment as president of the council caused Great Britain to protest and send an ultimatum, has resigned, and, with the consent of the British minister, Riaz Pasha was appointed in his place. The Khedive has promised not again to make any change in the cabinet without British consent.

ROME, Jan. 19.—It is stated that a deficiency of 3,000,000 francs exists in the Rome branch of the Bank of Naples. The bank cashier has been arrested and one director has absconded, one rumor says, to the United States. Grave rumors are afloat concerning the Bank of Rome, and the police have directors under surveillance for fear they will run away. The Bank of Rome has been negotiating with the National General Bank for a coalition which, in the general opinion, is the only hope for salvation for the Bank of Rome. Financiers are greatly excited, and depositors are in a frenzied state of mind, as many of them will be ruined if the Bank of Rome fails.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Two companies of South Wales Borderers have been ordered to start for Egypt on Monday. The companies will be equipped at full war strength. Under instructions from the French foreign minister the French ambassador to-day sent a note to the British foreign minister in reference to affairs in Egypt, saying that France could not remain indifferent to acts on the part of Great Britain tending to infringe on the independence of the Khedive.

HONOLULU, Jan. 9.—The legislature has passed a resolution which states that in view of the unsatisfactory condition existing in the commercial relations with the United States, a committee of the Hawaiian legislature will be appointed by the Queen to proceed to Washington City to obtain information as to the terms upon which closer commercial relations, mutually advantageous to the two countries, could be established, and the result reported to the legislature. Five thousand dollars has been appropriated to defray the expenses of the committee, which consists of L. A. Thurston, R. W. Wilcox, J. Nawahi, J. K. Joseia and J. H. Waipuilani. On January 4 a vote of want of confidence in the present ministry failed to pass. The objection to the ministry was that there were not enough Hawaiians in the cabinet.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A dispatch from Berlin says that there have been 78 cholera cases and 15 death in the Neuflaben asylum. In Buda Pesth there were six new cases of cholera and no deaths yesterday.

## CANADA'S POLICY.

### No Looking to Washington or Sacrificing Canadian Interests on the Altar of American Worship.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 19.—The Empire, in an editorial on the "Government's Programme," says: "A swift line of ocean steamers is to be established, running between Canada and Great Britain. The country is to be made finally independent of United States aggression upon Canadian canals by the completion of a Sault Ste. Marie canal upon our own soil in the course of the present year. The deepening of navigation in the St. Lawrence and elsewhere is to be completed in three years' time. The vessels will be able to steam from Great Britain into Lake Superior. The Conservative party will continue this policy without looking to Washington City or sacrificing Canadian interests upon the altar of American worship and unpatriotic continentalism. The tariff will be changed, amended and improved as the alterations in fiscal laws in other countries or the changing conditions of our own country demand, but always and everywhere Canadian interests will be safely guarded, and so far as human skill and knowledge is available the national policy will be perfected in detail and preserved in principle.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 17.—Secretary of State Foster says that he is not surprised at the action of the Canadian government in announcing that the discriminating canal tolls against American vessels will not be maintained during the coming season. The secretary has not received an official notification from the British minister on the subject for some time, but received notice informally on Saturday of what had taken place. The secretary added: "Of course the new order, if officially promulgated would result in revocation of President Harrison's proclamation of last summer, imposing retaliatory tolls upon Canadian vessels passing through the ship canal at Sault Ste. Marie. The proclamation specifically states that it shall not remain in effect after the Canadian discriminating tolls are removed."

## THE ISSUE.

### Leaders of the Liberal Party Charged With Conspiring to Bring About Annexation to the United States.

TORONTO, Jan. 19.—(Special)—The World this morning charges that the leaders of the Liberal party are secretly conspiring to bring about the annexation of Canada to the United States. It says the threat of retaliation, the McKinley bill, the sending of Yankee press men to misrepresent Canadian ideas, and the whole policy of American attack on Canada, all had their inspiration in the Reform newspapers and among the Reform politicians. Continuing, it declares that the time for united action has come, and that Canadians who believe in Canada's right to a national existence on this continent must unite to a man and put down the American annexation party in this country, headed by Laurier and Cartwright. In conclusion the World says: "There is but one issue in the country today, and that is Annexation or British Connection.

## WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

### Manitoba's Government Announces It will Not be Represented in the School Appeal.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 19.—(Special)—The Manitoba Government deny the report that Dalton McCarthy will represent the province in the appeal of the Roman Catholics for remedial legislation re the schools, to take place at Ottawa on Saturday. The Government here has received word from the Ottawa authorities that the appeal will be heard, but they decline to send representatives to the hearing. The ministers say it is not considered that any public interest would be served by retaining counsel to argue for the province.

A Prince Albert dispatch says: Rev. Father Gasle, of Reindeer Lake, 700 miles northeast of that town, arrived there last night. The Rev. Father has spent 33 years of his life as a missionary at Lac de Brochet post, and during that time has not even visited the confines of civilization. He is now en route to Paris to attend the Council of Oblats of Mary the Immaculate, to be held there in a short time. Father Gasle traveled the entire distance by dog train and was 21 days on the road.

Wm. V. Maclize, one of the best known barristers of the Saskatchewan district, and for many years a resident of Prince Albert, died at his home there this morning.

The South Winnipeg nomination takes place to-morrow. J. D. Cameron, the new Provincial Secretary, will be elected by acclamation.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 20.—(Special)—The nomination of candidates for South Winnipeg caused by the acceptance by J. D. Cameron of the Provincial Secretaryship, was held at noon to-day, the Minister being elected by acclamation.

H. A. Chadwick, of Deer Lodge, has been appointed immigration agent for Manitoba to Vermont State, and has left for there.

Rev. Dr. Sims, of Tacoma, who has accepted the co-pastorate of Bond street church, Toronto, with Dr. Wild, is here.

Dyspepsia's victims find prompt and permanent relief in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which tones the stomach and creates an appetite.

## CANAL REVELATIONS.

### More About the Wholesale Bribery of Members of the French Chamber.

### M. Andrieux Again Gives Damaging Testimony—Proceedings of the Commission.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The sole topic of conversation in the Chamber, lobbies and cafes this afternoon has been the arrest of Cornelius Herz. The prospect of his return to France and the possibility that he will reveal the evidence which he holds against prominent politicians and financiers has excited general apprehension outside of Royalist and Socialist circles. The arrest is regarded with a feeling closely akin to a panic. The gravest fears exist on account of the Senate, whose members are believed to be threatened more seriously than all others through Herz's return. Everybody feels that the worst will come out as soon as Herz shall come before the examining magistrate. In view of M. Herz's capture, the Liberte comes out with a statement as to the relations between Herz and Baron de Reinach. Documents seized upon the premises occupied by Herz when he lived under the name of Schwab Howes, show, says that journal, that de Reinarch was the debtor and Herz was the creditor, as was affirmed by Howes in this letter published in the Cocarde last evening.

At the Palace Bourbon, this afternoon, M. Andrieux was the principal object of curiosity, and at every turn he was the centre of a little knot of deputies who plied him with questions as to Herz. M. Andrieux reiterated his statement that Herz was not a spy for the Triple Alliance, but, as advanced in the Figaro interview, had struggled to detach Italy from Austro-Hungary and Germany.

After Deputy Gerville had informed the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry that he would introduce in the chamber a bill forbidding recipients of Panama money to alienate their estates,

M. Andrieux was called upon to throw more light upon the bribery of 104 deputies, concerning whom he had already testified. He said that he had not the original of the photographed list which he had submitted to the commission. The name cut out of the list, he said, was that of a high political dignitary. He had promised on his honor not to reveal this name, and he must persist in the refusal. M. Andrieux refused also to give the names mentioned in M. Arton's notebook, on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence against the men named, and he did not wish to blacken reputations ruthlessly. As to the check endorsed by M. Davonel, a clerk, presumably as agent for the same high personage, M. Andrieux said that he could refer the commission to the speech of M. Rouvier in the Chamber on the day of his retirement from the Ministry of Finance.

