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THIRTY-THIRD YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1891. VOLUME XXXIII., NO. 34.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE

Mrs. Maybrick Will Appeal for a New Trial—The Case Can Be Re-Opened.

Parnell Visits Dublin and Meets With a Quiet Reception—Defective Guns on Warships.

The Vacancy in the Order of the Garter Filled—Tragic Story From Roumelia.

Portuguese Finances.

LONDON, July 23.—A dispatch from Lisbon to the Post says that within the last six months £4,000,000 in gold have been withdrawn in Portugal. This drain will, however, diminish from the beginning of the month of August, the principal payments, including that on wheat from America, having been met. Portuguese gold and silver coins have almost entirely disappeared. It is the intention of Senhor Carvalho, minister of finance, to remodel the monetary system on the basis of the coinage of silver pieces of the value of 1,000 reis, absorbing the 7,200 contos of reis voted for the purpose. The treasury account is improving, but a great financial operation is absolutely necessary. The deficit for the current year is estimated at £3,000,000.

The Guards' Mutiny.

LONDON, July 23.—The Times confirms the report of the mutiny of the Coldstream Guards, and states that it was due to the work of the young soldiers composing the battalion being exceptionally severe during the Kaiser's visit. This caused general ill-feeling, when the battalion was ordered to parade on Monday. The disposition to refuse to obey orders was quelled by the officers, however, and the battalion paraded as usual.

Storms and Floods.

BERLIN, July 23.—Heavy storms and floods prevail in Silesia, Saxony and North Germany, inundating villages and doing immense damage to crops. The suburbs of Hamburg are submerged and the water is rising. A large amount of dock property has been destroyed at Hamburg by fire, caused by lightning.

Smallpox in Berlin.

BERLIN, July 22.—Smallpox is so prevalent in Berlin as to be nearly epidemic. The majority of the cases are of a malignant type.

Parnell in Dublin.

DUBLIN, July 23.—Parnell arrived here to-day. His reception in the streets was quiet. He was present at the private delegate convention, but his reception by the of delegates was large, and there was considerable enthusiasm. A spirited programme is looked for.

New Trial for Mrs. Maybrick.

LONDON, July 23.—Mrs. Maybrick's solicitor says that he has been advised by Charles Russell that her case can be reopened and a new trial had, grounded on the refusal of the insurance company to pay the policy. The solicitor intends to carry out this scheme. Much new evidence has been collected in America. Mrs. Maybrick is in Woking jail, and suffers much from ill-health.

Defective Guns.

LONDON, July 23.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Lord George Hamilton, first lord of the Admiralty, stated that the gun which recently exploded on board of H.M.S. Cordelia was the same pattern as the one which burst on board the Active, in 1883. The admiralty, he said, had arranged to have all the guns of that pattern now in use immediately replaced by others. On motion of Mr. Goschen, the order of the charges against him was formally vacated. Mr. Goschen decided to promise that the motion would be revived next session.

Order of the Garter.

LONDON, July 23.—The Queen has conferred upon Earl Cadogan the title of Knight Companion of the Order of the Garter, thus filling the vacancy in the Order caused by the death of Lord Granville.

Tragic Story From Roumelia.

ADRIANOPLE, July 23.—Great excitement prevails in this vicinity over the tragic events growing out of an accusation that some Jewish butchers killed a Greek child as a religious sacrifice. The governor of Roumelia has proclaimed the district under military law, fearing otherwise the inhabitants would rise against the Jews. The alleged murder occurred at the village of Mustapha Pasha, about 20 miles from this city. The corpse of a Greek girl of eight years of age was found in the river, and the doctors declared that she had not been drowned, but had been strangled and thrown into the water. All the butchers in the place were Spanish Jews, except one, a Greek named Stepanos, who swore the girl had been strangled in the manner of Jewish blood offerings. Stepanos suddenly disappeared, and latter his corpse was found in a sack on the bank of the river. The body was covered with stabs. Suspicion fell upon the men whom Stepanos had accused, and five of the Spanish butchers and two of their apprentices were arrested. One of the apprentices, a lad named Qianui, confessed that the five prisoners had murdered Stepanos and paid him (Qianui) to carry the body in a sack to the river. The mystery to the girl's death is yet unsolved, but in the military trial of the prisoners which is to be held, it is expected that some facts will be brought to light which will reveal the manner of her death.

