MAN SOCIALISM.

Discussion in the Reichstag
ts Leaders Vigorously
Denounced.

Pretences Made Manifest—A
w and Order Party
Contemplated.

eb. 11.—For four successive
the past week, the Reichstag
merits and demerits of Social-
cial resolution was involved,
te assumed the proportions of
political event through a series
g phases, at first of small ap-
nt, but rapidly developing into
tle, which excited all parties
the attention of the whole
err Bebel opened the debate
tion, in which he claimed, as
Socialism was a means of re-
the individual and for society.
em called Herr Bebel's expo-
phrases, leaving untouched the
stion of how Socialism could
Society. The contrast between
the poor, said Herr Bebem,
e minimized by Christian ac-

necht boasted of the speedy
umph of Socialism, and re-
Reichstag for indulging in an
bate as a diversion from the
Being asked to define the So-
ramme, he declared that the
war upon abuses, and did not
anizing a brand new politico-

er, of the Freisinnige, evoked
roughout the House by one of
eches ever heard from him.
orn upon Socialism as a fraud
, and upon Socialist leaders as
l apostles of the oppressed,
deluded. He said that among
the Socialist theories were
he Socialist chiefs knew that
of their theories was possible,
nued to preach them in order
eir influence on the masses.
ecker replying te Herr Lieb-
red that the Socialists were
aving a triumph. They were,
e end of their resources; the
were finding out the hollow-
theories and the worthless
he leaders' professions.
was attended with several ex-
rimonious language. On one
Bebel, stung by the sarcasm
er, jumped up and shouted,
ns of our Socialist state did
would refuse them bread."
Herr Richter, "You will force
rk under the penalty of
ration." This reply was greet-
use in all parts of the House.
by Herr Richter's oration is
the fact that the Centrists,
acable enemies, have resolved
together with the speeches of
Liebknecht and Bachem, for
mong the working class. Talk
the Reichstag turned upon
of Herr Richter's speech sa-
ging about the much hoped
the various groups into a law
y against the Socialists.

AMA MATTERS.

10.—Ex-Minister Baihut,
, ex-Minister and Deputy
t, Deputy Dugue de La Fon-
Deputy Gobron, Charles de
Marius Fontane, Henry Corin
lin have been arraigned on
ruption in connection with the
ery bonds bill. The in-
s forth that a note was
the papers of Charles de
ing that Baihut asked for
es for introducing the Panama
ers. The measure was laid on
the Chamber of Deputies on
d the same day Charles de
d two cash vouchers, the
ich Fontane received on the
. On receiving the money
mediately handed 250,000
Blondin, who took the
Baihut, and for getting
ough the Senate he paid
ther sum of 125,000 francs.
denied all these facts, but he
ed them. He also admitted
d 12,000 and 5,000 francs to
f Italian rentes. The indict-
de by detailing the various
st Fontane and Charles de
are accused of bribery.
accused of having induced
late Baron Reinach to cor-
nd deputies.
shades of opinion comment
y of the sentences in the
cases, especially that of Fer-
eps, whose genius was the
e. Cottu and Charles de
cided to appeal from the
ld the Court of Cassation
l of Ferdinand de Lesseps
sion of the Court of Appeals
e stricken from the lists of
d Legion of Honor.

COMA TOPICS.

11.—The price of the light
nt offered to the city of
n reduced $50,000, making
on from the first offer of
price now is $1,750,000,
ttee sent to Philadelphia to
Wright the president, to
amount be placed before the
leration. Mr. Wright says
ed that he has sold thirty
alf per cent. of the stock of
d Co. to the C. B. & Q. R.
is asserted on good and
ority that the C. B. & Q.
Tacoma. It is also asserted
nett, now East, has already
65 miles of the Tacoma
d as soon as the matter is
is said he remarked, when
that upon his return there
men in the city who desir-

IN MARSEILLES.

Feb. 10. — Twelve deaths
e reported to-day. Among
one in Valette, a suburb
fore. The authorities con-
n bills of health to ves-
French ports. The Greek
consuls, however, refuse
essels sailing for Greece or
hysicians who have been
estigate and report on the
khold their statement. It
only one case were the
nd. In the other cases
analysis were negative.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Budget Speech to Be Made on Tuesday—Australian Flood Sufferers.

Corbould's Inquiries as to Militia Matters—Changes Outlined by the Minister.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 10.—In the House to-day Hon. Mr. Foster announced that the budget would be brought down on Tuesday.

The resolution to amend the Civil Service Superannuation Act was passed and the bill read a first time.

Mr. O'Brien called the attention of the Government to the terrible floods in Queensland, Australia, causing destruction to property and great privation. He urged that Parliament should vote a sum for the relief of the sufferers.

Sir John Thompson replied that when the details of the disaster had been received, the Government would give attention to the matter as suggested.

