The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

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OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

The Member for Cariboo Spoken of for the Vacant Senatorship.

Uniforms for the Artillery—The New Drill Shed—Infantry Corps for the Okanagon District—Our Senior Member Scores a Point—Dominion Doings.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 21.—The week's work in parliament has been fairly important and good progress has been made with government measures. After a futile and fruitless kick on the part of the Opposition against the fisheries' treaty the ratification bill got its second and third readings and was sent up to the senate, where it will be considered next week. The demoralization which has seized upon the liberal party is evidenced by the fact that, while protesting against the treaty as a total surrender of Canada's rights, they had not the courage to divide the house on a single clause of the treaty. I am bound to say that a few grits—and men competent to judge of the question—admit that Sir Chas. Tupper has made a splendid bargain for Canada, and probably in their inmost hearts the other members of "the pairty" think so too, but as they say: "It would never do to admit that, you know, so we must make a show of fighting." The show was a very poor one, but just such as might be expected from the present opposition with such leaders as Edgar and McMullen.

A MOUNTED INFANTRY CORPS FOR B. C.

Yesterday, Major Prior and Mr. Mara had an interview with the minister of militia, in which they strongly represented the advisability of establishing a mounted infantry corps in Okanagon district. It was pointed out to Sir Adolphe that there was excellent material in the district to form the nucleus of such a corps, and that the residents of the locality were eager for its establishment. The minister thought the expense would be considerable, but said he would have pleasure in laying the matter before his colleagues.

THE VACANT B. C. SENATORSHIP.

It seems probable that an appointment to the vacant British Columbia senatorship will be made before the end of the session. It is pretty generally conceded that Mr. Reid, the member for Cariboo, will be the lucky man, but it is hardly likely that the government will open the constituency in the middle of the session. Since entering parliament in 1881, as successor of "Cariboo" Thompson, he has devoted himself assiduously to further the interests of British Columbia generally and of his constituency in particular, in the federal parliament. Though naturally a quiet man and somewhat reserved, he has achieved a marked degree of popularity in the house and his appointment, if made, will be acceptable to all parties. The name of Mr. Chisholm is also mentioned in connection with the vacancy.

MILITIA MATTERS.

Major Prior this week has strongly represented to the Minister of Militia the necessity of granting additional uniforms to the British Columbia Artillery. He is also endeavoring to secure an appropriation in the supplementary estimates for the construction of a new drillshed in Victoria.

A PROHIBITIONISTS' WATERLOO.

Thursday last will long be remembered as a disastrous day in the annals of the prohibition movement in Canada. The revulsion of feeling in regard to the Scott Act, which the vote in nine Ontario counties indicated is perfectly marvellous, the more so when it is remembered that the act was adopted in the nine counties by tremendous majorities. Now, the act is pulverized, paralyzed, smashed. One reason alone seems to commend itself to the public for the great change which Thursday's vote indicates, viz., that the Scott Act gave us a prohibition that did not prohibit. There were defects in the act which the senate refused to wipe out and the provincial authorities, upon whom the duty of carrying into effect the provisions of the law devolved, did so in but a half-hearted manner. Temperance men need not, however, be discouraged by the recent set back. Let them gird up their loins and fight for total prohibition—not for an abortive measure, which while prohibiting the sale did not prohibit the manufacture—and the day of emancipation from the thraldom of the whiskey ring must soon dawn.

BAKER TO THE RESCUE.

It takes a British Columbia member to keep the house in order. Last night Mr. Baker knocked out the opponents of an important private bill, which has been a great bone of contention here for several days past, as clean as if he had directed a cannon ball from the desk of the Niobe. It came about in this wise. The two big rival railway corporations, the C. P. R. and the Grand Trunk, have been respectively supporting and opposing the bill to charter the Southwestern railway, a small line in the vicinity of Montreal, which would enable the Canadian Pacific to enter the Grand Trunk's territory and permit them to compete with the latter for the New York trade. In the railway committee the Pacific were sustained by fifteen majority, both companies having lobbied extensively. In the commons last night the six months' hoist was voted down by a majority of thirty-one. Mr. Curran thereupon moved an amendment to the motion for the third reading that the bill do not come into effect until May 1st, 1890. Mr. Baker at once rose and called the speaker's attention to the house rule that no important amendment to a private bill can be made unless one day's previous notice is given. Mr. Speaker held the objection to be a fatal one and ruled the amendment out. The bill was thereupon read a third time and passed.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

The Wisconsin river is five inches higher than ever before. Water is running over the road.

Three thousand shoemakers and shipbuilders are out on strike in Berlin. The strike is extending to laborers of all trades.

The Yaqui Indians are now at war with the Mexican federal forces. They are fortifying several places and making a determined stand against the troops.