The World's Fair Commission.

LONDON, July 23.—The World's Fair commission, accompanied by U. S. Minister Robt. Lincoln and Mr. Robt. T. McCormick, the World's Fair commissioner in England, to-day, proceeded to the Foreign Office, on Downing street. On arriving there, they were ushered into the presence of the British Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury. Mr. Lincoln then presented Messrs. Butterworth Peck, Handy and Buller to his lordship. After cordially greeting the gentlemen of the commission, Lord Salisbury entered into an animated conversation with his visitors, closely pressing them with questions with regard to the prospects for the success of the great undertaking, and the progress made in the endless details of the work of preparation. The Premier said that from reports which had, from time to time, reached him, he had been led to doubt whether it would be possible to open the great exhibition at the appointed time. He added that he well knew how much trouble attended the prompt and successful execution of such gigantic undertakings. Lord Salisbury listened with the utmost interest to the careful and exhaustive explanation of the preliminary work, which was furnished him by the commission. The occasion was a most pleasant and satisfactory one, the absence of formality permitting of rapid interchange of question and reply. At the end of the interview Lord Salisbury invited the American Minister, Mr. Lincoln, and the World's Fair commissioners to be his guests at a garden party, which he will give in their honor, on Saturday next. In the afternoon the American commissioners and the active members of the Royal Commission were entertained at a dinner, given by Sir Geo. Chubb, director of the Naval Exhibition.

Banished to Siberia.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23—It is officially announced that Capt. Schmidt, of the Russian navy, who was reported as having been expelled secretly last April for telling the plans of the constadt fortifications, has just been sentenced to banishment to Siberia. It was proved on his examination that he fell into the hands of usurers and was induced by them to sell the plans to a person who betrayed him.

Horrible Scenes in Paris.

PARIS, July 23.—Horrible scenes have been witnessed the past week on and about the Place de la Roquette, where criminals are executed by the guillotine. Crowds of the lowest of the low have assembled there every evening and passed the night in the vicinity, eagerly waiting to witness the execution of murderer Berland and his accomplice, Dore. On Saturday morning a large crowd gathered about the place in expectation of seeing the execution, which was postponed on account of the marriage of Executioner Deibleis' son. Since that time the vicious and their consorts, as well as a certain number of people of the better class, have gathered each morning about the prison and the execution place, singing, shouting, fighting and using profane language. This morning the crowds were more riotous and otherwise offensive than usual, consequently the police were compelled to charge the grounds, making many arrests, and somewhat clearing the air of the neighborhood. The gargottes, cafes and other public resorts in the neighborhood have enough as a result of this bloodthirsty expectancy, and when the police had cleared the street the officers had another and quite as lively task in clearing out the most disorderly of these drinking places. Here again many arrests were made, and hideous, drunken men and women, yelling and fighting, were escorted to the police station, soiling the very air through which they passed by the horrible language with which they profaned it.

Russia's Friendship for France.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.—The participants in an elaborate reception by which the French squadron was welcomed to Cronstadt, to-day, were favored with fine weather. The roadstead of Cronstadt was occupied by eleven vessels of the Russian evolution squadron and fifty other vessels crowded with spectators. Grand Duke Alexis met the French visitors on board the war-ship Asia, while the officials of the French embassy, a delegation from the Slav Society, headed by Ignatieff Slavinsky, and a choir singing odes of welcome, also greeted the arrival of the French vessels. Russian military bands played the "Marseillaise," and the French sailors responded with cheers in the heartiest manner.

The Vatican and France.