The Committee of Supply passed the militia estimates after a vigorous discussion. Mr. Corbould asked if it was the intention of the Government to establish a corps of artillery on the mainland of British Columbia. It had become necessary that a second corps should be established at Vancouver in addition to the one already at New Westminster.

Minister Patterson replied that the matter was under consideration and everything possible would be done to meet the requirements of the situation in British Columbia. The minister also outlined Major-General Herbert's scheme for reorganization. Up to the present there had been five deputy adjutant-generals, eight brigade majors and seven commandants of schools. He proposed having four deputy adjutant generals commanding schools of instruction. Those commanding schools of instruction would receive $1,825 per annum each, and there would be six non-commanding schools who would receive $1,700 each per annum. There would be an assistant inspector of artillery commanding the military district at Kingston, and an assistant inspector of artillery commanding "B" battery at Quebec. All the brigade majors would then be retired. At headquarters here the only change proposed was the appointment of an assistant Adjutant-General. It was proposed to fill the place as provided by statute of Quarter-Master General. Six officers would be done away with altogether, and one appointed at headquarters.

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—The recount at L'Islet took place to-day, Mr. Tarte being declared to have thirty-six majority.

The pork packers of Ontario have memorialized all the members of the House in favor of a relaxation of the regulation governing the slaughter of American hogs in bond.

The exposition authorities have notified the World's Fair commissioner that Canada will be fairly represented on the international jury. The awards will consist of medals and parchment diplomas.

The annual meeting of the Parliamentary Press gallery was held to-day. Fred. Cook, of the Empire, was elected president; A. J. Magurn, Globe, vice-president; W. J. Healy, Mail, secretary.

A written statement of the facts of the Nova Scotia coal combine presented to Lord Stanley to-day, in a nutshell represents that placing all the control of the coal production in American hands menaces the coal supply of the North Atlantic squadron, and asks the Governor-General to notify the Home Government.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

MONTREAL, Feb. 10.—The carnival ball given in the Windsor hotel last evening, although not quite as largely attended as had been expected, was a success. The decorations, which consisted of symbols of different Canadian winter sports, were much admired. The telegraphers' ball also took place last night and was a great success, 120 couples being present. The different cities in Eastern Canada were well represented.

MONTREAL, Feb. 10.—Live stock exporters have received definite word from Washington that Canadian cattle will not be permitted to be sent through the United States for export to England.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 10.—The contract for the new Norwood bridge, over the Red river, has been let to W. G. Reid, of Montreal. The cost is $60,000.

TORONTO, Feb. 10.—The Dominion Ayrshire Breeders' association elected the following officers: Vice-Presidents for Manitoba, George Steele, Glenboro, N. W. T.; C. H. Manvers, Moosomin; British Columbia, A. C. Wells, Chilliwack.

KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 10.—It is rumored here that there will be an exchange of batteries between Kingston and Quebec during the coming summer.

KINGSTON, Feb. 10.—In future young and first offence convict prisoners will be separated from the older and more incorrigible inmates of that penitentiary by the introduction of the isolated system. It is the intention of the warden to have the new cells ready for occupation by May 1. The prisoners are now graded by the style of their clothes.

QUEBEC, Feb. 10.—The Legislature has passed a vote authorizing compulsory voting.

NORTH BAY, Feb. 10.—A. F. Doyle, hotel proprietor, has been arrested charged with the manslaughter of Alex. Poulette.

BARRIE, Feb. 10.—Bothwell's block was destroyed by fire last night; loss $4,000.

MONTREAL, Feb. 10.—L'Opinion Publique has been placed on the forbidden list by Bishop Gravel of Nicolet, who alleges that it contained in its last number a great deal of matter unfit to be read by Roman Catholic families.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 10.—C. Duchesne, blacksmith, died suddenly, and it is suspected he has been poisoned. His bowels and heart were sent to Toronto for analysis.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—The little daughter of F. Pepleder fell on a tin cup, which penetrated her brain, killing her instantly.

BRIDGEWATER, N.S., Feb. 10.—The Riverside hotel, S. Meefer's store and Robert Sutherland's dwelling have been burned.

QUEBEC, Feb. 10.—Mr. Tarte arrived in town this morning on his way to L'Islet for the recount connected with his election there to-morrow.

OTTAWA, Feb. 10.—Hon. John Costigan, secretary of state, has been requested to introduce a Home Rule resolution in Parliament during the present session. This step was taken at the suggestion of Hon. Edward Blake, ex-leader of the Liberal party of Canada, who now represents South Longford, Ireland, in the British House of Commons.

ORILLIA, Feb. 11.—A race between Edward Hanlan and Jacob Gaudaur now seems to be a certainty. To-day Gaudaur posted his forfeit of $300, the understanding being that the referee is to toss for choice of courses at the time of making the second deposit. This is Hanlan's own suggestion.

