The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1887. VOLUME XXIX, NO. 46

t you didn't die?' I suggested.
, but I was awfully scared."
evening I went to a party and
find out the pet superstition of
l I danced with. And they all
en. One wouldn't go under a lean-
der, another would be sure of be-
ill if she saw the moon over her
ulder, another would not read an
for fear of losing her memory.
l told me she could stop a dog's
y taking off her shoe and spitting
In drawing her kerchief from her
a narrow slip of paper fluttered to
und on which were some hiero-
s. "O, my charm!" she ex-
l. I supposed she had lost
rticle of jewelery, and was
ing about for it, when she
upon the scrap of paper as though
a deed to a corner lot. My curi-
was aroused, and she explained that
a charm insuring success in under-
s, purchased by her at great price
n Egyptian fortune-teller at Paris,
at its possession alone amounted to
g, but it must be put into the
or in the bosom of a dress during
cital of an Egyptian verse. If one
to remember that, however, the
prayer might be substituted.
the midst of an entrancing waltz
one lady she suddenly paused and
d her hand spasmodically to her
lip.
hat is it?" I asked.
was so afraid that I should sneeze,'
marked. "I would not for anything
ht!"
by to-night more than any time?"
, it's Friday, and 'sneeze o Friday
s to your sorrow.' And it comes
too, if I ever do forget. I id you
hear the rhyme:
eeze on Monday sneeze for dang r;
Tuesday for a stranger,
Wednesday for a letter,
Thursday for something better,
Friday for your sorrow,
Saturday, company to-morrow.
always try to sneeze on Saturday,"
dded, naively.
ave taken notes since then and I
here is not one of the sweet crea-
that has not her pet superstition.
I have a little friend on Van
avenue who would go to church with
ealskin jacket wrong side out, if by
mprobability she happened to get it
at way, rather than incur the bad
sure to overtake her by taking it off
ange it. I know a girl on Fourteenth
, in Oakland, who becomes quite
nt when her dressmaker is obliged
ip a seam she has just sewed,
he is sure she will live to
the garments out. I remember
ing a ranch where bees were kept and
hostess telling me that honey was a
re that year on account of their neg-
ng to rap on the bee house to tell the
pants that her father had died.
very suddenly," she said pathetically,
d in the surprise and hurry and all
forgot all about it until daylight, and
as too late then, for he'd been dead
hours, and the bees must be told
in the hour or you'll lose 'em all, and
enough we did."

OF AND FOR WOMEN.

rim fingers would be more conspicu-
if some of the trimmings were discard-

The Crown Prince's Condition.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—All of the special despatches from San Remo to-night agree that no external operation is required by the present condition of the Crown Prince.

Will Settle the Point.

The arrest of Wm. Saunders, ex-member of parliament, in Trafalgar Square to-day will result in settling once and for all the question of British subjects to hold public meetings in Trafalgar Square or elsewhere in London, and the land restorers make the most of the case as a test of the legality of the action of the police. It has transpired that some ancient acts of parliament place Trafalgar Square under the absolute control of the police and give Sir Chas. Warren, chief commissioner of the metropolitan police, a decided advantage in defending his action.

Lord Wolverton's Funeral.

Lord Wolverton was buried to-day. Gladstone and many other members of the Liberal party were present at the funeral.

Fined for Libel.

The *Society Journal*, which was sued for libel by Captain Selwyn, has pleaded guilty to the charge and has been fined £50.

An Agitator Arrested.

William Saunders, a well known agitator of the workingmen, was arrested to-day in Trafalgar square for haranging the crowd.

Dillon to be Summoned.

It is reported that the Dublin authorities will shortly cause John Dillon to be summoned to answer charges under the Crimes Act.

The Situation in Ireland and Egypt.

The Cabinet, at its meeting to-day, discussed the situation in Ireland and the question of relieving the garrison at Wady-Halfa, together with other matters affecting British interests in Egypt.

Col. Hughes-Hallett.

It is understood that the decision of the court fining the *Society Herald* £50 for libelling Capt. Selwyn, was the result of an agreement between the parties interested, in the hope of saving Col. Hughes-Hallett from further exposure, which would lose his seat to the Tories.

M. Wilson Confesses.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—M. Wilson has confessed to having abstracted from among official papers the original letters which would have convicted him of participation in the Cafferel sale of decorations, etc., and the introduction of garbled letters as substitute.

Wilson Leaves the Elysee.

M. Wilson has officially left the palace of Elysee, the residence of President Grevy.

The Decoration Sellers Released.

The court has ordered the provisional release of Gen. Caffarel, Mme. Limousain and M. Lorentz.

Germany's Empress Paralyzed.

Le Matin says that the empress of Germany has an attack of apoplexy which has partially paralyzed her.

Grevy Stands Up For Wilson.