ROME, July 23.—In connection with the reception accorded on Monday to Mgr. Ferrati, the new papal nuncio at Paris, by President Carnot, and the nuncio's announcement that he hoped to draw closer the ties existing between the Vatican and France, it is learned that prior to his departure from Rome Ferrati had a long conference with the Pope and Cardinals Rampolla and Rotelli. As a result of these conferences he must have mapped out a line of conduct for application in France of the republican policy of Cardinal Lavigerie. The Vatican is absolutely decided, in spite of the threats and persuasions of the monarchists, to continue the policy of adhesion to the republic, in order to restore France to union and to religious and political pacification. The removal of the triple alliance only gives strength to this evolution, which will mark a new departure in the international policy of the Holy See. The programme of Ferrati will consist: First, in applying this principle to the constitutional right, the party of M. Ribot in the chamber of deputies; second, in prevailing upon the bishops and clergy to make a solemn act of adhesion, and thirdly, to constitute a vast Catholic union in the country outside of the old dynasty parties. The Vatican wishes above all that the monarchial parties should not meddle in the movement.

The World Enriched.

The facilities of the present day for the production of everything that will conduce to the material welfare and comfort of mankind are almost unlimited and when Syrup of Figs was first produced the world was enriched with the only perfect laxative known, as it is the only remedy which is truly pleasing and refreshing to the taste and prompt and effectual to cleanse the system gently in the Spring time or, in fact, at any time and the better it is known the more popular it becomes.

Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—Cleared—Str. Umatilla, for Victoria.

CAPITAL NOTES.

"C" Battery to be Strengthened Without Delay—The Crofter Movement—Howard Vincent's Views.

The Tarte-McGreevy Inquiry—Robert McGreevy on the Stand—How the Money Went.

Unworkability of the Civil Service Act—The Budget Debate Still Continuing.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, July 23.—Mr. Prior had a long conference with Sir Adolphe Caron, to-day, relative to the strength of "C" battery. He pointed out the inconvenience and hard work entailed upon the small strength of the establishment at Esquimalt. Sir Adolphe Caron said sixty men would be sent from Kingston without delay.

Alexander Begg, the Crofter delegate, is here, interviewing Hon. Mr. Robson, before proceeding to British Columbia. He says he had a hard fight with the Imperial authorities before inducing them to take hold of the Crofters' scheme. It is believed now that if the scheme is well managed it will be a success, and a big thing for British Columbia. Mr. Begg goes West this week.

Howard Vincent arrived here to-day, and had a conference with thirty leading members of parliament on both sides of politics. He strongly urged that a resolution be introduced into parliament, this session, in favor of adding a clause to the Customs Act offering preferential duties to the products of the Mother Country and the British colonies.

At the Tarte—McGreevy investigation. Robert McGreevy was on the stand all day. The evidence tended to corroborate Murphy in every particular, but was directed to show that Hon. Thomas McGreevy was cognizant of the dickering going on. Witness said he had protested against bribing the inspectors and had sent letters to each member of the firm. Being compelled to produce a copy of the letters, the text bore an entirely different construction than that which the witness sought to convey. According to his testimony $14,000 were paid to Le Monde, Sir Hector Langevin's paper in Montreal. The witness thought the money given to La Force Langevin, was for Sir Hector's election in Three Rivers. Three thousand dollars were also given to Thomas McGreevy, to assist Col. Rhodes, Minister of Agriculture of Quebec, in his election.

The budget debate is still dragging its weary length along. Messrs. Adams, Bechard, McDonald (Victoria), McNeill and others spoke to-day. A division will not be reached before Tuesday.

The Public Accounts Committee made a further enquiry into the alleged irregularities in the Interior Department. Nothing startling was elicited. The evidence simply confirmed the impression, which is gaining ground, that the Civil Service act in its present shape is unworkable.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Interior Department Irregularities.

OTTAWA, July 23.—The Interior Department irregularities were again under consideration by the Public Accounts Committee, this morning. A. M. Burgess, Deputy Minister, gave evidence as to the money transactions between Richard White, of the Montreal Gazette, and Pereira, assistant secretary of the department. Pereira, he said, as far as he understood, had secured a loan of money from Mr. White, upon the understanding that he (Mr. Burgess) would see that he (Mr. White) was reimbursed from moneys paid by the department to Pereira for extra work. Hon. Mr. Foster objected to the production of private letters. Finally a sub-committee was appointed to see whether the letters should be produced.