ST. CATHARINES, Feb. 11.—Jas. Stevens, of Thorold, who accidentally shot and killed John G. Walker, of Merriton, was committed for trial at Welland yesterday on a charge of manslaughter.

KINGSTON, Feb. 11.—Mr. Kinghorn, canvasser for the Macdonald memorial fund, returned from Port Hope yesterday, where he had been for several weeks. He says the contributions to the fund are very liberal.

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—The United States treasury agent at Smith Falls, Ont., has been withdrawn and ordered to report at Washington. This is the first serious blow aimed at the privileges enjoyed by the Canadian Pacific railway.

TORONTO, Feb. 11.—Mr. Meredith's intentions regarding the Opposition leadership and acceptance of a position on the bench are still a mystery. He refused to talk when interviewed. He said: "I have nothing to say, I am not responsible for what newspapers note. There is no occasion for me to say anything."

MINDEN, Feb. 11.—A punt, in which were Mrs. Norman Fetterly, her brother, Jos. Mitchell, and Miss Best, filled and sank in Mill river this evening. Mrs. Fetterly and Mitchell were drowned. Miss Best clung to the floating ice and was saved.

"ALIVE WITH BANDITS."

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The Herald's Valparaiso correspondent telegraphs as follows: The Herald correspondent at Montevideo says that the Rio Grande frontier is alive with bandits, and that the Brazilian police department is powerless to deal with them. A body of Castilhistas was routed at Cerrero Largo by Federal cavalry. Saravias' forces are said to be steadily increasing, but a general invasion of the Rio Grande is deferred on account of lack of arms. The towns of Beges and Yugudrot are in sympathy with the Federals, and bands of men well armed are stationed there.

Buenos Ayres has been declared infected, and a quarantine has been decreed against that city.

The Herald's correspondent at Buenos Ayres telegraphs that he learns from private sources that the situation in the Argentine colony of Humboldt is serious in the extreme. The colony of Josefina has joined the movement. Judges have been assaulted, and the National Guard has refused to serve. Affairs are still in a critical condition in the Province of Corrientes. The offer of the Government of amnesty to the revolutionists was not favorably received.

The Argentine government has declared the Uruguayan and Brazilian ports infected. Cholera is said to have broken out at Santos and nine ship captains are reported as having died of yellow fever in that port.

WHAT STEVENS SAYS.

The U. S. Minister to the Hawaiian Islands Gives His Version of the Case.

"Opposition to Annexation Supported Chiefly by the Lottery and Opium Rings."

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 9.—Late to-night Secretary of State Foster received the following dispatch from Minister Stevens:

HONOLULU, Feb. 1.
Via San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 9, '93.

To the Secretary of State:

The Provisional Government of Hawaii is gaining power and respect. Everything is quiet. The annexation sentiment is increasing. Dead monarchy and opposition to annexation is supported chiefly by the lottery and opium rings. To-day at 9 a.m., in accordance with the request of the Provisional Government of Hawaii, I have placed the Government of Hawaii under the United States' protection during negotiations, not interfering with the execution of the public affairs. Dispatches by mail with full details.

(Signed) STEVENS.

Speaking of the dispatch and the developments of the day in the Hawaiian situation, Secretary Foster said the action of Stevens, in declaring the Hawaiian Islands under the protectorate of the United States, was taken without instruction from the Department of State; in fact, the movement for the change of government was unexpected, and had not been anticipated by instructions from Washington. Mr. Stevens had, therefore, been compelled to act independently and upon his best judgment as the emergencies had arisen. The only instructions given by the department was the telegram of the 28th ult., already published, approving of Mr. Stevens' recognition of the Provisional Government an act on his part, which had been followed by all the other foreign representatives in Honolulu. He had been further instructed to protect American citizens and property. Secretary Foster stated that American citizens were the owners of at least three-fourths of the entire real and personal property of the Islands and they were more interested than all other residents in the preservation of peace and good government.

There was no conference to-day between the Secretary of State and the Hawaiian commissioners, as Thursday is "diplomatic day" at the department and the secretary was fully occupied with the calls of foreign ministers, among which were those of Great Britain, France, Italy, Nicaragua and other countries. It is understood that the Hawaiian commissioners are to see Secretary Foster to-morrow at 10 a.m.

RUSSIAN ARMAMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 10.—The War department has rejected half of the output of new small calibre rifles in 1892. The rifles were made in the Government factories and are too defective to be placed with safety in the hands of the army. All the main factories will be re-organized before the work on the rifles will be resumed. The re-arming of the infantry will be delayed some three years. The knowledge of this state of affairs is believed to have influenced the Czar to assume a more friendly attitude towards Germany.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Protests Against Proposed Stifling of Debate on the Address—Gladstone in a Temper.

Conservative Papers Complain of the Large Majorities—The Whips Stirred Up.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—In the House of Commons to-day, Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, leader of the Unionists, spoke at length in favor of extending the debate on the Address. After repeating his former arguments on this point, he reminded the House that when the Conservatives were in office the Liberals had insisted upon longer debates on the Address.

Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone questioned the correctness of Mr. Balfour's statement. A comparison of the records of the two governments would show, he said, the contrary to have been the case. The matter, however, was not of vital importance. He objected to the manner in which the extension of the debate had been introduced without previous notice.

Mr. Balfour replied with spirit that he had not only given notice, but had debated the question last evening when the right hon. gentleman opposite was more agreeably occupied.

The Liberal and Irish members answered this observation with cries of "shame" and jeers, which drowned the Opposition cheers.

Mr. Balfour paused until the confusion had subsided, and then added that he assumed the right hon. gentleman had been made acquainted with the circumstances of the debate through his colleague (Sir Wm. Harcourt). If the House was to be led by two gentleman who never communicated with each other the proceedings would necessarily be conducted with considerable difficulty. (Cries of "Oh!" "Oh!")

When Mr. Gladstone rose to answer Mr. Balfour he was trembling, and in a voice shaken with anger he thundered out: "With due regard to circumstances and time I have endeavored to serve the House to the best of my ability. The right hon. member for East Manchester would have shown better taste, would have better fulfilled the duties of the post which he occupies, if he had spared the reference to my agreable occupation."

Mr. Balfour began three times before his voice could be heard. Before he had spoken a dozen audible words the Irish members drowned his voice again with yells and shouts of "Oh!" "Oh!" "Coward!" and "Withdraw!" After several minutes of bedlam,

Mr. Thomas O'Connor, anti-Parnellite, for the Scotland division of Liverpool, rose apparently to make a point of order, and Mr. Balfour yielded to him the floor and the disorder abated. Mr. O'Connor asked whether or not any question was before the House?

The Speaker replied that he understood Mr. Balfour wished to explain.

Amid renewed confusion Mr. Balfour made himself heard sufficiently to inform the House that he had not intended to hurt the feelings of the Prime Minister; in fact, that the right hon. gentleman was the last person in the House whom he willingly would offend. This was received on all sides with prolonged cheers, which turned to laughter as Mr. Balfour added that the right hon. gentleman to whose more agreeable occupation he had refered, was not the Prime Minister, but one of his colleagues.

The House debated until early this morning the amendment of Mr. Arnold Forster, Liberal-Unionist for West Belfast, expressing regret that clerical intimidation had been exercised among the Irish voters, and urging the adoption of measures to prevent a repetition of such priestly interference.

The debate brought out some effective maiden speeches, to which Mr. Gladstone listened with evident interest and pleasure.

Sir Henry James, Liberal-Unionist for Bury, Lancashire, elicited Opposition cheers by contrasting the language of Mr. Morley, Irish Secretary, with that of Sir Charles Russell concerning clerical intimidation in Ireland, and he asked whether Mr. Morley was ready to characterize as cant, the denunciatory utterances of the Attorney-General on this subject. The irony of fate, he said, had brought it to pass that Mr. Asquith, who denounced the clerical tactics in the Meath elections, must sit in the cabinet with Mr. Morley, who seemed ready to defend them.

In replying, Sir Charles Russell said this speech of Sir Henry James suggested to him Lord Ellenborough's speeches before the Catholic Emancipation. He reminded the Tories of "their joy at the Pope's Encyclical, how they plucked Mgr. Persico's sleeve with one hand whilst they with the other beat the Orange drum." The amendment had exaggerated the question of clerical intimidation for the purpose of discrediting Home Rule.

After speeches by Justin McCarthy, leader of the anti-Parnellites, and Timothy Harrington, Parnellite for the Harbor division of Dublin, the amendment was rejected by a vote of 248 to 205.

The House will meet to-day for the continuation of the debate on the address, despite the fact that the Conservatives last night allowed the debate on the release of the Gweedor prisoners, which immediately preceded that of Mr. Arnold Forster's amendment fizzle, to end without a division. The Conservative newspapers are beginning to complain of the apathy of the Unionist whips, who, they say, are allowing the Government to get too large majorities.

ANCIENT AZTECS.

PHŒNIX, Ariz., Feb. 10.—C. Johnstone, formerly editor of the Gazette, and William Condon, an experienced prospector, returned to-day from the mountains, 25 miles north west of the city, and reported the discovery of an old Aztec city different from any before discovered. Among the many hieroglyphics are drawings of men, and on an oval shaped stone is a serpent, cross and archer. Around these ruins is a stone wall or fortification in a good state of preservation. The place indicates that there were at least 60,000 inhabitants. It is singular that these ruins were not discovered long ago, but the country in the vicinity is mountainous and has been but little prospected.