The *Journal des Debats* says that Rouvier, upon visiting Grevy to-day, found the president much agitated over what he termed the folly of the Chamber of Deputies in deciding to investigate the connection of Wilson with the current war office and other scandals. Grevy contended that nothing thus far adduced involved Wilson in the slightest degree. Grevy, in an interview with a number of deputies to-day, said that he believed Wilson was innocent and that he would yet confound his enemies. If the guilt should be proved he declared he would resign the presidency instantly.

Grevy Will Resign.

It is expected that President Grevy will resign when the chamber of deputies asks for the prosecution of M. Wilson.

The Crown Prince's Condition.

SAN REMO, Nov. 11.—Four specialists examined the Crown Prince's throat yesterday, and have come to the decision that palliatives shall only be used until the new or swallow sufface of the tumor vanishes. The tumor is already smaller, and the malignant growth is more visible. Another consultation of physicians will be held to-morrow to determine whether the extraction of the tumor through the mouth is impossible before Monday, when Dr. Mackenzie will return to London. After the latter's departure Dr. Krause will perform the operation if the conditions are favorable for it, but no decision concerning the operation will be rendered until the swelling disappears. The patient's general health is excellent and his system will be able to endure a great deal. The Princess is worn out and suffers intensely from worry and anxiety.

The Crown Prince's Condition.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 11.—The news from San Remo to-day is a little better but the existence of cancer in the throat of the Crown Prince is admitted and an operation is inevitable.

Ordered by Bismarck.

The course of the Deutsche Reichbund of Berlin, regarding Russian securities, was ordered directly by Bismarck and created a great sensation in political and national circles. The Siehandlung Company took the same course to-day. The Continental stock exchange to-day was depressed and fluctuating, but closed firm.

Vengeance Threatened.

MILAN, Nov. 11.—The police here are especially guarding the American consulate to-day as an attack by the anarchists is feared. The anarchists, for a few days past, have posted placards and issued handbills in which they threatened vengeance to the American consul if their brethren at Chicago were hanged.

A Steamship Burned.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 11.—The steamship City of Newcastle is on fire at this port.

THE DEAD ANARCHISTS.

Thousands of People View the Corpses—Transferred from the Prison.

A Strong Endeavor Will be Put Forth to Make the Funeral the Most Imposing Ever Held in Chicago.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Four or five thousand people gazed on the bodies of Parsons and Fischer at Mueller & Hardeloff's undertaking establishment this morning. Spies' remains had been taken home during the night, but the bodies of the others remained where they were. At 6 o'clock the doors were opened and the crowd began to file in. The bodies rested on stretchers and were dressed only in underclothing. At first the visitors were few but the number steadily increased and before seven o'clock there was a steady stream of men, women and children pouring past the stretchers. The crowd outside grew in numbers also but was orderly. Occasionally one of the curious would matter something as he gazed upon the faces of the dead, but most of the people passed on silently after a passing glance. At 9:30 o'clock the doors were closed. At that time there was a big crowd outside, but little or no comment. At 9:30 Fischer's body was removed to a Dean street residence. Parsons' corpse was taken to the anarchist printer's home in Milwaukee avenue at 10 o'clock. No excitement attended the transfer of the bodies.

PREPARING FOR THE BURIAL.

Messrs. Strauber, Oppenheimer, and Linneamyer selected a lot in Wadheim cemetery to-day in which to bury the bodies of the five dead anarchists, the intention being to erect a monument to their memory. Spies will lie in state in Aurora Turneverein Hall, he being a member of the Turneverein, and his obsequies will be conducted by the society on Sunday noon. The procession will be formed with a defence committee at the head, followed by the Aurora Turneverein, Knights of Labor organizations, German Typographical Union, No. 9, Carpenters' Union, Painters' Union, singing societies in carriages, the hearses and families, relatives and friends in carriages. Brass bands with muffled drums will play funeral marches, while the *cortege* moves on to the Wells street depot, where a special train will take the funeral party to Wadheim cemetery. Speeches will be made in English and German by well-known orators. It is determined to make this the greatest funeral ever held in Chicago if the authorities do not prevent it. Plaster casts have been taken of the faces of the dead anarchists excepting Lingg.

WESTMINSTER FALL ASSIZES.

[Before Mr. Justice McCreight.]

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 9.—The Fall assizes opened to-day. Following are the cases to be tried: Ah Jack, larceny; Ah Jim, larceny; Alex. Crawford, murder; James Harris, attempted murder; J. H. Smith, cutting and wounding; Henry Vier, unlawful weapon; Jesse Hart, larceny; Antonio Rodriquez and Jack Wilson, receiving stolen property; Alex. Dempster, embezzlement; Samuel Greer, destroying C. P. R. property.

In the latter case his lordship advised the grand jury to bring in a true bill and leave the matter open for a thorough investigation. In the Crawford case His Lordship reviewed the case very fully and pointed out clearly the evidence adduced to prove his guilt.