C. P. R. Freight Rates.

MONTREAL, July 23.—At a meeting of railroad freight agents held here yesterday the Canadian Pacific Railroad announced that they would quote rates that will be so good as to break the combine.

To Go Before the Arbitrators.

TORONTO, July 23.—A Washington despatch, dated yesterday, to the Globe, says: "Mr. Wharton, assistant secretary of State, said to-day that the British Minister and he had practically agreed upon the draft of a document which would be submitted to the Judges of Arbitration in the Behring Sea matter, when they should be chosen. The State Department is not yet prepared to announce the names of the Commission who it is understood have been selected.

MITCHELL AND SLAVIN.

Disgraceful Drunken Row—The Two Pugilists Hooted by Their Audience—They Finally Make Up Friends.

LONDON, July 23.—The disgraceful row between Mitchell and Slavin is the told of the sporting world. It appears that the men quarrelled previous to the rising of the curtain, the dispute being as to their money-making capacities. From this they fell to boasting of their pugilistic prowess, threatening to knock each other out. Mitchell was about drunk, and Slavin still more intoxicated. There was a large audience. The first two rounds were so unscientific as to provoke jeers. In the third Mitchell landed a heavy blow on Slavin's nose, breaking the cartilege and causing blood to spurt in all directions. The audience rose *en masse* and shouted "Coward!" "Shame!" etc., at Mitchell. Slavin was enraged and flew at his assailant, but the blows exchanged in this real fight were recklessly wild. In a minute or two the curtain was lowered, shutting out the battle from the view of the audience; but the noise of the combat could be plainly heard, and the people were greatly excited. Finally, friends of the combatants summoned sufficient courage to separate the men. The audience was dismissed, but gathered around the stage door, waiting until the pugilists left the building, when many of them struck at Mitchell, and would have done him harm, had he not taken the precaution to have a strong police escort to his hotel. Mitchell, to-day, admitted that both he and Slavin had attended the Liverpool races during the day and had become intoxicated. They had quarrelled while in this condition, but he went to the evening entertainment in a forgiving mood, and would have thought no more of the dispute had not Slavin revived it and become the aggressor. He denied that Slavin's nose was broken in the scrimmage, and said that they had made up and were again good friends. The two men boxed according to the regular programme to-night, and the cordiality of their hand-shaking before the contest seemed to bear out Mitchell's assertion, that the row had been forgotten. The audience hooted the men a little at the start, but soon forgot their grievance in watching the exhibition, which passed off without an unpleasant incident.

THE COAL CREEK STRIKE.

The Miners Hold a Meeting and Discuss a Plan for Compromising the Difficulty.

They Want the Convict Law Repealed and the Troops to be Withdrawn.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 23.—The miners' meeting at Coal Creek, to-day, to hear the committee's plan of compromise was attended by about every man in the valley. Speeches were made Col. by J. C. J. Williams, of this city, a candidate before the Democratic Convention for Congress nomination, and one or two miners. Gen. Williams urged a compromise. The meeting lasted some time, and it was difficult for the miners to agree upon a conclusion. It will be remembered that the Governor says there had been no proposition made by him, but that of sustaining the law. He was willing, however, for citizens to see what could be done to settle the difficulty, as he is a warm supporter of labor, but at the same time he was the executive officer of the state. Finally the miners agreed on a course of action, and drew up resolutions containing a proposition to the Governor. This proposition is that the troops must be taken home from Knoxville. The convicts can be returned to Coal Creek for sixty days only, and the legislature to meet and repeal the convict law. This, briefly, is the proposition of the miners. The official document is now in the possession of the committee which is in conference with Governor Buchanan. The committee arrived at six p m. It was universally believed at Coal Creek yesterday that the citizen's proposition to the miners should be accepted. Men who have watched the proceedings say it would have been accepted but for what is termed the revolutionary speech of Chancellor Gibson yesterday evening.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Bloodshed Expected.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—A special from Coal Creek, Tenn., dated 2 p.m., says: One of the leaders of the strike has just received a telegram from a member of the committee, who went to Knoxville to confer with the state authorities, which says that Governor Buchanan has ordered the troops to Briceville, this afternoon, and that bloodshed is expected.