Thos. Bateman, a private soldier, who was charged with the murder of Sergeant Sofer at the Presido, San Francisco, last August, was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

No. 1 shaft of the Calumet and Hecla mine, Mich., which has been on fire for six months, has been re-opened and the indications are that the fire is entirely extinguished.

Rev. Charles B. Pepisly, of Westport, Mass., factory, was dragged by the hair from the home of Mrs. Melintha Gammon's and roughly used at the hands of an angry crowd. He fled from the hands of his persecutors and sought refuge in a neighboring house. Alleged indiscreet intimacy with the woman was the cause.

Regarding Roscoe Conkling's property, Edward S. Stokes says: "I know that Conkling's debts, when he came here, were about $100,000. His income from his legal practice was not less than $100,000 a year. He was a plain man, but lived comfortably. Some time ago we were contemplating a financial enterprise of some magnitude. He said he 'could be called on for $50,000, as he had $75,000 in cash.' I should say he left $225,000."

A caucus of democratic senators was held Monday to discuss the fisheries treaty. It was stated that the attitude of the representatives was such as to leave no chance for a ratification without implying a lack of confidence in the treaty. A number of senators expressed the opinion that it would be wise to propose a postponement of action until one fishing season had been spent under the temporary arrangement for which the treaty provides.

The New York *Churchman* publishes a long letter from Rev. Monsignor Leon Bouland of that city, honorary private chamberlain to His Holiness Leo XIII, addressed to the Pope withdrawing from the Catholic Church because he cannot subscribe to the teachings of the syllabus and doctrines proclaimed by the last Vatican council and because he cannot "admit the pretensions of ultramontanism claiming, as it does, absolute authority not only in matters religious, but also in matters scientific, philosophical, social and political."

In the May number of the *North American Review*, W. E. Gladstone defends the Christian faith against Col. Robert Ingersoll's attacks. The ex-premier describes himself as listening, across the Atlantic, to the clash of arms between Ingersoll and Dr. Field. Gladstone says that Ingersoll writes with rare and enviable brilliancy, but also with an impetus which he seems unable to control. The grand old man thinks that denunciation, sarcasm and invective are the staple of Ingersoll's works. Col. Ingersoll's scheme of argument seems to be in the line of glittering generalities, and argument is not seriously made from point to point.

NA WYSPIE VANCOUVER.

On the Island of Vancouver.

In one of the largest papers published under the grim authority of the Czar, the Warsaw *Wiek*, there appears a description of the Island of Vancouver, and especially of the city of Victoria, by Mr. M. Lopatecki, lately of the United States ocean survey in Spanish America and now a resident of this city. The first part of the description appeared on March 24th, the second part, not yet finished, bears the date of 30th of March. The author does justice to our fair city and its genial inhabitants. In glowing terms he describes the beauties of our position, the moral and religious character of our citizens and the proverbial hospitality of British Columbia. He compares the town of Victoria to cities of the same size in California, and says as follows:

"Where in the United States, and especially in California, the revolver plays a very important *role*, here, in Victoria, we seldom hear about a murder or rascality. In the cities of Sunny California there is a certain class of people, the so-called hoodlums, who live no one knows how, and who are the terror of the peaceful inhabitants; here, in Victoria, the existence of such a class would be impossible," etc.

Further, the author describes the social life in Victoria—as much of it as it came under his observation—and is rather astonished that cultured as they are, the inhabitants know but very little about the *literateurs* of countries like France, Germany, Spain, Italy or Russia. "It is hardly possible," he says, "to discuss with them the merits of Folstoy, Daudet, Manzoni or Valera, they do not care about the foreigners, and in that respect they are different from the Americans, yet they are so admirably posted in English literature that one easily forgets their other deficiencies." "After all," says the author, "they have a right to be proud of their mother country, for is not Old England the envy of all nations and terror of all neighbors, and the nation which has the spiritual and immortal works of George Elliot can be pardoned if it overlooks the products of other nations."

With, perhaps, the exception of this remark about the literature, the description of Victoria is very sympathetic, and the author cannot find words enough to express his admiration of the excellent qualities of the Victorians. In his estimation the Island of Vancouver will in a hundred years from now be another England, transplanted from the Old World on the shores of the Pacific of this continent.

MARTIN'S ESCAPE.

How He Succeeded in Avoiding Suspicion—A Cigar-box Full of Sand His Instrument.

TACOMA, April 23.—William Martin, the murderer of Fred Neitzel, was to have been hanged on Friday in this city. He quietly walked out of jail at 10:30 o'clock Sunday night, locked his jailer inside, and is now at large. Martin has been playing possum ever since his conviction. He said he did not want a new trial; he was anxious to have the execution over; he had nothing to live for. The death watch was set, and an attendant was always in the cell with him. He was shackled with two handcuffs around the ankles, and a two-foot chain between them. The chain was attached in the middle to a swivel with a long chain which ran through several staples on the floor.

