The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1893. VOLUME XXXV. NO. 6

CAPITAL NOTES.

Lands Recently Acquired by the Dominion Government in the Peace River Country.

Cape Breton Coal Mines and Their American Owners—Dalton McCarthy in Town.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 12.—William Ogilvy made an able report to the Department of the Interior on the lands in the Peace River country which the Federal authorities had acquired from British Columbia, and shows that the lands are extremely valuable, rich in timber and minerals, and are suitable for agricultural purposes.

All the Ministers have gone to Toronto except Hon. Messrs. Foster and Ouimet.

The local Ministerial Association insist that the License Commissioners grant no saloon licenses this year.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy is in town. He declines to discuss politics. He says he will address his constituents on the 25th inst.

The Woodward electric storage battery was tested here to-day. It was a success.

The acquisition of the coal mines of Cape Breton by an American syndicate is an accomplished fact. This was brought about by Provincial legislation last summer, regarding which a strong petition was presented to the Government for disallowance. H. M. Whitney, of Boston, representing the syndicate, is here urging a speedy decision.

OTTAWA, Jan. 13.—At the Department of Justice it was ascertained that several petitions had been presented for the disallowance of Nova Scotia's Mining Act, on the ground that the legislation was confiscatory by increasing the royalties on coal. Mr. Whitney, a leading member of the combine, is a brother of ex-Secretary Whitney.

The inland revenue increased $60,000 last month.

An order-in-council has been passed extending the facilities by which settlers may earn a patent to lands in the railway belt of British Columbia. A new form of affidavit was adopted, which will be required to be made in support of a claim for homestead entry in the railway belt by persons who have not previously obtained an homestead entry.

FROM SEATTLE.

Great Northern Railway Service—A Defaulting Cashier—Football Between Tacoma and Seattle.

SEATTLE, Jan. 12.—(Special)—The Seattle High School football eleven goes to Tacoma on Saturday to play a team in that city.

Accommodation trains on the Great Northern will begin running between here and Spokane in a few days. Freight traffic between here and St. Paul will open on January 20.

Thomas B. Earle, the defaulting cashier of the Transfer Co., has been sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. Drink led him into debt and he embezzled $400.

A branch of Kesley Institute is opening up in the city, and attracts attention.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

The Anglican Synod Pledges Itself to Resist Any Attempt to Secularize the Public Schools.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 12.—(Special)—In the Anglican Synod to-day there was an interesting discussion on "Godless Schools." A motion was passed almost unanimously as follows: "Resolved, that while this Synod would gladly see a larger measure of religious teaching in our schools than at present prevails, it trusts that every effort will be made, both by the educational authorities and by the Christian public generally, to render the existing regulations on the subject as widely operative and efficient as possible; that whatever changes in the school policy of this province may in future be required for the satisfactory solution of the educational problems with which, as a province, we have to deal, this Synod stands pledged to resist to the utmost any attempt to secularize our public schools."

W. R. Marshall, of Deloraine, who had been at home attending to his sick children, dropped dead while nursing his little girl. The latter also died a few minutes later.

MINING CASUALTY.

Twenty-Seven Men the Victims of a Premature Shot.

DENVER, Jan. 12.—A special concerning the mining accident near Como says: News of the accident spread like a flash over the little town of King, and a rescuing party was at once organized. A telephone call for assistance was also sent to Como. Danger was to be feared from the gas yet remaining, but the adventurous leaders braved their way and were heroically followed by miners and citizens. Twenty-seven bodies were found in the chamber where the premature shot exploded. They were found in all sorts of agonizing conditions. The slow work of carrying the dead to the surface then commenced. In the meantime the shaft was surrounded by crowds of women and children, relatives of the miners. There are about 300 people at King, and the heads of all families are employed in the mine, which gives work to about 200 men.

IN A TYPHOON.

Perils of a British Ship On Her Way from Japan to San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—The British ship Thomas A. McLennan, has arrived, 35 days from Hakodate, Japan, with a cargo of 2,519 tons of sulphur, after a stormy voyage. The ship sailed on Dec. 6; on the 10th she was in a typhoon and a high sea kept the decks filled to the rail with water for 24 hours. Great damage was done on deck; an immense sea tore the main and fore hatches from their fastenings and allowed water to enter the hold. Another sea stove in the cabin bulkhead, breaking in the skylight, tearing doors from their hinges and carrying away part of the poop deck. The bulkhead and the mate's room were washed overboard and the seas that flooded the cabin ruined the log book and wearing apparel and bedding of the officers. The captain's effects also went overboard, leaving him only the clothes he stood in. The second and third mates' rooms were washed out also, and part of their belongings went overboard. The cook's galley and utensils were washed away, the forward house stove in, the engine room steam pumps torn from their fastenings, the forecastle bulkhead stove in, the starboard aft lifeboat smashed and washed overboard. The port quarter boat was also stove in, the port iron fresh water tank burst, five stanchions on the port side and two between decks gave way and the main rigging screws parted. The following day the weather moderated and repairs were begun. Sulphur that had been wet was jettisoned to prevent fire, as it was smoking.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

Mr. Tarte, M.P., Ailing—The Tramcar Service Interfered With—Board of Trade Presidency.