The grand jury found true bills against Harris and Smith, and no true bill in the Greer case.

The jury found Harris guilty of assault to do grievous bodily harm, and recommended the prisoner to mercy. Judgment deferred.

Smith pleaded guilty to common assault and was remanded for sentence.

His Lordship suggested that the Greer case stand until to-morrow for argument and ruled accordingly. The court then adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

GATHERED GEMS.

He is truly great that is little in him-
Afflicted one, you cannot believe it now.
rt you will come out from that furnace
ven times purified in the refining fires
God.—J. R. Macdaff, D.D.
Faith and works are as necessary to our
iritual life as Christians, as soul aint
dy are to our life as men; for faith is
e soul of religion, and works, the body.
Colton.
Do to-day's duty, fight to-day's tempta-
n, and do not weaken and distress your-
lf by looking forward to things which
u cannot see, and could not understand
you saw them.—Charles Kingsley.
The timid and trembling Christian can
ever be delivered from his doubts and
prehensions till he is brought to live on
od alone, and finds in Him the secret of
s unfailing peace, and the basis of his
erlasting happiness.
The rainbow that plays in the adverse
nlight seems for a moment a vast and
able arch that spans the earth and
aches to the clouds. We look again and
is gone; not a vestige remains. Thus it
with all earthly things.—*Dr. Spring.*
Sometimes a fog will settle over a ves-
l's deck, yet leave the topmast clear.
hen a sailor goes up aloft and gets a
ookout which the helmsman on the deck
annot get. So prayer sends the soul
loft, lifts it above the clouds in which
ur selfishness and egotism befog us, and
ives us a chance to see which way to
eer.—*Spurgeon.*
Look on the bright side of life. Think
f its pleasant things. Bear its unplea-
nt things patiently. Remember that the
ercies of life greatly exceed its ills, and
hat often these ills are mercies in dis-
uise. Keep a good conscience toward
od and man. Be willing to be govern-
d by God's laws and to be saved by
is grace. These maxims, if practical,
vill best solve the problem of happiness
r this world, and they surely will for
he next world.
If we pray for an earthly blessing we
must pray for it solely "if it be God's
vill, if it be for our highest good," but for
ll the best things we may pray without
misgiving, without reservation, certain
hat if we ask, God will grant them, for
what we desire we ask, and what we ask
we aim at, and what we aim at we shall
attain. No man ever yet asked to be, as
the days pass by, more and more noble, and
sweet, and pure, and heavenly-minded,
no man ever yet prayed that the evil
spirits of hatred, and pride, and passion,
and worldiness might be cast out of his
soul, without his petition being granted
and granted to the letter.—*F. W. Farrar.*

A loss of eighteen thousand dollars has been incurred by a fire which burned down a carriage factory, a blacksmith shop and a paint shop in Hackensack, N. J.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Anarchists at Work in Chicago—Bombs Found—Twenty-Six Fires—Several Arrested on Suspicion.

A Generous Act—Five Hundred Dollars for the Widows and Orphans of the Anarchists Victims.

The Peace Deputation Courteously Received by Governor Ames—They Visit Places of Interest.

The Anarchists in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Intense excitement prevailed on the East side last night and this morning in the neighborhood of 1st and 2nd avenues and Houston and Fifth streets, where anarchists are wont to congregate. The German saloons were filled to their utmost capacity with the sympathizers of the condemned men in Chicago, and numerous threats were made in case the men should be hanged to-day. About 4,000 members of the various trade organizations, particularly the German branches, observed the day as a holiday, and resolutions will be presented to the central labor union on Sunday next, asking that Nov. 11 be a holiday for the laboring men for all years to come. Nearly an entire force of police were on active duty to-day or on reserve in the station houses, and they remained until sundown. No anarchist meetings were allowed. Lawyer Wagner reports that he had information as to who was the real bomb thrower, but it was sifted by Inspector Byrnes and found to be untrue.

Anarchists at Work.

A special to the *News* from St. Louis says the entire city is under police surveillance and the people are excited and in terror. Two dynamite bombs were found last night in the southern part of the city, which adds to the general uneasiness. Fires, scattered all over the city, called the department out twenty-six times during the night. Anarchists are supposed to have been the cause of the fires, but no arrests have yet been made. A later dispatch says: "The fire this morning destroyed the *Sunday Sayings* office, the Pacific laundry and the Western News Co.'s plant for printing patent outside newspapers. The loss is $80,000. Decidedly rumors are rife and several arrests have been made on suspicion."

Made an Attachment.

Scammuel Bros., shipping merchants at St. John, N.B., have obtained an attachment against the property in this state of Crickmay & Goss & Co., of Liverpool, on a claim of $25,215, which it is claimed is due for money loaned and advanced at the request of the defendants.

A Fight Arranged.