Cigar Dealers Assign.

WICHITA, Kan., July 22.—W. G. Bishop & Sons, wholesale cigar dealers, have made an assignment, with liabilities of $40,000. The assets are not known.

A Strange Fatality.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 22.—A strange fatality pursues the Welch family of this city. To-day, Wm. Welch, who was employed as yard breakesman on the Baltimore & Ohio railway, was caught under the wheels of a shifting engine and instantly killed, being literally ground to pieces. He numbers the fifth member of the family that has met with a violent death within the last few months, four of his brothers being killed in various ways, his father and sister also dying recently of grief. Welch was unmarried, and the sole support of an aged mother, the only remaining member of the family.

The Suit Abandoned.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The suit brought by John W. Mackay against Edward Stokes and C. H. Reed, to recover on their joint note $370,000, has been discontinued, on an order of the United States Circuit Court.

Fatal Train Collision.

ELMIRA, N.Y., July 22.—The Lehigh Valley express, due here about 11 p.m. from Philadelphia and New York, crashed into a Northern Central freight train here, to-night. The engineer and baggage master have been taken out dead, and it is thought several passengers are badly hurt.

Marble Head Yacht Races.

MARBLE HEAD, MASS., July 22.—In today's races of the Eastern Yacht Club, the winners in their respective classes were the Mayflower, Beatrix and Mildred.

A Dance of Death.

STARKE, Fla., July 22.—Willie Dowling was shot and killed, and his father, Joseph Dowling, perhaps fatally wounded, by Geo. Fulch, early this morning, at the house of Anoru Adk ns, 15 miles from here, during the progress of a country dance. An old feud had existed for many years between the Dowling and Fulch families, which culminated in the shooting.

In the Fifth Round.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 21.—Ellingsworth was knocked out in the fifth round by Martin.

Wm. H. Burns, one of the founders of Anacortes, accompanied by his wife and child are staying at the Driard.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

A Dark Outlook for Mr. McGreevy—The Independence of Parliament Act Involved.

A Breeze Among the Grits—Casey will not be Read Out of the Party.

Victoria Harbor Improvements—Interior Department Developments.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

OTTAWA, July 17th, 1891.—This has been a weary week in Parliament. Very little progress has been made with the work of legislation, all the government days being taken up by long and windy speeches arising out of Cartwright's tariff amendment. Members argue with themselves that Parliament is bound to be in session until the Tarte-McGreevy inquiry is over and that there is, therefore, no necessity, under the circumstances, to rush legislation. In fact, this week there has been far more interest centred in the committee meetings than within the House of Commons Chamber. The sessions of the Privilege and Elections Committee and the Public Accounts have daily attracted large crowds. It cannot be said that anything startling has been produced before the Tarte-McGreevy investigation until to-day, when Mr. P. V. Valin, ex-M.P. and ex-Chairman of the Board of Harbor Commissioners of Quebec, testified that he had done certain things in connection with Quebec harbor contracts contrary to his better judgment, simply because he understood that Mr. McGreevy was asking for these at the request of the Minister, and he had been informed by Sir Hector on one occasion that Mr. McGreevy was his confidential man. The most damaging testimony of all, so far as either of the accused was concerned, is that which was given by Mr. Julien Chabot, who for a number of years past has been the manager of the steamer Admiral, which plies between Dalhousie and Gaspe, forming a connection with the Intercolonial railway. That steamship has been receiving an annual subsidy of $12,500 since 1883 or 1884. During all this time it appears, from Mr. Chabot's statement, that Mr. McGreevy was the proprietor of the "Admiral" in whole or in part, and if further confirmatory evidence is forthcoming it must go hard with Mr. McGreevy. The fact of his receiving a subsidy of this kind is held by many to be a clear breach of the Independence of Parliament Act, and renders him liable to a penalty of $100 a day for every day that he has sat in Parliament since this subsidy has been paid to his vessel. Of course it is not fair to jump at conclusions on the testimony of one man, but the outlook is certainly a dark one for Mr. McGreevy. It may be, however, when he goes into the witness box he may be able to put a different face upon the matter.