M. Rouvier had obtained Panama money for the purpose of replenishing the secret service fund when attacked by La Lanterne. In 1887 M. Rouvier had paid 100,000 francs to that journal as the price of peace. He explained the matter at the cabinet and was allowed to take a thousand francs of secret service money and thus had depleted the fund. M. Andrieux said that he had obtained the memorandum as to the checks, etc., from Cornelius Herz, who had received them from de Reinach. M. Andrieux said he did not know that de Reinach had shown the memorandum to M. Clemenceau, but he himself had once shown them to Clemenceau. Herz, after quarrelling with de Reinach, had sent to M. Constans, then minister of the Interior, documents to show that de Reinach had tried to poison him. Subsequently, however, de Reinach and had been reconciled. As to the check mentioned in Arton's note book, Arton alone could give the desired information. Arton was at present in correspondence with several men in Paris, notably with the Boulangist deputies, Georges Laguerre and Tenail Mermeix.

On the strength of M. Andrieux's testimony the Commission decided to summon deputies Laguerre Tenail, Mermeix and Clemenceau to appear before them to-morrow. After leaving the Commission, M. Andrieux passed several minutes in conversation with Deputies de la Haye and Millevoye, to whom he reiterated his statements as regards Herz's loyalty to France and his efforts to break the Triple Alliance.

Le Temps says that in view of M. Stephanie's testimony as to his delivering to M. Clemenceau Baron de Reinach's memorandum, concerning the bribery of deputies, M. Tiburio Franqueville, examining magistrate, has summoned Clemenceau to appear before him to-morrow for examination.

There are three counts in the indictment against Cornelius Herz. The first concerns the 60,000 francs received by him from Charles de Lesseps; the second, the two million francs received by him from Baron de Reinach; the third, the menacing letters written by him with the intention of blackmailing Baron de Reinach. The total number of the Arton check foils is now known to be 1,010. Of this number possibly the majority are excluded from legal consideration by the statute of limitations, as the checks are drawn before 1885. The Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry may examine the stubs of these checks; but the judges are bound to ignore them. The most important of the checks in question, however, were drawn in 1887 and 1888 for the benefit of deputies, theatrical beauties and other professional persons, mostly women and newspaper men. The whole sum involved by these stubs is some 6,000,000 francs.

M. Andrieux told the parliamentary Commission of Inquiry to-day that some years ago he received from Brazil a letter signed "Ami," in which Baron de Reinach was accused of having hired the writer to poison Cornelius Herz. When the letter was shown to him, de Reinach pretended that he had wished merely to frighten Herz into leaving Paris. The letter from "Ami," however, was in no way jocular, but apparently meant business. After the reconciliation between the two men, M. Andrieux said Herz said that de Reinach was anxious to have his son marry Miss Herz.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Dr. Cornelius Herz was arrested last night on a warrant issued on the demand of the French Government, on a charge of being implicated in the Panama Canal swindling and corruption. Herz was arrested at Bournemouth, where he was lying ill in bed. The police have him in charge.

The Morning News yesterday published an interview with Henry Rochefort concerning the Panama scandal. Rocehfort says: "There is no doubt that Constans started the Panama exposure to get revenge for his exclusion from the cabinet." He derived the bulk of his information from Cornelius Herz. Constans, moreover, inspires the Cocarde, even when it attacks the president. It is a mistake to suppose that Carnot received anything but favor from the Panama company. He can be blamed only for accepting dishonest men for his ministers. The zeal of M. Bourgeois in sifting the Panama affair is due to his ambition to become president.

"They all want to be president, 50 or more of them," said M. Rochefort. "The Panama contractors will receive sentences, and the five or six deputies and ministers will be sacrificed and the rest will escape. It is almost certain that the proceedings against Rouvier will be dropped, although I don't believe he applied the money in the secret service—it went into his own pocket. Floquet, however, paid out a great deal of money to small newspapers. The Republic is in no way endangered by the scandal—nobody need fear a dictatorship or a kingship or anything of that sort. The Comte de Paris is too prudent to think of mounting the throne, nor will the scandal affect the Russian alliance. Russia needs the alliance with France to counterpoise the triple alliance. At the next election the Socialists will gain the greatest benefit from the scandal."