In his cell was a cigar-box full of sand, which was used as a cuspidor, although Martin neither chewed nor smoked. When his guard was not watching, he had used the sand to wear away the swivel.

HE WALKS OUT.

Sunday night his guard, H. L. Farley, rolled up his coat and laid down near the prisoner to take a smoke. The prisoner was reading, the lamp being between them, and two revolvers on the table. Farley fell asleep. Martin separated his leg chain from the long chain and left, locking the cell door behind him. Farley woke up shortly afterward, and was an hour in waking up the other attendant, who was asleep in a room above.

Search was begun at once. Martin was seen in the woodshed of a neighboring house near midnight, but it was supposed to be the proprietor of the house. He split the chain between his legs with an ax, the indentations of which are on the chopping block, and then carried off the ax. He was afterwards seen, this morning, in a boat on his way toward the west passage of Vashon island.

Five hundred dollars reward is offered by the sheriff for his capture, and several parties have been searching for him. This is the seventh prisoner that has escaped from the sheriff in less than two years. Two of his prisoners committed suicide.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CABLE NEWS.

Nationalists Excited Over the Pope's Decree—Eagerly Conferring for Future Action.

Kilrain Accepts Sullivan's Challenge to Fight For Ten Thousand Dollars.

A Revision of the Constitution Asked For by a Number of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Decree Issued.

LONDON, April, 27.—The statement that the Pope has issued a decree condemning the Plan of Campaign in Ireland is confirmed. His holiness says, he does so because he is convinced the Plan of Campaign is illegal. He says he is also convinced that the land courts will reduce all unfair rents. Another circumstance that influenced him, he says, is the fact that funds are extorted from contributors. The Pope condemns boycotting as a practice contrary to justice and charity. He makes no mention of the National League.

Nationalists Agitated.

All the nationalist members of parliament are somewhat agitated over the Pope's decree, and are eagerly conferring as to what steps are necessary in view of its appearance.

Sails for England.

Queen Victoria arrived at Flushing, Holland, at 8 o'clock this morning and embarked on the royal yacht for England.

Kilrain Accepts.

Jake Kilrain has accepted Sullivan's challenge and will fight him after his present engagements are ended, which will take six months. The fight is to take place west of the Missouri river.

A Generous Offer.

LONDON, April 28.—Sir A. Walker, of Liverpool, has offered to subscribe £200,000 for the building of a cathedral at Liverpool.

Boycotting an Error.

DUBLIN, April 27.—The *Freeman's Journal* urges the people to exercise calmness and patience and to receive the papal decrees with profound respect and loyalty to Rome. It declares that boycotting is an error.

Ferdinand Enthusiastically Cheered.

SOFIA, April 27.—Prince Ferdinand, accompanied by M. Stambuloff, minister of the interior, and M. Natchovitch, minister of finance, has left Sofia on a northern tour. He was cheered enthusiastically by the troops and populace as he departed.

Want New Laws.

PARIS, April 27.—Notice has been given in the chamber of deputies of the introduction of a resolution signed by 112 members, representing the necessity of amending the present system of international law and expressing a particular wish for an understanding between France and the United States, with a view to obtaining a definite acceptance of the principle of arbitration among the civilized nations.

President Carnot Holds a Reception.

PARIS, April 28.—President Carnot attended the performance at the Grand theatre in Bordeaux last evening and was enthusiastically received by the audience. The president afterwards held a reception. Deputy Saynal introduced a deputation of electors and spoke in condemnation of the plebiscitory intrigue. President Carnot, in reply, said it was his first intention to direct the republic in the paths of wisdom and progress. An interpolation will be submitted in the chamber of deputies to-day, respecting the arrest of forty persons who engaged in the demonstration in favor of Boulanger. After the latter's departure from the banquet last night. The *Siecle* says: Boulanger's protests of love for the republic are only a disguise used to accomplish his ends. It declares that his speech at last night's banquet was really a pretender's manifesto.

Slowly Improving.

BERLIN, April 27.—A bulletin issued this morning says: The Emperor had a good sleep last night and feels much stronger this morning.

LARGE SEAL CATCH.

The Catch on the Newfoundland Coast the Largest Known—Estimated Value, $275,000.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 27.—The great seal fisheries are about over and the results, which are now pretty well ascertained, prove the season to have been one of the greatest known, in point of numbers, to have been taken on the Newfoundland coast. There were seventeen steamers engaged and the value of the catch thus far is over $275,000.

NOT SO MUCH SUGAR.

HAVANA, April 27.—Large field fires are reported in the sugar producing districts. The streams and pastures are dried up, and many cattle are perishing. The decrease in sugar product is variously estimated at from ten to twenty per cent. as compared with last year.

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

Albert Franks, eight years old, was drowned at Owen Sound while fishing.

Thos. Fairbanks, the well-known Chatham horse breeder, died from the effects of a kick on the breast by a stallion.