Final deposits of $500 a side were made to-day for a $2,500 match between Dempsey and Regan, to occur between December 9th and 14th within ten miles of New York.

Saved From a Wreck.

The bark Union, from Pernambuco, arrived here to-day bringing six shipwrecked sailors of the bark Augusta, of Stockholm, which foundered in a hurricane.

A Generous Act.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Five hundred dollars was presented to-day to the widows and orphans of the men killed in the Haymarket riot. The money was the gift of a prominent business man who refused to allow the use of his name.

Good-Bye to His Comrades.

Just before the march to the gallows Fischer lifted his face to the cells of Fielden and Schwab in the gallery above and shouted "Brother Schwab, we wish you a happy life, and that you may soon be free." Then he added: "Good-bye Sam." "Good-bye, Sam," echoed Spies and Engel. Parsons said nothing. Schwab stood at the door of his cell, his hand folded behind, his brow overhung by his matted hair, and pressed against the iron bars; tears streamed down his cheeks and ran into his black and unkempt beard, and he was so overcome by emotion that he could not speak.

Mrs. Parsons and Nina Vanzandt.

Mrs. Parsons was released from custody this afternoon, and she immediately called a cab and was hurried to her home. Once there she secluded herself in her room and refused to be seen. A report was circulated this afternoon that Nina Vanzandt had committed suicide. The report was very generally believed, but at Vanzandt's residence a servant stated that Nina was alive and well, and had been out driving with her mother during the evening.

The Anarchist Journal Mourns.

The *Arbeiter Zeitung* was not issued today, the employés having decided they could best testify their respect for the memories of "their best comrades of the past" by closing the office. The building was draped a little.

Courteously Received.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The members of the peace deputation spent this morning visiting places of interest. They called on Governor Ames this afternoon and were received with courtesy.

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

News from the Eastern Provinces—What Our Exchanges Have to Say—Political and General.

ONTARIO.

Judge Armour has been appointed Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench of Ontario.

M. C. Cameron, late member for Huron, has withdrawn from political life because of ill health.

A woman named Johanna Deane, Toronto, got up out of bed at an early hour and committed suicide by hanging herself in an outhouse.

The tug Victoria has arrived at Rat Portage with George Heenon and Belleeville, and the dismantled tug Dryberry. The men were done up when found.

Norfolk has a female contractor, according to the *Reformer* of Simcoe. Her name is Mrs. George Watson, and she has built the Universalist church at Nixon.

The body of James Moore, laborer, was found alongside the Grand Trunk track near Don station. Moore returned from Michigan on Monday where he had been working all summer. An empty box labeled "Rough on Rats" was found lying close to the corpse, and it is thought he had swallowed a dose.

Bishop Cleary, replying to the address presented to him in Napanee, referred in most scathing terms to the rugeness and immodesty of Canadian girls and women, and compared the ladies of this province very unfavorably with those of the Old World. This he attributed to defects in the public school system.

The Brockville *Recorder* publishes the following: "The writer was on the road to Farmersville and had to wait some time at the Elbe toll-gate, which was blocked up by a wagon with a hay rack. As we finally drove up and handed over our four cents the old lady in charge of the gate said: 'If you wait long enough I'll tell you why that man was so long here: You see this morning he went past with a load of hay so large it would not go through the gate. To help him out of the trouble my husband and myself got rails from the fence and fixed up the side of the road so he could drive around the gate and he got by without unloading. When he came back just now he refused to pay only one way, as he said he had only gone through the gate once. What do you think of that?' said the old lady as we drove on."

QUEBEC.

Ald. Jeannotte, of Montreal, was sitting at dinner at a hotel when Hon. Louis Archambault, the well-known politician, called him a "hypocrite," "pig," and other complimentary terms. The result is Ald. Jeannotte has taken out an action for $10,000 against the politician. It is generally believed in political circles here that Mr. D. Girouard, M. P. for Jacques-Cartier, will shortly be sworn in as solicitor-general in the Dominion cabinet, in which case it is stated that Mr. Laflamme, ex-minister of justice, would oppose Mr. Girouard when the latter goes back to his country for re-election.

Judge Mathien, of the Superior Court, whose name has been prominently mentioned in connection with the Conservative leadership, denies that there is the slightest truth in the statement, and says he has no intention whatever of re-entering politics. Mr. Taillon says he has heard nothing of his being made a judge.

A new departure in railway circles was inaugurated by the arrival of the first Canada Atlantic train from Ottawa at Bonaventure station, Montreal. Hitherto the Canada Atlantic service has been carried on by Grand Trunk trains, but hereafter one of them will be run entirely by the Canada Atlantic. The new train is got up in a palatial manner and is entirely lit by electric light. The new departure will doubtless prove a great boon to the travelling public.