HOME RULE.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The chances are that the House will be made acquainted with the details of the Home Rule measure on Monday. The interest and anxiety concerning the character of the bill that is manifested throughout the country is most intense. Nothing like it has been experienced since Mr. Gladstone introduced his memorable bill for the abolition of purchase in the army. All of the leading provincial papers have sent special correspondents to town, a most unusual procedure, and the applications for seats to those galleries of the House of Commons reserved for general and distinguished visitors are sufficient to fill the chamber several times over. Arrangements have been made by the telegraph companies for bulletining a skeleton resume of the measure in the principal towns of the country to appease the popular clamor, and many of the provincial journals have arranged to issue extra editions as late as midnight, a step which is only taken in the event of the death of a member of the Royal family, or some great disaster.

YORK'S BETROTHAL.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Trustworthy advices from Cowes state that the betrothal of the Duke of York and Princess May of Teck will be announced formally to-morrow at a dinner to be given them by the Queen at Osborne House. The Duke of York has gone already to Osborne House, and Princess May of Teck and the Prince of Wales will go to-morrow. The dinner given by the Prince of Wales on Wednesday evening to Mr. Gladstone and nine other ministers is believed to have been the official prelude of the announcement.

PANAMA SCANDALS.

The Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry Proposes to Make a Further Investigation.

Sensation Caused by the Sentences Pronounced—Political Confidence Not Restored.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The discontent caused by the dismissal in the Chamber of Indictments of the true bill found against Deputy Rouvier and Senators Deves, Grevy and Renault, has moved the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry to a renewal of activity. The Commission proposes to summon and examine all the deputies who have been accused of corruption, whether acquitted or not, and to obtain the de Reinach list of the 104 men who were compromised by money loans with de Reinach, Arton or Herz. The Commission proposes also to apply to the Chamber for additional powers, which, if granted, will increase greatly the scope and thoroughness of the investigation.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A dispatch from Paris says: The sentencing of the prisoners in the Panama trials caused the utmost consternation. Charles de Lesseps was calm during the recital of the decision, but burst into tears when he heard sentence passed upon his father. M. Fontaine was prostrated. Charles de Lesseps telegraphed informing Mme. de Lesseps the result of the trial. The general belief is that sentence will never be executed against Count de Lesseps. The fines imposed were the utmost legal penalty, but they will not prevent action at law to recover the money squandered. The only possible appeal from the decision given to-day is one to the court of cassation for revision of sentence.

The excitement caused by the announcement of the sentences in the parliamentary lobbies, on the streets and in the cafes surpassed anything of the kind since the opening of the Panama investigation. The worst feature of the situation is that the sentences have failed to dispel the suspicion and doubts of the people as to the honesty of the Government's intentions. The contrast between the treatment accorded Rouvier and that to which the directors were subjected is a subject of much bitter criticism. While the heavy sentences have vindicated the administration of justice, they have failed to restore confidence in the political world. This evening the houses of the convicted directors were thronged with sympathizing visitors and journalists.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says of the sentences in the Panama canal: Paris records this cruel judgment with a feeling of profound pain. Nobody would venture to maintain that the outdoor clamour has not invaded the supposed inviolable sanctuary of justice. If ever there was a case which appealed to the pity and indulgence of the judges, it was that of Ferdinand and Charles de Lesseps and M. Fontaine, whose offence was that they followed a chimera, forgetting the reality of things, the passions of men, and the insufficiency of the means at their disposal to overcome the most formidable natural obstacles. The judgment is sealed with the cruelty which characterizes the present campaign. It strikes at a man who formerly was claimed as the representative of French genius, energy and greatness. Now, all but a corpse, as his counsel remarked to-day, we may speak of him as if entombed. The judges thought that their coup de theatre would appeal to the unrelenting indignation of the populace. They have in fact secured unenviable immortality as the judges of Ferdinand de Lesseps. Pardon is certain to be granted to him, but if cognizant of even this, he would suffer as much from clemency as from condemnation.

PANAMA, Feb. 10.—The French and American ministers have arrived at Bogota, having travelled together from Curasco. M. Mange held a conference yesterday with the French minister. It is said he intends to file a formal application at once for an extension of time on the canal contract, notwithstanding the fact that Colombia declines to listen to such an application until the railway question has been satisfactorily arranged. The Colombian Government regards the recent transfer of rolling stock from the canal company to the railway company as a direct violation of the terms of the Wyse contract. United States Minister Abbott to-day filed with the Colombian State department a copy of the complaint of the attorney-general of the state of New York against the Panama railway company, and a copy of the motion for the appointment of an American receiver for the road. These documents show that 67,521 shares of the stock of the railway are now held in France. The claim is that the tranfer of this stock was in direct violation of the law, the charter and treaty, and that the present directors own no interest in the road, but are simply puppets. The French shareholders' committee, headed by M. Monchicourt, the canal liquidator direct from Paris, held the opinion that those papers will play an important part in the statement of the question at issue. While it increases the complication it is generally believed that it leaves little hope for the French securing the desired extension of time.