## BRUSSEL'S BREAD RIOT.

### An Attack Upon the Bourse Repelled by the Armed Soldiery.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 19.—Early this evening 800 unemployed persons gathered at the Place de la Constitution and were addressed by several anarchist agitators. The speakers told them that the city belonged to the workers and exhorted them to take all the food and clothes they needed from the shops. The men raised the cry "To the bourse!" About a dozen men drew bundles of red flags from their coats and distributed them and the mob started down the Avenue du Midi, waving the flags and shouting against the capitalists. At the Place Rouppe seven gens d'armes tried to stop the mob, but they were thrown down and beaten before they could draw their swords. A call for reinforcements was sent to the central police station, and sixty gensd'armes reached the Bourse just as the foremost men in the mob were mounting the steps. The gensd'armes drew their sabres and ordered the mob to disperse. The men still pushed their way up the steps. The gensd'armes then charged, cutting right and left. The workingmen fought back with clubs and stones. Several gensd'armes were slightly wounded and many workingmen were cut. A gensd'arme knocked down the leader with the flat of his sword and captured the large red flag which the man had carried at the head of the mob. After a ten minutes' struggle the rioters were dispersed. Meantime the Socialist and Anarchist speakers had incited some 200 men about half a mile from the Bourse to attack the shops. They broke into six bakers' shops, took all the bread they wanted and threw the rest into the street. As they started for another shop the police appeared with drawn swords and dispersed them.

## MURDER AND SUICIDE.

### An English Teacher Supposed to Have Killed His Wife and Child and Then Taken Poison.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Intense excitement was caused to-day at Hove, a suburb of Brighton, and in Brighton itself, by the discovery of a triple tragedy that has been enacted at the former place. Arthur Black, B. Sc., a teacher of classics, his wife and his son, aged two years, were found dead in their home, this morning, by some of the neighbors who called at the house. The child was found lying in a disordered bed. He had been stabbed in the neck and the bedding and the floor were drenched with his blood. The body of Mrs. Black, with the head horribly battered, was lying on the floor of a room above that in which the body of her son was found. The only garment on the body was a night-dress. From the appearance of the wounds on the head it is thought she was beaten to death with a hammer. On the floor above lay the body of Black. He, too, was in a night-shirt. He had bled profusely from the nose and mouth; but there were no wounds visible. On a table beside him was a bloody hammer, and a table knife, also bearing bloodstains, was standing on a chair beside the table. It is the general opinion that Black murdered his wife and child and then committed suicide by taking poison. The couple had another child, whose life was undoubtedly saved by the fact that it was away from home on a visit.

## THE FRENCH PRESS.

### Amendments to the Law Designed to Curb Licenses and Excesses.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—M. Goblet opposed today in the Senate the proposed bill amending the Press law. The amendment, he said, was unnecessary and reactionary. It would commit the Government, moreover, to interference with the freedom of the press. M. Bourgeois, Minister of Justice, replied that the amendment would not interfere with the freedom of the press, but would curb its license. Such embarrassing excesses as had been witnessed recently would be prevented by the provisions under discussion. The amendment passed its first reading with a large majority. Proceeding to the discussion of the amendment by clauses the Senate adopted the two most radical provisions for the seizure of papers and preventive arrests. Both of the clauses in question were rejected by the deputies.

OTTAWA, Jan. 18.—A meeting of provincial commissioners to the World's Fair with the Dominion executive was held here to-day. British Columbia, Ontario, the Northwest and Quebec were represented, but Nova Scotia and Manitoba did not send representatives. How to fit and furnish the rooms in the office of the Canadian pavilion was discussed to-day.

## CAPITAL NOTES.

### Increased Exports For the Six Months—Shortages of Defaulting Accountant Made Good.

### R. S. White, M. P., Offered the Montreal Collectorship—Influx of Deputations.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 19.—The value of exports for the past six months show an increase of two millions and a half, the imports an increase of a half million. The duty collected increased a quarter of a million dollars.

The representative of the London Guarantee Company has paid the Government an amount of over $2,000 on account of the shortages of the late accountant and the assistant accountant of the Commons.

Two Manitoba Frenchmen are here en route to the Eastern States to engage in the repatriation movement.