The rather strained feeling between beach and bar in the province at present was rather strongly illustrated by an incident that transpired in the supreme court. A lawyer was proceeding at a somewhat rapid rate to lay his case before Mr. Johnson, when the learned judge stopped him with the remark that he wished to take notes, and since things had to be done here as in other provinces it was important that cases should be understood as well as in other provinces. He would take notes of all that would be said, and could then render judgment immediately if required. The judges at present are apparently doing all they can to make things unpleasant for the bar.

Major-General Sir Fred Middleton states that there is no truth in the rumors that, owing to his having attained the limit of age in which he can serve in the Imperial army, he intends to retire from the command of the Canadian militia. The Canadian Government, he states, has expressed a desire that he should retain command of the force and he is willing to remain. He claims, however, that he has not been altogether fairly treated by the Imperial authorities, as he is the only commander of the Canadian forces whose home pay has been stopped. The Canadian government is now in communication with the Imperial authorities on the subject.

The *Commercial Bulletin's* fire record for October shows losses in the United States and Canada of $9,770,000.

MANITOBA.

Engineer Jamieson, injured in the recent accident at Savanne, has died from his injuries.

Hill, charged with burglary at Portage la Prairie, and Collins, the mercantile agency swindler, made a desperate attempt to escape from the provincial jail, but were discovered.

The struggle between Mann and Holt, contractors, and Hugh Sutherland, for possession of the Hudson's Bay Railroad, is going on in the present. The contractors claim nearly $200,000, and Sutherland repudiates liability on the ground that the work is not done according to contract. Sutherland is taking action for $204,000 damages.

Mr. Holt, contractor for the Red River Valley road, has left Winnipeg. Several conferences were held with the citizens' deputation and a satisfactory agreement relative to the terms of the contract appears to have been arrived at. The propositions of Holt will be submitted to the principals in New York, and the work of construction is expected to be resumed in a few days.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Mr. Marshallsay, M. N. W. C., for Broadview district is dead.

Inspector Saunders and ten men left Maple creek for the international boundary line, where they will meet a detachment of American troops under command of an officer who will hand over to Saunders, under the extradition treaty, Gaudy and Racette, the murderers of McLeish. The prisoners will be brought to Regina and informally arraigned before Judge Richardson, after which they will be sent to an eastern judicial district for trial. Judge MacLeod says the exact spot where the prisoners will be handed over is where he met General Terry in 1877, when the latter came over after Sitting Bull, but who refused to go back to American territory.

TRADE RETURNS.

Commercial Transactions Between Canada and the United States.

OTTAWA, Nov. 7.—The trade returns between Canada and the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30th, have been made. The exports amounted to $59,532,686; the imports to $34,996,110, or a total of $72,835,387. The figures in 1886 were $36,578,769, and $44,858,039 respectively, and in 1885, $39,752,734 and $47,150,210. While the exports are about up to the average of the last few years, it will be seen that there is a considerable falling off in imports. Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and other territories exported goods to the United States amounted to $31,306,158 and imported to the extent of $30,828,838. The value of the Maritime provinces exports to the States was $4,980,931, and the imports $2,453,360. British Columbia's exports to the States for the year are valued at $1,660,161, and the imports $1,278,000. Gold and silver coin and bullion were exported to the States to the extent of $1,676,408. Canada's trade last year was 5.57 per cent. of the total foreign commerce of our nearest neighbor, or the fifth highest. Great Britain, Germany, France and West Indies being the only countries whose trade exceeded that of Canada.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

The Present Political Situation in England Discussed—Gladstone's Prospects for Office.

Serious Position of Affairs in Afghanistan—What England Must do to Keep the Russians Back.

Gladstone's Disestablishment Scheme Claimed to be Made in the Interests of the English Church.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Members of the government admit that the chances of effecting a coalition with Lord Hartington during recess have not been increased by recent events or by the policy into which the government has drifted in the absence of any event such as the ill health of Salisbury, compelling reconstruction of the cabinet or the formation of a new ministry. It is believed that there will be no change in the attitude of Lord Hartington, who will prefer to await developments of the unionist policy. The tory leaders know that Hartington would yield anything to be regarded as a necessity, and would join them rather than admit Gladstone to power in the present aspect of the Home Rule question. It is, however, understood that in Hartington's opinion not only has this condition not arisen but that the force of any plea for a junction with government has diminished. He is described as being far less confident than is Lord Ashburne that the government will be entirely successful in the