The Kingston cotton company forwarded its first consignment of cotton to China on Friday. It consisted of 120,000 yards.

Rev. Mr. Longley, of recent scandal fame, had been chosen to succeed Dr. Hunter as pastor of the Centenary church, Hamilton.

Jackson Cook and Arthur Perrin, of Forest, were committed to Sarnia jail to await trial for arson, having caused the fire in the Franklin House.

Three buildings occupied by Notter, grocer, C. B. & M. Mier, grocers, and G. B. Wilcox, general store, were burned at Owen Sound. Loss $35,000; insurance, $15,000.

Andre Heron, Toronto, one of the veteran York pioneers, is dead. He was born in 1800, and was largely interested in the establishment of the first line of mail boats on the lakes.

Hon. T. W. Anglin defeated Mr. Dunbar for Separate School Trustee in St. Andrew's ward, Toronto, by 95 of a majority. The election will be protested on the grounds of undue clerical influence.

The rumor that the C. P. R. has purchased the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic Railway is denied by the company. It is known, however, that Sir George Stephen and Sir Donald Smith have been heavy investors in it.

George Gordon, a deserter from A battery, was arrested at Toronto. He escaped while *en route* to Kingston. He had considerable liberty on the train and while it was moving at twenty miles an hour jumped off. The officers in charge of him have been court-martialled.

The campaign in Kent county is being vigorously contested. Henry Smyth, ex-M.P., the conservative candidate, is working hard to regain his seat in parliament. Mr. Campbell, Liberal, is being assisted in the fight by Mr. W. T. R. Preston, secretary of the Ontario reform association.

R. Tough, of Sudbury, has sold to Chicago capitalists an interest in the gold mine known as the Tough and Stobie claim, for $32,500. A five-stamp mill, with all appurtenances, and other machinery required in gold mining operations, was purchased at a cost of $17,000.

The wife of Rev. Charles Whitcombe, assistant minister of St. Matthew's Anglican church, Hamilton, suicided on Thursday by jumping from the south pier at Burlington beach into Lake Ontario. No cause is assigned. The body was recovered soon after. She tied a stone to her waist, jumped off and was drowned before help reached the spot.

Considerable comment has been caused by the protest of Col. O'Brien and Sir Richard Cartwright against lobbying, which was referred to in the commons with closed doors and the members can take no action except individually. The difficulty arose out of the importuning of O'Brien to secure his vote in favor of the C. P. R. in the recent fight.

The quarterly official board of the Queen Street Methodist church, Toronto, met on Monday night and decided to ask the Conference to investigate the charges brought against Rev. D. B. Longley. A letter was read from Mr. Longley, giving as reasons for leaving the city that he was pestered to death and that he thought, owing to the difficulties that had arisen, he could be no more use to the church till an investigation was held and the matter thoroughly settled.

QUEBEC.

Curodeau, who recently tried to poison his wife at Quebec, has been indicted before the grand jury.

Noonan, Giblin & Co., dry goods merchants, Montreal, have assigned, with liabilities of $35,000; assets, $12,000.

J. Masson, the youth injured in the C. P. R. shops at Montreal last January, has died from the effects of his injuries.

It is proposed to hold a world's fair in Montreal in 1892, in which year will occur the 250th anniversary of the founding of the city.

The penalty actions against Sir A. P. Caron were thrown out on a preliminary objection by Chief Justice Stuart in the Quebec supreme court.

Minnie Brunnell, a Montreal demimonde, tried to suicide with Paris green, but was noticed in time and is now in the hospital. She will recover.

Philip Lynch, from Westpoint, Ont., while bathing in the river at White Sulpher Springs, had a fit and drowned before he could be rescued.

The residence of S. W. Beard, Montreal, was totally gutted by fire Friday night. Owing to the negligence of the fire brigade the loss amounted to $12,000.

It is said the mysterious disappearance of Wm. Ahern, secretary of the Montreal Pharmaceutical association, is due to mental troubles, as his accounts were found all right.

The Montreal *Herald* has it that a well known city druggist has expressed his willingness to contribute the sum of $80,000 toward the erection of the proposed statue to the Virgin on Mount Royal!

St. Pierre and other counsel retained by Nasegele and Breneau are preparing a petition to the court for a change of *venue*, on the ground that it is impossible to empanel an unprejudiced jury in Montreal.

Mr. Beaugrand, having sent a telegram to General Boulanger congratulating him on his election, has received the following reply: "A thousand thanks for Canadian sympathies. Hurrah for France! Hurrah for the Republic! General Boulanger."

It is rumored that Premier Mercier has received plenary indulgence from the Pope to regulate the long pending question of the Jesuit estate. It is also said that should the Jesuits get the large amount involved they will found a university in Montreal.