THE HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.

After years of hard work, Hugh Sutherland has practically achieved his desire. In season and out of season, the ex-member for Selkirk has fought for government recognition to the Hudson Bay railway, and he has now been successful. The bill is quietly meandering through its several stages in the Senate, and is not likely to encounter much difficulty there. In the Commons, however, it was the subject of a good deal of discussion and led to a very comical incident. During the debate several Reformers asked for the list of shareholders of the railway, and it was openly charged that a number of members of Parliament had been given stock in the road, the implication being that these members were Conservatives, and that their influence in Parliament had been purchased in this way. Mr. Dewdney read a letter from Mr. Sutherland on the subject, in which it was stated that but two members of Parliament were interested in the company. Then the flood-gates of talk opened. Mr. Cameron, of Huron, and Mr. McMullen, pitched into the two unfortunate members who held Hudson Bay stock, affirming, indirectly, that they were rogues, thieves and vagabonds, and not fit to associate with honest men in the House, of course, all the time supposing that the two members in question were supporters of the Government. Judge of the surprise of the Grits when, immediately after Mr. Cameron had spoken, his desk-mate, Mr. Casey, got up, and avowed that he was one of those who had purchased Hudson Bay Railway stock some years ago; that he had paid cash for it, and that he believed it would be a good investment. He indignantly repelled the aspersions which certain members of his own party had made upon the characters of the men interested in the road, and, amid the loud cheers of the Conservatives, proceeded to administer a severe castigation to Mr. Cameron. The Grits were amazed; they found they had unexpectedly wakened up the wrong passenger. It would not do, however, for such rank rebellion and disloyalty to the party to pass without a reprimand, and accordingly Mr. McMullen took it upon himself to read Mr. Casey out of the party. But Mr. Casey would not be read out, and he replied to Mr. McMullen in pretty tart terms. The incident, while it lasted, was most enjoyable and will not be forgotten for a long time by those who witnessed it. Mr. Sutherland proceeds to England forthwith, for the purpose of completing financial arrangements, and it is expected that the work of construction will be vigorously pushed next year. Mr. Stewart Tupper is already in England on the company's business.

VICTORIA HARBOR.

As a result of the vigorous representations of Messrs. Earle and Prior, it is understood that an item of $20,000, or $25,000, will appear in the Supplementary Estimates for this year, for the dredging of the harbor of Victoria. When this report spread round to-night, I asked Mr. Earle and Col. Prior if it were true, and they both gave me to understand that they had received assurances upon the matter, which cannot be but gratifying to their constituents. If the item does not appear, I know it will be a source of great disappointment to your worthy representatives.

MR. BURGESS' POSITION.