SUPPRESSION OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The official Conservatives generally are not much dissatisfied with the prospect. They feel that Hartington and his friends are bound to them by ties quite as strong as those of salaried responsibility, and the serious matter of making official room for such eminent recruits is practically shelved until some fresh disaster demands a change. A member of Gladstone's last cabinet this afternoon gave your correspondent the following view of the political situation hel by Gladstone at the present time: "Looking at the reactionary and obstructive attitude of Lord Hartington and Chamberlain, Mr. Gladstone considers that nothing is to be gained by further concessions. However much he concedes he is only told that he is trying to blind his followers and that no reliance can be placed upon his readiness to to meet their difficulties. On the other hand, all concessions are regarded unfavorably by a great many of his supporters, who consider that any willingness to meet objections savors of weakness. Under these circumstances Gladstone conceives that he has everything to gain and nothing to lose by going steadily forward with his original policy and letting dissenionists back as individuals without further reference to their implacable leaders. It was not stated whether Gladstone regards the formation of a coalition government as likely, but whether such coalition takes place, or Salisbury goes on as he is, Mr. Gladstone thinks that the government is

BOUND TO GET INTO TROUBLE

next session. His calculation is that the ministry will be compelled by the violent pressure of Irish land owners, who see ruin staring them in the face, to bring in a land purchase scheme and that it will wreck them. Those of the dissention of liberals who want an excuse for returning to the old party will find it either in general principle or details of the land purchase bill and the withdrawal of their support will place the government in a minority. There is a notion in some quarters that should the government be beaten it will not dissolve parliament, but will resign; that Gladstone will come in, bring forward his home rule bill and, if beaten, dissolve upon it. This, however is erroneous, as Gladstone will not take office until an appeal of the country has been made, as he is confident that another election would return him to power with a sufficient majority to compel the house of lords to pass his bill. The difficulty about Irish representation will be met in this way: Gladstone in the fulfillment of his pledge, will make provision for the retention of Irish members at Westminster, but if the second reading is carried, the tories will move an amendment to exclude them and being supported by the Irish themselves and the more advance Gladstonians, will carry it.

THE LITTLE BOOK

recently published by the workingmen, giving an account of the church of St. Albans, Holborn, from the beginning and the various vicissitudes through which it has passed, is now being distributed by these workmen as an evidence that Gladstone in his scheme for church disestablishment of Wales has the interests of the Church of England at heart. The book is dedicated "To the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P., as a slight token of gratitude for the noble and unsupported defense of the rights of the Church of England." There are already a number of ministers of the English Church who favor disestablishment. They also prefer that Gladstone should champion the cause, as they are confident that under his *regime* the interests of the church will not be passed over lightly. They remember the Gladstonian fervor of "Free Kirk" ministers in Midlothian, the enthusiasm of the Roman clergy in Ireland, Dr. Parker's luncheon party and the primitive Methodists bazaar, and realize afresh the unifying power of genuine liberalism and the ubiquitous influence of the liberal chief. Politics alone will not adequately account for this influence. That a great part of it is due to the deeply religious tone of Gladstone's mind is by this time plain. The Britons are a religious people and Gladstone's devout habits of thought and life are familiar to them all. But what is possibly less known is the fact that in his Oxford days, under the full stress of the tractarian movement, when his bosom friends and associates were Cardinal Manning, Bishop Hamilton of Salisbury, and Mr. Hope Scott, Gladstone earnestly desired to be a clergyman and only yielded to strong paternal pressure in abandoning the clerical for a political career. Had the young tractarian persevered in his intention of taking holy orders there would probably have been some day another "Life" of an Archbishop of Canterbury which would have exceeded in interest any of Dean Hooke's celebrated volumes.

THE NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN

excites much uneasiness at the India and Foreign offices. The position of the Ameer and his health has become weaker. He is a man of great resolution, but his severity has alienated the powerful tribes and secession in event his of death by disease or murder is uncertain, owing to the fancy of his son, and the pretensions and popularity of Ayoub Khan. Lord Dufferin is powerless to control events in Afghanistan, and awaits developments, the probable issue of which he is quite unable to forecast for the information of Salisbury and Lord Cross with any approach to certainty. Events may arise leading to fears for the security of England's agreement with the Russian government, and to the possible necessity for another advance to Candahar in case of the Russian occupation of Herat.

A Sofia newspaper has lately been complaining that the Servians are

STILL UNDER RUSSIAN INFLUENCE

and asserts that therefore it is difficult to maintain the good relations which are desired between Servia and Bulgaria. A Servian paper replies by accusing Bulgarians of being rebels against the Czar, the head of the Slav race. It seems that the unfortunate feud between the Servian and Bulgarian people is far from ended. Indeed, the news to-day from Macedonia shows that the Servian and Bulgarian propagandas are still prosecuted in rivalry in that province. Their dissensions will undoubtedly become important in the near future. The Pan-Slavist party in Russia has not for a moment abandoned the purpose of restoring the authority of the Czar over Bulgaria, and fresh plots are in course of preparation against the government now in power at Sofia. If Moscow agitators succeed in urging the Czar into active measures against Bulgaria the attitude of Servia will become important. Bulgaria has nothing to fear from Servia so long as the quarrel extends no further, but Servian hatred of Bulgaria might be used with advantage by the Russians. King Milan indeed does not show the ill-feeling of his subjects towards the Bulgarians, but King Milan is by no means all powerful in his country, and the Russian sympathies of Servian radicals fear greatly the consequences of the reaction against the kings subservience to Austria.