Nominations for the vacant seats in the local house took place Saturday. In Hochelaga J. O. Villeneuve, conservative, and Champagne, nationalist, were nominated; in Maskinonge, Caron, conservative, and Legris, nationalist; and in Missisquoi, Spencer, conservative, and McCorkell, nationalist. Polling took place Saturday.

P. E. Gavin, a well-known retail grocer of Montreal, has disappeared. It is believed he has gone to New York. He leaves liabilities in the neighborhood of $50,000, of which $20,000 is due the Hochelaga Bank. Some months ago his establishment was burnt out for which he received $6,000 insurance, and by sales afterwards realized quite a pile of money. His departure was quite a surprise and caused a decided sensation.

MANITOBA.

McKittrick and Velie, charged with complicity in the Cameron robbery, were committed for trial.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature to disfranchise Dominion and provincial officials, including the members of the Mounted Infantry school.

Mr. Diamond, arrested for complicity in the Winnipeg bank robbery business, has been acquitted. He threatens an action against the Union bank for $50,000 damages.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Scribner's hotel, Hampton, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $3,000; insurance, $2,000.

John T. Hawke, editor of the Moncton *Transcript*, was arrested by the sheriff of Westmoreland county for contempt of court.

Fred. Duncanson's Maple View hotel, near St. John, a place of resort for sports of the town, was burned to the ground. A young blood from the city is said to have lost his clothes.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Rev. Mr. Courtney, Bishop elect of Nova Scotia, arrived at Yarmouth from Boston, and preached his first sermon in his new diocese there on Sunday. He was consecrated on Wednesday by the Metropolitan.

The wife of Wm. Ebine, ex provincial cashier, fell dead while entering St. Paul's church, Halifax, of heart disease. She was 67 years old.

Barkentine Constitution, which sailed from San Francisco on the 24th for Chemainus, returned to port on the 25th on account of heavy north-west winds.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The First Launch of a Government War Ship Since the Rebellion—A Gala Day.

A Grand Banquet in Honor of General Grant's Birthday—Heroes and Statesmen Assemble.

John L. Sullivan at Sea—The Captain Threatens to Place Him in Irons.

No More Pool Calling.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The president to-day approved of the act to prevent persons in the cities of Washington and Georgetown from making books and pools on the result of trotting races and boat races.

Report Contradicted.

The report which has come from London that Joseph Chamberlain and Miss Endicott, daughter of the secretary of war, are to be married is emphatically denied by the family of the young lady, the members of which are annoyed by the statement and consider it an unwarranted use of Miss Endicott's name.

Claim Settled.

The estate of John A. Richards has been allowed $574 by the Indian office, in settlement for losses sustained by the Rogue river Indians in Douglas county, Oregon.

Government Favors.

Mr. Merry, an ex-journalist of Portland, Or., has been appointed assistant commissioner to the Melbourne Exposition *vice* Steavens, of Boston, who decided not to accept. Lieutenant Marx of the navy has been selected as secretary and general disbursing agent. He will remain in Washington until May 30th, when he will leave for Australia. Commissioner McCoffin has been placed in charge of everything connected with the American exhibit, which promises to be successful.

Protest by Capital and Labor.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Representative members of the committee on ways and means this afternoon gave a hearing to a number of representatives of iron and other industries and labor organizations, who entered a protest against the declarations on the floor of the house by the advocates of Mills' bill, that labor received no benefit from the present tariff laws. At the conclusion of the hearing the gentlemen present were assured by the minority members of the committee that everything possible would be done by them to maintain the protective features of the tariff laws, and that the representatives in the house were in hearty sympathy with the demands of the industrial interests of the country.

Dynamite Gunboat.

NEW YORK, April 27.—To-morrow will be a gala day at the Cramp's shipyard. The dynamite gunboat, Yorktown, will be launched in the presence of the secretary of the navy and many prominent persons from Washington. The secretary of the navy has invited the entire United States congress, supreme bench, cabinet, heads of departments and bureaus, and the army and navy representatives. It is the first launch of a government war ship since the rebellion, with the exception of the Terror monitor.

A Birthday Banquet.

The birth of General Grant was celebrated at Delmonicos this morning by a grand banquet. The gathering in the banquet hall was composed of the most distinguished war heroes and statesmen ever assembled in the place. Chauncey Depew sat at the right of General Sherman and was the orator of the evening.

A Millionaire's Wife Dead.

Mrs. Jane Templeton Mills, wife of D. O. Mills, the New York millionaire, died yesterday.

Sullivan Obnoxious.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The *World's* Boston special alleges that Sullivan went on a spree aboard the Catalonia and insulted ladies, had fights with the steamer's employees, beat Anna Livingston, and was so violent that the captain threatened to put him in irons. Rev. R. Manley, one of the passengers, is authority for the statements. He says Sullivan cursed Mrs. Manley, and the steward, in defending himself, broke a syphon over Sullivan's head, which pleased the big fellow so much that he said he was glad the steward was on board. The engineer threatened to turn the hot water on Sullivan who thereafter let him alone.