BRONCHITIS CURED.

GENTLEMEN,—I suffered four or five years from bronchitis and a severe hacking cough, and could get nothing to do me any good. A friend told me to get Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, and I did so with good results. Two bottles cured me and I hardly know what a cold is now.

ARTHUR BYRNE, Guelph.

OLD COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

A Mail Reporter's Recent Talk With Hon. G. W. Ross, Ontario's Minister of Education.

Education on the Continent — Germany's Superiority in First-Class Work.

Hon. G. W. Ross, who a short time since returned from a trip to Europe in which he combined both business and pleasure, is thus resported in an interview with a Toronto Mail reporter:

"I was in France and Germany," said Mr. Ross, "and visited the large universities of Berlin and Leipsic and a good many of the public schools of Germany. One of the features of the University of Leipsic is its wonderful library of 400,000 volumes, erected by the little Kingdom of Saxony at a cost of half a million dollars—I suppose one of the finest university libraries in the world as well as the largest. There are some Canadians pursuing their studies at Leipsic. About 1,500 students attend the university, taking arts, philosophical, medical and law courses. Some Toronto young ladies were met who are taking music courses, which are, of course, not included in the university course.

"In England I visited some training schools for teachers, the Kensington Art school, and the Royal School of Mines, and observed for myself also the teaching in some of the large Public schools of England. The English school system is not organized as ours is. But from a personal examination of a number of the schools and of the pupils, I am quite satisfied they do very good work, and I believe there is greater activity in educational circles in England now than ever there was, particularly in the direction of establishing technical schools. If the present Gladstone Administration lasts, I think they will also organize their secondary schools. As a matter of fact they have no system of secondary education in England. It is nearly all voluntary. But they do very fine work in the English schools. The rooms are not as comfortable or as cheerful as our Canadian school rooms, and I think the teacher is more under the restraint of departmental regulations than in Canada. He is not allowed to exercise his own individuality as in Canada.

"They teach music better than we do, and I think they pay more attention to drill and calisthenics in the elementary schools. Less attention is devoted to history and literature than in our schools. In geography, grammar and arithmetic I saw some very good work, though the grammar is more technical, more like the grammar taught in our schools twenty years ago. I met Mr. Acland, vice-President of the Privy Council, which corresponds to the Minister of Education here. He is a very bright, progressive man, indeed. I also met Prof. Sully, who teaches psychology in the University of London, and a number of inspectors and leading educationists in England and Germany.

"For first-class work, however, the German schools are superior to any I know of on the other side of the water. The drill is a great feature in these schools. The average attendance at German schools is higher than in any country in the world. I suppose compulsory legislation and the severe training imparted by their system does that. There are two ways to arrive at the value of a school system," continued Mr. Ross. "One is by observing the results and the other by studying the system. I did both in England and Germany. In France I studied only the legal aspects of the system. While I do not speak from personal acquaintance, I understand from those who have studied the French system that the schools are progressive and that great strides have been made in the last few years. The French art schools are well towards the front.

"From anything I have seen, however," continued Mr. Ross, "there is no reason in the world for making any radical change in our system. We have the outline of as good an organization as they have in Germany. What we want merely is to perfect it in its details, and that is a matter that requires time. What I have seen encourages me very much along this line, so that there shall be no waste of the labor of the teacher or of the pupil. Wherever the organization was complete results were relatively satisfactory. They have nowhere a system of secondary or High school education equal to what we have in Canada, and they have nowhere systematized the training of teachers any better than we have done in Ontario, although it is possible that, by reason of the prolonged terms of training both in Germany and England, teachers enter upon their work rather better prepared than we can expect to with our shorter term of training. I think the system of inspection both in England and Germany is stricter, and has more of the tone of officialism about it, than what prevails in Ontario. Both in Germany and England the people are models of liberality in the support of their systems of education from the elementary schools up to the universities. I wish we had more of it here," concluded Mr. Ross.

"EQUALITY'S" FRILLS.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 10.—The court-martial at Fort Wayne in the case of Capt. Alexander H. N. Taylor, of the Nineteenth Infantry, accused of having married a woman below the social grade of his fellow-officers, resumed its session this morning. It was asserted that while no charges antagonistic to decency and good order could be laid at the door of the wife of the defendant, yet the feelings of the feminine households of the other officers of the fort had been outraged by the fact that they had been brought into contact with one of their own sex beneath them in the existing social status of the military "aristocracy." The case is unique in the records of the army of the United States, and the verdict of the court-martial will establish a precedent bearing upon the right of any officer to marry a domestic, even assuming that the character of that domestic is beyond reproach.