A glance at the telegrams of this week's show that

THE PROBLEMS

which occupy the statesmen of Europe, are the same to-day as they have been for months. In France the stability of the government and perhaps of the constitution is in question. In the east it is still doubtful whether the threatened storm has blown over. In Germany the ill-health of the Emperor, Empress and Crown Prince cause the gravest anxiety. The death of the Emperor and of the Crown Prince, and both seem to be nearing their end, would be a great loss to the German army, as it would leave Bismarck without a rival in the prestige of his war. Both are the idols of the army and with either of them at its head, Germany would have little to fear. Nothing has come out more clearly from what is known of the diplomatic activity of the last twelve months, than the changes which have taken place in the relation of most powers to Great Britain. Every power just now appears to be anxious to be on good terms with England. No one who is acquainted with the ways of diplomacy will believe the change of front on the part of the powers is accidental, or that it is the result of sentimental regard. The explanation is as simple as the state of things it reveals is significant. The powers have been measuring each others strength with a view to possible troubles. The groves into which they fall are so nearly balanced that both sides look around for additional aid to their own scale and it has become evident to both that England in spite of weak points in her military organization, is able to

MAKE THE BEAM POINT

in which direction she may take. All the powers, of course, profess to be anxious to observe all things for peace, but whether they will be willing to avoid the cause, which must inevitably lead to a breach of peace, depends to some extent on their opinion of what the policy of Great Britain will be. It is as true now as when Lord Derby said "The greatest of British interests is peace," and the doctrine which commands the assent of all the powers in the country. There is not, however, unanimity with regard to the policy which will best conduce to the preservation of peace in Europe, but opinion is more and more tending to recognize that the central powers have no aggressive aims, and that English sympathy and English interest alone dictate the policy of friendship and support to Germany, Austria and Italy. The relation of the powers to Great Britain furnish the clearest evidence that the peace of Europe rests on no solid foundation. The apprehension which too clearly underlie the pacific utterances of statesmen indicate that a conflict in which several of the great powers will be involved, is regarded as almost inevitable. A future historian, freed from the feeling, without which a contemporary cannot regard the truce that now exists, will no doubt be able to show this age of militaryism was necessary in the growth of Europe in the community and points to some underlying cause of unrest in the organization of the commonwealth of civilized states. If any statesman could anticipate the historian and could now clearly show to the world the nature of the forces that make disturbances inevitable, he might by the disclosure contribute to avert the design and thus do more than any soldier or diplomatist to earn the lasting gratitude of mankind.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP.

Who Lord Stanley is—He Might Make a passable Figure-head in Canada.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A rumor is current and is mentioned in the Provincial press, that Sir John Saville Lumley will be succeeded in the British Embassy at Rome by Lord Lansdowne, and that Lord Lansdowne's successor will be Lord Stanley of Preston. The latter appointment is possible, though I have heard nothing pointing to its probability. Lord Stanley is of little value to the Tory party here. He was recently shelved in the House of Lords, and the Tories desire now to get him out of the Cabinet. He might make a passable figurehead for Canada, but he is certainly a man of lower calibre than most of the recent Governors.

The Lord Stanley alluded to in the above dispatch was formerly known as the Right Hon. Colonel Frederick Arthur Stanley. He is the younger brother of the present Earl of Derby. He was born in 1841, was educated at Eton and in 1859 entered the Grenadier Guards, whence he retired with the rank of captain in 1865. He subsequently became colonel of the 3rd and 4th Battalions of the King's Own. During 1866-8 he represented Preston in the Commons as a Conservative, from 1868-85 North Lancashire and in 1885 and 1886 the Blackpool division of Lancashire. He was Civil Lord of the Admiralty in 1868, Financial Secretary in the War Office from 1874-7, Secretary to the Treasury in 1877-8 and Secretary of State for War in 1878-80. In the Conservative ministry of 1885-86 he was Secretary of State for the Colonies. The chief incident of his administration was the recall of Sir Charles Warren from Bechuanaland. In August, 1886, Sir F. Stanley became President of the Board of Trade and was raised to the peerage as Baron Stanley of Preston.

CABLE NEWS.

Workingmen, Radicals and Socialists Will Endeavor to Override Authority in London To-Day.

Editor O'Brien's Clothes Changed in the Night to Prison Garb—Other Leaguers Sentenced.

Will Suppress the Red Flag in Paris—Slim Chances of the Crown Prince—The Decoration Scandal.

Trouble Ahead for the Police.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Sir Chas. Warren, chief police commissioner of London, has issued a proclamation that no procession will be allowed to approach Trafalgar Square to-morrow. The radical clubs of the city and socialist federations are actively engaged in arranging a plan of march. They intend to form in a large body and attempt to force their way through every street leading to the square in defiance of the police. Placards have been conspicuously posted and handbills distributed, calling upon the workingmen to turn out in tens of thousands and resist the ukase of the military despot.