Struck on a Rock.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—The brig J. D. Spreckles, sugar laden, from the Hawaiian islands, struck on a rock a mile outside of the Golden Gate at four o'clock this morning. She got off and was towed in with five feet of water in her hold. She had 5,690 bags of raw sugar and some other merchandise. All of the sugar in the lower portion of the hold is ruined. It is estimated that at least a third of the cargo is worthless and this entails a loss of $10,000 on the owners.

Capsized and Drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—A son of Wm. Bent, saloonkeeper of this city, was drowned this afternoon at Tiburon ferry slip by the capsizing of his boat.

Three Strikers Shot.

GALESBURG, Ills., April 28.—A Chicago, Burlington & Quincy fireman named Hedburg, to-night, shot and instantly killed a striker named Newell. He also shot two others, but not dangerously. Hedburg claims that he did the shooting in self-defence.

Railroad Accident.

OLEAN (N.Y.), April 28.—A Western New York and Pennsylvania train going south was ditched this morning near the White House, six miles from here. Four persons were killed and thirty injured.

Short in His Accounts.

COLUMBUS (Ohio), April 28.—Great excitement was caused here this morning on the discovery of a shortage in the accounts of cashier Corseillano of the South End bank. A run started on the bank immediately upon opening the doors which it withstood for some time, but finally closed the doors. The amount of shortage is $15,000, for which he has given security on property valued at $41,000.

GOING NORTH.

Lord Lonsdale in the Role of An Explorer.

WINNIPEG, April 19.—Lord Lonsdale's adventurous trip to the Arctic circle was a nine-day's wonder in Winnipeg during his stay here. On Wednesday interest was again quickened by the return of Lonsdale's *valet* with the larger portion of the outfit. His only companion was a dog. He explained that he had parted company with Lonsdale at Green Lake, north of Prince Albert. Owing to the impossibility of securing a sufficient number of dogs to proceed with the full outfit he had come back with part of it. Lord Lonsdale, he said, would proceed north in company with his Indian and half-breed guides, and he had no doubt the lordly adventurer would accomplish his trip successfully.

ALASKA NEWS.

(Mining Record.)

The *Alaskan* still continues to issue with the aid of two Britishers and the United States navy.

The Great Eastern tunnel, back of Douglas City, is being pushed ahead as usual. This tunnel is now in about 110 feet, having extended beyond the "hanging" wall between 70 and 80 feet.

The residents of Sitka devote their spare time in "playing court," and have had the "editorial" mashes of the *Alaskan* on trial for breach of promise, evidently with the intention of instructing him in the ways of "Hamerica."

E. H. Wald, Esq., of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, passed through Juneau on the Ancon *en route* to Sitka. Mr. Wald comes to Alaska to accept the appointment as deputy collector of customs at Unalaska, in place of Col. Barry, who filled that position for several years.

Lieut. Geo. T. Emmons, U. S. N., passed through this place on the Ancon for Sitka where he intends spending the summer. Mr. Emmons has spent several years in Alaska on board government vessels and during that time accumulated a large and valuable collection of curios. He has obtained a leave of absence for one year, a larger portion of which time he will spend in Alaska.

C. A. Swineford, president of the Lake Mountain mining company, whose property is located near Sitka, passed through this place on the Ancon *en route* for Sitka. Mr. Swineford brought with him a force of men from the east, and informs us that he will push work vigorously on the Lucky Chain lode this summer, with a view to a thorough development.

Mr. Jules Carle, of Sitka, recently celebrated his seventy-second birthday. Mr. Carle is the person who some years ago, while stopping at a hotel in New Westminster, British Columbia, was taken severely ill, dropped off in a trance, and to all appearances was dead. His friends arranged for the funeral, and after being lowered in the grave the noise made by the clogs of earth thrown on the coffin awakened him to consciousness. By superhuman efforts he managed to make noise loud enough to be heard by those standing around the grave. The coffin was raised, the lid hastily removed, and Mr. Carle, to the great surprise and joy of his friends, arose and walked back to town in perfect health.

(Free Press.)

This week twenty-four men started for the Yukon, making now in all about 125 who have gone in this spring. Another party now here will start in soon after the arrival of the Ancon.

Late operations on the Alaska Union Tramway prove it a success. The cars run through by gravitation from the upper to the lower bins without stoppage. The lower bin is now being filled with ore preparatory to starting up the mill.

The silver mines in Glacier Bay are attracting some attention, and an important sale is now pending on a group of locations. That section shows up some very fine galena and gray copper ores, carrying gray sulphurets and native silver.

Work has again been resumed on the main tunnel at the Alaska Union, there now being an abundance of water to run the drills. In about 100 feet more the vein will be intersected. It is the intention to connect this tunnel with that being run in on the vein, and at the junction of the two a winz will be run to the surface.