Nova Scotia has been allotted 8,000 feet in the mineral building at the World's Fair for the provincial mines exhibit. New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba get a hundred each.

Deputations are flocking to Ottawa, urging appropriations for public work.

Mr. Joseph Pope accompanies Hon. Mr. Tupper to Paris.

R. S. White, M.P., is here to-day. It is reported that the offer of the Montreal Customs collectorship has already been made to him.

Prof. Robertson arrived here from New York to-day.

OTTAWA, Jan. 20.—Mr. Gamble arrived here to-day to discuss the plans for the new buildings at the William Head quarantine.

The Government has received an offer from England for the mammoth cheese, which will recoup entirely the cost of its manufacture.

A new militia regulation provides that no officer can be commissioned provisionally hereafter above the rank and pay of second lieutenant.

The Dominion and Provinces will hold a conference on the 31st inst. with a view to an amicable adjustment respecting their powers on the subject of quarantine.

Mr. Ewart, counsel for the Roman Catholic minority, arrived from Manitoba to-day. He appears before the Privy Council to-morrow.

The Labrador railway scheme, chartered three years ago, comes before Parliament again with an application for an extension of time. The probabilities are that the request will be strongly opposed.

Hon. Mr. Costigan will act as Minister of Marine and Fisheries during Hon. C. H. Tupper's absence.

The province of Manitoba has withdrawn from the World's Fair arrangement and will run a separate show of its own outside the Fair grounds. Mr. Greenway's reason for this change is that he was not accorded sufficient space for the different buildings, and wants to make a big push to advertise the province. Naturally some little annoyance is felt here at this action of the province, which has for the time being complicated arrangements.

The Deputy Minister of Marine has been notified by the Chief Engineer of the Lighthouse Board that contracts have been made for the construction of lighthouse buildings at Turn Point and Patos Island in the Straits of San Juan. The work will be commenced immediately. It will be some months before the lights are in operation.

Authority has been granted to change the name of the Victoria schooner Halcyon to the Vera.

In the efficiency competition the British Columbia artillery standing was: No. 4 Battery (Smallfield's), 1st, 211 points; No. 3 (Quinlan's), 186; No. 1 (Townley's), 183 No. 2 (Sargison's), 164. The total possible marks were 260. The Brigade average was 186.

## SOCIALIST PROGRAMME.

### The Crisis Has Taken Them Unawares, and They Are Utterly Unprepared.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Socialists continue to make the Panama scandal the basis for revolutionary agitation. Citizen Guesde says in an interview: The Panama canal developments are advancing the hour of Socialist triumph. The revelations, bad as they are, have told our party nothing new. It has long been known that Opportunist circles were tainted and falling to pieces through decomposition. The Panama affair is a great scandal, but all the great banks and industrial enterprises are in much the same condition, only their turpitude is hidden more deeply. The Panama exposure will enlighten the country. The small agriculturists will have their eyes opened to the dishonesty of their deputies, and will realize that it is only our party that can promise something appreciable while asking nothing in return. In one sense the occasion has come with inconvenient suddenness, and events find us in a rather unprepared condition. The Socialist ranks are not fully equipped for the coming election.

If we had a personal policy sufficient for the present hour, and if we had money like the Opportunists and Reactionists, we would be certain to secure a majority in the next Chamber of Deputies. Unfortunately we can contest only a part of the electoral districts, but despite all disadvantages we shall return forty to sixty members from the rural districts and retain our hold in the towns, thus making a respectable minority, through which, with perfect organization, we can attain victory within four years along the whole line. Once attaining power, we shall endeavor to bring about political economy and expropriation of the capitalistic class, substituting Socialistic methods of production. We shall lay our hands, in the name of the state, on the great railway companies, the great industries and the warehouses. Under the social revolution thus realized, the workers on railways and in factories and stores shall work on the state's account. Salaries will be immediately raised and the hours of labor lessened. We will deal similarly with great landed properties. We will seize all of them. Farmers will work on account of the state, and the rent of the farms will be diminished by half. The present proprietors will be used only as agents to collect revenues on behalf of the state. These changes will not touch the small agriculturists cultivating their own land.