O'Brien's Clothes Changed.

DUBLIN, Nov. 12.—Wm. O'Brien wore his own clothes in Tullamore jail until last night. After he had gone to bed his clothing was removed from the room and replaced by ordinary prison garb. O'Brien, upon making this discovery, refused to dress this morning and remained in bed all day.

National Leaguers Imprisoned.

At Kilrush to-day fifteen members of the national league were sentenced to a month's imprisonment at hard labor. They were removed from the court room singing "God Save Ireland."

The Crown Prince's Chances.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Dr. Schrosier declares his belief in the existence of a cancer in the Crown Prince's throat and proposes the dangerous but complete extraction by means of tracheotomy. If this is done he thinks the Prince may live three or four years. Dr. Mckenzie opposes such an operation as he fears that the patient would succumb to it. He hopes by his method to prolong life a year and a half. Dr. Krause proposes tracheotomy but he, as well as all physicians, are in favor of postponing all operations until conditions are more favorable.

The *National Zeitung* says to-day: "The German specialists on Friday agreed that the diagnosis which they made last year was correct, since then the cancer has spread." When the Crown Prince was informed of the nature of his malady he retired for an hour. At the end of that time he had decided not to undergo any operation. He bears his terrible misfortune in the bravest possible spirit.

The Condition Improved.

SAN REMO, Nov. 12.—The Crown Prince slept soundly last night and to-day was much refreshed. The swelling is decreased in the throat and there is less congestion and hoarseness. Prince William has left for Berlin.

Suppressing the Red Flag.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—In the chamber of deputies to-day M. Fallieres, minister of the interior, replying to the interpolation regarding the disturbance which occurred at the funeral of the Communist Potier on Nov. 8th, said it was the duty of the government to enforce respect for the law. Having decided to prohibit the display of the red flag, it was the fruition of the ministry to take necessary means to carry out its purpose. He would never allow a red flag emblem of revolt to be publicly displayed. Fallieres remarks were loudly applauded by the Centerists.

The Decoration Scandal.

It is reported that in defence of M. Wilson's position regarding the disputed letters it will be shown that in 1884 officials in the chamber placed at the disposal of the public prosecutor hundreds of sheets of paper bearing the water mark 1885. M. Wilson appeared before an examining magistrate to-day and affirmed that the disputed letters were authentic. Mme. Limousain persists in her assertion that they have been tampered.

Will Barricade the Streets.

The Irreconilables have resolved to form a committee of control to construct street barricades if M. Ferry should be elected president.

FALL ASSIZES, NEW WESTMINSTER.

[Before Mr. Justice McCreight]

SECOND DAY.

The court opened at 11 a. m.

The case against A. Crawford, indicted for the murder of one Harris at Ladner's Landing, the grand jury brought in "no bill." Mr. McColl applied for the prisoner's discharge from custody. The judge discharged the prisoner.

Reg. *vs.* Greer—The crown prosecutor informed the judge that he did not propose to proceed further in the case, consequently the defendant's name was struck off the docket.

Reg. *vs.* Ah Jim and Ah Jack—In this case the prisoners stood charged from the last assizes with larceny. Mr. McColl applied that the trial be postponed until the next assizes. The crown assenting, it was so ordered.

Reg. *vs.* Dempster, indicted for embezzlement. The defendant was ably defended by Mr. Jenns, who conclusively proved that there was no case against his client. The jury, after a short consultation in the box, returned a verdict of "not guilty," and Dempster was immediately discharged.

An Italian named Enero Vitto was placed in the dock charged with being in possession of an infernal machine for unlawful purposes. Mr. Bole, Q. C., who defended the prisoner, characterised the instrument as a harmless affair and unfit to be classed with either a mouse trap or a potato trap. The learned gentleman pleaded guilty of possession and felt assured his lordship would deal leniently with the prisoner, if such a case required punishment at all.

It being past six o'clock, the judge would give his decision the next day, and the court was adjourned to half-past ten o'clock the following morning.

During the afternoon the grand jury made a presentment to his lordship, the chief points of which were these:

1. That they had much pleasure in reporting the jail and asylum for the insane to be in perfect order and very creditable to the supervisors of these institutions, and recommended that the asylum be enlarged so as to prevent the immurement of the demented in the jail.

2. Strongly urged his lordship to bring before the provincial government the actual necessity for the building of a new and commodious supreme court house.

3. The necessity for the leading roads in the district being immediately looked after, there being many of them in an impassable condition, which deters strangers from seeking settlement upon land in the district.

4. Request his lordship to bring before the government the desirability of passing a law to prevent the introduction of weed seed and Canadian thistle from Manitoba, which, if not stopped, will eventually