When John Treadwell returns, probably on the Elder, things will take a decided boom. He will commence work immediately upon an addition of 120 stamps to the old mill, and will put up a plant of 120 stamps on the property below the Paris. This will give hundreds of men employment and throw thousands of dollars in circulation.

Russian explorations made years ago at Cook's Inlet state that gravel deposits were found that yielded fifty cents in gold to the pan. The Russians did some mining there, but with what results is not known. Last year two miners reported $50 rocker diggings on the Sushitna river, a large stream flowing into the Inlet from the northwest, but the reports are credited as not being reliable.

The section of country that is now attracting the most attention from our mining populace, is on Copper river, between Mt. St. Elias and Mt. Wrangel, the two highest mountains on the American continent. It is known to contain great beds of copper ore, carrying native copper and considerable silver, as specimens of the ore brought down by government officers and natives, and the copper implements of war in the hands of the latter, have proven as much.

Mr. D. S. Goddard informs us that as soon as the snow disappears he will look over the Nowell property in the Basin, and if he finds things favorable, a ten-stamp mill will be put up to prospect the mine. The mill is ready and will be shipped immediately if Mr. Goddard makes a favorable report. The owners of this property have plenty of capital to back them in any undertaking they may see fit to venture into. This property lies alongside and runs parallel with the famous Jumbo mine and shows up some fine ore. Considerable gold has been washed out of the gravel and decomposed quartz on the surface of the vein, and considerable rich dirt remains there yet untouched.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

While a School Exhibition is in Progress the Floor Gives Way With a Frightful Crash—Two Killed and a Number Seriously Injured.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

BELLEFONTAINE, O., April 28.—A terrible accident occurred at Rushsylvania last night. A school exhibition was in progress at Brookman's Hall, which is in the second story of a brick building. The hall seats four hundred people, and was crowded to its utmost capacity, when suddenly, without the slightest warning, the floor gave way with a frightful crash. It seemed to sink in the centre, funnel shaped, and the entire audience went down *en masse* to the ground floor, a distance of twenty feet. All the physicians in the town were immediately summoned. So far the dead are Mrs. J. E. Alexander, wife of a minister, and Mrs. Garwood, of Bellefontaine. There are seventy-five, more or less, seriously injured. A number of ladies and children were taken out, some of them unhurt, with their clothing completely torn off.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Fears Entertained That the Government Cannot Stand Long on the Policy of Coercion.

The Composition of the Irish National League and Its Effects—The Pope's Interference.

Bismarck's Conduct on the Marriage of Princess Victoria to Alexander Criticised.

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LONDON, April 28.—The ministers recently assisted at the request of Sir Edward Watkin, that they should propound their policy of the government for Ireland before the end of the session, but they are now thoroughly alarmed by the same demand being made by Lord Randolph Churchill. Both Sir Edward Watkin and Churchill undoubtedly expressed the winding opinion in asserting that the government cannot stand long on coercion. Gladstone regards both incidents as very significant, and feels sure if the government does not reform their policy there will be a larger movement of dissentient liberals in the direction of home rule. Irish members say with irresistible logic that the government has no right to demand any particular attitude from them in advance of their measure. It is only upon the production of the government's proposals that they can be asked to say whether they would be accepted in a loyal spirit. Lord Randolph Churchill's speech continues to be very much talked of, and there is exactly that kind and degree of uneasiness in liberal dissentients against the government, which Gladstone, doubtless, calculated that Lord Randolph would raise. Dissentients say that unless the government drops coercion and brings forward an Irish local government measure, a way will be opened with some urgency for a

REUNION OF THE DISSENTIENTS

and liberals. Concerning this, a leading unionist said to-day: "If the government stands firm upon their policy of no reform for Ireland it must lead to a speedy restoration of the liberal party as a whole to power. Irish members cannot accept any compromise except from Gladstone. They owe him too much to listen to his rival. No other man, certainly not even Parnell, could reduce the Irish terms on the home rule question. In fact, he is the only person who could dictate a compromise. Dissentients will not follow the government in a *non-possumus* and there will be, in fact from to-day there is, no tendency to a conciliation which will be accomplished if the government persist in carrying out their present policy."