The sentiment amongst the privates of the fort is decidedly with their superior officer, while on the other hand the wives of the defendant's colleagues insist that contact with the woman who has been known as a wage worker is too offensive to their sensibility to be quietly borne, and will, if upheld, bring about the extinction of "blue blood" in army circles. Taylor is an Englishman and answered the first call of President Lincoln for volunteers during the American civil war. He enlisted in the 83rd Massachusetts infantry, and by intelligence, good conduct and attention to duty won his way to his present position. He is immensely popular among the men and a favorite with his brother officers. The woman he married is of humble extraction and blameless character. It has been suggested by a Detroit cynic that an investigation into the pedigrees of the offended dames might divulge some highly sensational facts about their ancestors. If the case is pushed to extremity Capt. Taylor's counsel threatens to do this.

SOUTH AMERICAN DOINGS.

Chilian Amnesty—Ecuador's Coffee and Cocoa Crops—Exhibits for the World's Fair.

VALPARAISO, Feb. 10.—The Chilian council of war has decided to liberate Gen. Velasquez, who has been imprisoned for the last nine months, and was included in the recent amnesty law.

The steamer Isadoro Cusino was wrecked near the Biodio river. She is a total loss.

The Chilian war steamer Imperiale is to take the Chilian exhibits for the Columbian Fair to San Francisco, whence they will be sent to Chicago. The Imperiale will go to Victoria. The government intends to bring back on the Imperiale a number of Chilians who are now in California.

The Ecuadorian coffee and cocoa crops are a failure, and the press of that country is calling for subscriptions to aid the starving agriculturists. A financial panic is threatened.

The new Peruvian cabinet will include Senor Salozana as Secretary of State, and Senor Nunez as Secretary of the Treasury.

SAN DOMINGO.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The Republic of San Domingo has officially granted to a syndicate of American capitalists the right to collect the customs dues of the country. The people were opposed to allowing the syndicate to exercise this right, which it had obtained by purchasing the privilege conceded by the republic to Holl & Co., bankers. Representatives of the syndicate, however, visited San Domingo and negotiated successfully with the president. San Domingo has issued bonds to the amount of £130,000, and Messrs. Westendorph, bankers, of Amsterdam, Holland, represent the bondholders.

The syndicate to which the bonds have been transferred is known as the San Domingo Improvement company, of New York. S. M. Weed, president, Chas. W. Wells, vice-president. Among the directors are Warner Miller, H. A. Beck and Everett H. Wheeler.

Lawyer Wells, who returned from San Domingo on Wednesday, said his mission was a complete success. He spent a great deal of time in negotiating with President L'Heureux, and the Government withdraws all opposition to the transfer of the privileges, the syndicate to control the custom house after March 1. The principal difficulty in late years in the administration of affairs in San Domingo was due to smuggling carried on south of the island. This is to be stopped at once, and then the full revenue of the island will be collected, thus providing a sufficient sum to cover the budget of the Government, as well as meet the full interest charges on bonds now outstanding.

"We found," continued Mr. Wells, "that a large international debt had accumulated by reason of the falling off of customs receipts. That debt is to be met by the issue of a new series of bonds by the company, in two years amounting to £1,250,000. The company has made a contract to complete the railroad from Porto Plata to Santiago with the right to operate it for fifty years. San Domingo is very heavily in debt. If all the customs revenues, however, are collected there will be enough money to meet the interest on the bonds. Our object is to protect ourselves as bondholders by seeing that the customs duties are collected. We want the country to regain its credit so that the bonds we hold will become more valuable. So earnest is the Government in the determination to remodel its financial system and re-establish its credit that it has made a special provision that in case of failure to keep its contract and pay its interest the American company may call upon the United States, Belgium, Holland, Great Britain and France to appoint a representative each to compose a financial commission which shall have all the rights to collect the customs. I think that the prospects of San Domingo regaining her place in the financial world are very bright."

HAWAII'S CRISIS.

TACOMA, Feb. 9.—W. E. Simpson, of this city, Hawaiian Consul at Tacoma, says: "A certain class of men in Hawaii, who are attempting to enlist the sympathy of some great nation against the United States in this matter, would be on about the same level as the "ward heeler" were they in this country. The interference of England is not desired so much by English residents as by this certain class of men, who, if placed beyond the reach of royal pap, would drop into obscurity."

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—A statement was published here this morning to the effect that ex-Queen Liliuokalani has agreed to relinquish all her rights, title and interest, together with any claims she believes she has in the abrogated monarchy of Hawaii, for ever, provided her commission can prevail upon the U. S. Government to give her good and suitable consideration for such relinquishment. Paul Newman, the ex-Queen's deputy, denies the truth of the report.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., Feb. 10.—The Kerney broke its banks late last night and came rushing toward the city, a mile and a half from the river, and at 5 a. m. the water was running through some of the principal streets. The Southern Pacific railway track has been washed out and several freight cars wrecked. The people startled by hearing the city fire gong, started from their beds expecting the town was on fire, but were informed that the Kerny river had broken its banks. Many got out, before the water reached them, while others had to be taken out in boats. The river is higher than ever it has been since 1862.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 10.—A financial crisis is imminent. In reference to this trouble El Comercio of Leon says that for reasons as yet unknown the Bank of Nicaragua has closed its agencies at Rivas, Masaya and Chinendiga, and will also shortly close its branches in Greytown and Matagulpa and go into liquidation, refunding to the shareholders their capital. The same paper is also responsible for the statement that as soon as the agencies were closed the exchange of notes ceased, occasioning serious loss to holders, who were compelled to dispose of them at a discount to brokers.