The unfortunate revelations which have been the principal topic of discussion here at the capital, during the past week, and which, doubtless, have occupied the attention of the outside world to a considerable extent, indicate a state of affairs in the public departments, which, for the sake of the civil service should be speedily probed to the bottom. The Opposition do not disguise the fact that they are greatly surprised at the course events have taken. The revelations were not expected in the direction from which they have come. It was hoped to hit some of the Ministers; there was not the least anticipation that the blow would fall where it has. As regards the Interior Department, there is no doubt at all but that the Hon. Mr. Dewdney was the intended victim, and the Reformers, to say the least, never expected that Mr. Burgess would be involved in the affair. Mr. Burgess, as doubtless your readers are aware, received his appointment in the civil service from the Liberals. He was, at first, private secretary to Hon. David Mills, when that gentleman was Minister of the Interior. When the Mackenzie Administration went out of power, Mr. Burgess, under the rule which, unlike the United States, has not been applied to the civil service, that "to the victors belong the spoils," retained his clerkship in the department, although he lost his private secretaryship. He was and is an able man, his long newspaper training, and the constant application which it involved, had fitted him admirably for the position of an administrator, and the Conservative Government, quickly realized this, and it was not long before he was appointed secretary of the department, followed in 1883 by his appointment as Deputy Minister in succession to Mr. Lindsay Russell. For a man to reach this important post without the slightest political influence to back him, but on the contrary liable to be distrusted on account of his well known political proclivities, was a somewhat remarkable thing. Sir John Macdonald was the one who was largely instrumental in giving Mr. Burgess the position. As Minister of the Interior, Sir John had come in contact with Mr. Burgess a good deal, and recognized his worth. Time rolled on, and the new deputy, by his sterling qualities, won for himself the confidence of the Government of the day, and there is not a member of the administration, who knows anything about the work of that department, but who admits that the Deputy Minister of the Interior has been a most capable officer. His action, however, in reference to the Anderson account, has placed him in an awkward position, and the question has been considerably mooted as to what course the Government will have to take. Outside of Ontario and the Western provinces, Mr. Burgess is not so well known. The Maritime province Conservatives, who have not been brought into contact with him on business affairs, are not in favor of any consideration being extended to him, and they are demanding that his head must roll into the basket. On the other hand a number of the latter-day Reformers—by this I mean the men who did not know Mr. Burgess in the old days, when he was a prominent Liberal journalist—are disinclined to shield him, but there are several Liberals like Mr. Trow and Mr. Innes, himself an old Ontario journalist, who will stand by Mr. Burgess. It was expected this week that either one or the other of these gentlemen might induce the Public Accounts committee to pass a resolution urging the Government to reinstate the Deputy. Party zeal or party animus, whichever one likes to call it, has prevented this. The Globe has openly charged that Mr. Dewdney made approaches to certain members of the Opposition to introduce such a resolution, the idea sought to be conveyed by this statement being that the Government was anxious to cover up something. The statement was directly contrary to the truth, as whatever discussion or negotiation has taken place on the point has been confined exclusively to the Liberal side of the House. Mr. Dewdney emphatically denies that he has made any request or taken any action which would seek to place the Government in a false position, as a request of this kind undoubtedly would. The conduct of the Grit papers is enough to disgust every respectable Reformer. Since the revelations took place the Grit press have been preaching violent sermons in denunciation of what they call the rottenness of Ottawa, involving indiscriminately the whole Government, the entire civil service, and practically the national reputation. But neither the civil service nor the Government are as bad as the Grit papers represent them to be, and it looks pretty much like as if Brother Farrer and other Reform newspaper men are engaged in the task of fouling their own nest. With regard to the suspensions that have been made, the Government will doubtless act vigorously and there will be no shielding where wrong-doing has occurred.

AN ICELANDIC WINTER.

A Succession of Gales With Heavy Rains—The Cod Fishery a Failure.

Loss of a Norwegian Vessel—The Crew Drowned—No Destitution on the Island.

GLOUCESTER, MASS., July 23.—The schooner Senator Salisbury arrived here, today, from Iceland, with a cargo of 200,000 pounds of halibut. This is the earliest arrival on record of a fishing schooner from that part of the fishing grounds. The Salisbury left here on the 16th of March, and encountered a very rough passage all the way out. On April 2nd, during a heavy gale, Stein Benjaminson was washed overboard and drowned. The winter in Iceland was very stormy, with heavy gales, accompanied by rain and snow, but not much frost. There was no destitution among the natives.

On April 12th, there was the heaviest storm experienced on that coast for many years, and considerable damage was done to fishing boats and vessels. One Norwegian vessel, name unknown, went ashore in Isefjord Bay, and all the crew were drowned.

Although there were a large number of fishing vessels cod-fishing, that industry had been a failure.

Large quantities of caplin, Captain McKenzie says, were found inside the halibut, a thing that is seldom seen in that locality.

ONE DOLLAR FOR A BABY.

A Mother Disposes of Her Infant Son by Deed at a Very Low Figure.

Sold Like a Piece of Real Estate—All Claims to the Child Relinquished.