A fear is expressed by many Irish nationalists that Mgr. Persico's report to Pope Leo regarding Ireland, has been largely in the nature of a complaint against an over-zealous but too effusive ecclesiastics and curates, particularly into whose hands the management of the national league has been gradually passing since 1885, is but too true. When priests were made *ex-officio* members of the convention called to select parliamentary candidates

SOME VERY FAR-SEEING MEN

like Davitt and John O'Leary felt little confidence in the success of the experiment. The process rapidly ran its course, and soon the priests took up active direction and control of the whole government. This return of the priests to practical activity had two immediate effects, it secured Parnell's easy march through Celtic Ireland in 1885, and as a natural outcome of that triumph it further secured the return of the nominees in conventions without the slightest show of dissension or dissatisfaction, so far all was well, but in Ulster the effect was decidedly bad. Distrust and jealousy at once set in, and the Orange faction raised the cry that home rule meant Rome rule. The fear was unfounded, though apparently natural, but another result entirely unlooked for by parliamentary managers was seen seen. Intrigues at the Roman court, which had been suspended for a time, began again. With the return of the clergy to secular politics came an avalanche of complaints at the doors of the Vatican, and

THE POPE WAS COMPELLED

to send a delegate to Ireland. When Mgr. Persico came to Ireland the Archbishop of Dublin allowed him to send and hear for himself, but the unionist Catholics drew up an address to the apostolic delegate, in which they represented deeply of religion and appealed through him to the holy father to have a check put upon the more advanced and outspoken churchmen who had cast their lot with the league and the plan of campaign. The Parnellites are in no way depressed about the outcome of the papal inquiries. Restraining admonition can do no harm and the Pope's interference will likely extend no further than that.

France is undoubtedly on the eve of a great struggle between the liberal elements of its political life. The cause of national freedom and self control since the recent ministerial crisis is leading the republican organs to have expressed themselves with remarkable unanimity. They are agreed in attributing the success hitherto obtained by Boulanger to divisions in their own party and consequent weakness and vacillation of the chamber of deputies. Still a number of moderate republicans, who supported Floquet, are now

DISSATISFIED WITH HIS RADICALISM.

Floquet's programme of the government to revise the constitution and to separate the church and state is an excellent profession of the radical faith, but the question is how far is it possible as a basis of the government in the existing condition of France. At the last general election held in France in 1885, only 86 of the successful candidates had declared in favor of a revision of the constitution and not more than 184 were favorable to the separation of the church and state. These figures show conclusively that French opinion is not ripe for legislative formulation of either ideas. In fact, Floquet must fall the moment he faces the chamber with a proposal for one or the other. Meanwhile he takes no decided stand on the question of Boulangerism and annoys the army by retaining Defrecinet, who has the disadvantage of being unpopular and a civilian, as minister of war. In these matters he has divided various shades of the republican party instead of uniting them. There is little doubt that

SOMETHING IS GOING ON UNSEEN

in the higher ranks of the army. It is nearly a year since a statement was published that a large number of generals had memorialized Boulanger, asking him to assume the dictatorship for certain specified purposes. The report was of course contradicted, but it is just one of those statements of which it is disagreeable to think might have had some foundation. In fact Boulanger is at present the most popular man in France and since the republicans are one and all extremely anxious, they complain bitterly that the cabinet has revived all the questions upon which the republicans are divided, instead of adopting a resolute policy against the revival of Caesarism. There are 300 senators and 584 deputies, and yet the government is put in that it has not 200 supporters out of the whole 884. The fact is the chamber is made up of sections so divided that a permanent majority is impossible.

A GENERAL ELECTION

at this time would merely give an opportunity to those who are seeking the plebiscite, Boulangerists cries of "dissolution," and revision will attract the votes, and to a great degree embarrass the government, whether it accepts or rejects them.

AFFAIRS IN THE BALKAN STATES

continues to grow more alarming, and each new event shows that a pro-Russian feeling is surely gaining ascendancy among the people of these states. Many leading diplomats do not hesitate to say that Bismarck's unnecessary deference to the Czar respecting the marriage of Prince Alexander of Battenburg to Princess Victoria, greatly strengthened Russia's position in the Balkans, as it has led to a majority of the people in Bulgarin, Roumania and Servia to believe that the German Chancellor yielded to the Czar's desires through fear. There is now a strong political circle in Germany, which believing that Bismarck made a fatal mistake in over-riding the personal inclination of Emperor Frederick's daughter in deference to the wishes of the Russian court, the cause of peace it is believed in this circle would have been immensely strengthened, if it had been made known at once that even as the Russian Czars and Grand Dukes have a perfect right to choose partners for life among the German Princesses, so also the German Kaiser's daughter must be free to give her hand to a German Prince, and the Czar should have been given to understand that the days were past when he could arrogate to himself a decisive voice in German councils.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Finance Minister Delivers the Budget Speech.

The Estimated Deficit Turned Into a Surplus—Canada's Satisfactory Financial Standing—Senator McInnes Wants Representation in the Cabinet—The Grits Will Oppose the Monopoly Resolutions—Parliamentary Proceedings.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, April 27th.—Sir Charles Tupper delivered the budget speech to-day. He stated that the estimated deficit of the last fiscal year of $300,000 had been turned into a surplus of over $97,000; that the yield from customs during the present fiscal year to date was $227,000 less than for the same period in the last fiscal year; that the revenue from excise would show an increase