NICE, Feb. 10.—A professional gambler, after losing heavily in the Casino at Monte Carlo, last evening, suddenly became insane. He attacked several men and then tried to take his own life. His violence caused a panic, and men and women fled from the building. The maniac, after a sharp struggle, was overpowered and removed shouting and fighting.

A TERRIBLE TRIP.

The Allan Liner "Pomeranian" Forced to Return to Port for Repairs.

She Loses Her Captain, First and Second Officers and Nine Other Persons.

GLASGOW, Feb. 11.—The Allan line steamer Pomeranian, which left Glasgow on January 27 for New York, has returned to Greenock after losing a number of her crew and passengers in a severe storm. On the morning of the 4th inst. the vessel was 1,200 miles from Glasgow when she encountered unusually severe weather. Seas swept the decks, carrying everything before them like avalanches. Captain Dalziel was swept from the bridge, dashed against the bulwarks and died the following day. First and Second Officers Hamilton and Cook were drowned, and two quartermasters, a steward from the first cabin and one from the second cabin, with five first-class passengers were also drowned. Two seamen named McLean and Urquhart also perished shortly afterwards. The third officer acted promptly and saved the steamer and her human cargo from further calamity. All the instruments for navigating the vessal were swept away.

The vessel returned slowly to Greenock, the survivors being in a very exhausted condition after their terrible experience. The ship arrived at Greenock this morning. Some of the passengers were bound for Montreal. The Allan line officers were unable to furnish fuller details at the time this dispatch was forwarded. The Pomeranian ran between Montreal and Glasgow last season, carrying principally freight.

From additional accounts it appears that after Captain Dalziel had been carried below unconscious, the vessel was brought about by order of the officer in command and kept running before the gale. The crew cleared away the debris and battened down the hatches. The waves swept over the deck from stem to stern and flooded the passengers' quarters. There was no panic, and the crew had everything snug before dark. The gale continued to rage with fury until Wednesday last, when it abated somewhat. On Thursday the weather again became stormy and gradually rose to a hurricane. Innistrahull light, on the most northerly part of the Irish coast, was sighted on Thursday evening and the position of the vessel ascertained. Owing to the terrific weather it was necessary to lie to until Friday morning, when the steamship was steered for Greenock.

The scene at the burial of Capt. Dalziel was one of the saddest ever witnessed at sea. The Captain breathed his last on Sunday morning, and at midday his body was committed to the waves. The crew and passengers stood by silently weeping. During the simple and mournful ceremony the waves were running mountains high, and all felt that they too might soon be with their departed captain. Purser Low was asked in an interview why the vessel did not continue on her voyage westward. He replied that had not the surviving officers decided to run back none would have been left to tell the tale. One heavy sea, he stated, carried away part of the wheel, swept away the charts and compasses and disabled the steering apparatus. The Pomeranian then swung her head around and the officers saw no alternative but to keep away by the wind as much as possible. As for himself, Purser Low said that he had a lucky escape. He was just stepping on deck to go to the deck saloon, when he saw the deck saloon swept away to sea, leaving a big gap through which volumes of water poured from the deck through the cabins and the saloon. The crew and passengers worked heroically in repairing the damages, although expecting every moment that the vessel would founder.

Speaking of the funeral of Captain Dalziel, Purser Low said that it was the most solemn spectacle he had ever witnessed. One hundred and twenty people were grouped around the body, mutely anticipating their own death and following with tear-streaming eyes the remains of their late captain disappearing in the hungry waves, that seemed to roar for additional prey. The interior of the Pomeranian is badly damaged and will require extensive repairs.

FROM SEATTLE.

SEATTLE, Feb. 10.—(Special)—Mrs. Boyd, who killed her husband, or paramour, Thomas Henderson Boyd, on December 2, was to have had her postponed preliminary hearing this afternoon. Her lawyer secured another continuance until to-morrow to produce medical testimony showing that her physical condition prevented her appearing.

All the street car lines of the city are now open. The snow is fast disappearing under the warm rain. The lower part of the city during the cold snap was without proper fire protection, nearly every hydrant and main being frozen.

The liquor men of the city have organized to resist extortion on the part of the brewery combine recently formed, including all the breweries on the Sound. If prices go up Eastern beer will be imported.

Hawaiian Consul George R. Carter to-day says the raising of the American flag over the islands was premature and unnecessary. He