NEVADA MO., July 18.—The race for the almighty dollar has caused thousands to not only renounce all claim to "consideration hereafter," but entitle them to ostracism from the society of man. Often hunger has driven a poor unfortunate to a deed that those who have never known want would condemn as inhuman. Avaricious mothers daily sacrifice their daughters for money or position, but a case has just come to light here wherein a parent has disposed of her offspring, and the charge of greed at least cannot be assigned for the deed. Possibly she hoped that her infant boy would be placed among those who were better able to care for him than she could.

A warranty deed of an unusual character and the first of its kind here was filed late, yesterday afternoon. The property sold is a baby boy, the seller is the baby's mother, and the consideration named in the deed is $1. The baby who is thus disposed of is a little over a year old, and is named Ruby Earl Shephard. The purchaser was R. S. Wyatt.

The deed signed by Omine Shephard, the child's mother, sets forth that he was born February 12th, 1890, in Morgan county, Ind., and that in consideration of the purchase price the mother relinquishes her entire right, title and interest in said child forever to R. S. Wyatt, his heirs and assigns. The deed was duly signed by the parties to the transfer and attested by Notary Public W. L. McCutcheon.

GERMANY'S EMPEROR.

The Young Sovereign Rather Tired of His Travels Abroad.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Edmund Yates, in a special cablegram to the Tribune from London, says: "Emperor William greatly admired the display of gold plate at the state banquet and at the state ball, but I hear that he expressed the opinion that he saw nothing in this line either at Windsor castle or at Buckingham palace which was finer than the silver dinner service which, by special order of the Queen regent of the Netherlands, was used at the imperial table during the stay of the Emperor and Empress at Amsterdam. This service, which would fetch at least $150,000 if placed in the market, was manufactured in London for William and Mary, and after the King's death was removed to Holland. All pieces bore royal arms of England until about forty years ago, when they were erased by order of King William II., and the Dutch arms substituted. The Emperor had intended to stay in London until Tuesday, but the pace during his visits to Holland and England has been too rapid, and His Majesty was so tired out that he was glad to get away to the solitude and repose of his yacht on Monday night.

The favorite pastime of the Queen of the Belgians and her daughter, who are both staying at Ostend, is shell hunting on the sands. One day last week they extended their search as far as Newport, and in order to reach home before dark they were compelled to stop a train and take refuge in the first compartment, which was occupied by a buxom German lady and her husband. The ire of the former being excited by the presence of a small dog carried by Princess Clementine, she roundly abused them in German, expressed her doubt as to whether they really had taken first-class tickets, indulged in uncomplimentary remarks on their shabby attire, and finally bounced out of the carriage with the avowed intention of taking a cab to the hotel so as to avoid contamination from such vulgar company. The Queen, who delights in traveling incognito, was greatly amused at the adventure.

Servians are delighted here that ex-King Milan has betaken himself to Carlsbad, where they hope he will long remain, for there is no gambling there. It had become clear that he could not live on his pension of $120,000 a year if he lost thousands every week at baccarat, as he has been doing during his stay in Paris, and, of course, whenever he is again impecunious he will be clamoring for further assistance from his son's subjects.

The faithful and useful Campbell is no longer secretary to Parnell. He could not tolerate the eccentricities of the leader, and as Parnell hates letter writing, the duties of secretary are now performed by Mrs. Parnell. O'Brien's parliamentary career is likely to be brought to an early if not temporary termination. Lord Salisbury's solicitors very properly insist that he shall pay the expenses of the litigation on which he chose to enter with the prime minister. O'Brien declares, I believe, that he has not the means to do so, and proceedings in bankruptcy will therefore be instituted. The effect of this will be to prevent O'Brien from sitting and voting, and if he does not obtain his discharge within six months his seat will be vacated. The patriot probably is not sorry at the prospect of the brief session of his parliamentary career.

Baron Hirsch's plenipotentiary, Arnold White, held a sort of international conference at Lemberg a few days ago, which was attended by such notables as Herr Frances, of Berlin, and Dr. Kuranda, of Vienna. It appears that the practical outcome of their deliberations is the selection of the Argentine Republic instead of Palestine as a site for that hospitable Hirschland, which is to welcome expelled Russian Jews in large numbers. White is now elaborating a scheme for carrying out the transfer.

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