MONTREAL, Jan. 12.—(Special.)—J. Israel Tarte, the newly elected member of the House of Commons for L'Islet, is confined to his house with a severe attack of bronchitis.

E. B. Greenshields, president of the Board of Trade, has declined another nomination for the position.

The street railway has decided to discontinue running cars on all its routes except St. Catharine street and the belt line. Sleighs would, it was stated, be put on all the routes except the two named as fast as they are ready. An attempt will be made to run electric cars on St. Catharine street and the belt line all winter.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Points Upon Which, in the Opinion of Prof. Bryce, the Minds of the Colonies Must Be Disabused.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Prof. Bryce's remarks on Imperial federation, at the Colonial Institute last night, are significant, owing to the fact that he is a member of the Cabinet. He said he knew the state of feeling that existed in Canada, namely, that the first thing which would be asked from the colonies, in order to promote federation, would be to submit to some kind of control on the part of the Imperial Government, and to make some kind of contribution to Imperial funds. Their duty was to disabuse the minds of the colonies of this idea, and show that Imperial federation involved no surrender of local self-government. In his opinion, the question of joint defence was the practicable point to begin with.

ROYAL TRAVELLERS.

The Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, and Leopold of Tuscany Coming This Way from the East.

San Francisco, Jan 12.—According to the Hong Kong Daily Press, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria will be in San Francisco the latter part of June. He is making a tour of the world in the cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth. Among the officers with him is the Archduke Leopold of Tuscany. India will be the first place visited by Francis Ferdinand. The cruiser will then go to Java and Batavi, and from there to Australia. From the South Seas the Royal party will visit Hong Kong, Canton and Shanghai, and go thence to Japan. At Tokio the Archduke will be the guest of the Mikado. The Kaiserin Elizabeth will then be dismissed and the travellers will come to San Francisco on one of the Occidental and Oriental steamers. The Archduke will travel incognito through America and will visit the World's Fair.

DRAINED OUT.

A Lake in Mexico Suddenly Disappears, Completely Dried Up.

DURANGO, Mex., Jan. 12.—The overland mail courier who has just arrived here from Mazatlan, brings news of a most remarkable occurrence, the disappearance of Laguna Madre, one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the state of Cinaloa. This lake was about 30 miles long and 12 wide. It was situated at the foot of the Sierra Madre mountains. The surrounding country is chiefly devoted to agriculture. A few days ago there was a series of slight earthquake shocks felt in that section. It was during one of these seismic disturbances that the natives were startled to see the water in the lake suddenly disappear. They thought the bottom had fallen out. Thousands of fish were left stranded on the bed of the lake. This sudden disappearance of the water was caused by a large crack which is supposed to have been caused by the earthquake. The water evidently found an outlet into the ocean through an underground passage, and the flow from the springs which fed the lake now passes into this new outlet.

ROYAL KIDNAPPING.

Attempt to Steal the Prince of Montenegro Prevented, But With Considerable Bloodshed.

BUDA-PESTH, Jan. 12.—Despite official denials the Pesti-Hirlap insists upon the truth of the reports concerning a plot to kidnap the Prince of Montenegro. The plot was concocted in Cettinje, the capitol of Montenegro, says the Hirlap, and was of clerical origin. It was discovered just before its maturity, but desperate efforts were made by the conspirators to carry it into execution. About 200 men started for the palace to seize the prince. Warning was received at the palace, already doubly guarded, and all the military in the city were called out. The soldiers met the conspirators a short distance from the palace and began firing at once. The conspirators, who were all armed, returned the fire and tried to charge through the troops, but were repulsed. After 36 conspirators had been killed and 90 had been wounded the attempt to seize the prince was abandoned. Some 20 of the uninjured were arrested, the rest fled. Subsequently, says the Hirlap, 28 priests were arrested for having led in the attempted execution of the plot.

PANAMA'S SCANDAL.

Millions Spent in Remunerating Senators, Deputies and Other Influential Men.

Nothing Astonishing in the Large Profits Made By the Contractors.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The court room was crowded again to-day at the resumption of the trial of the Panama defendants. M. Rossignol, accountant for the Panama company, was examined, President Perivier remarking that the accounts must have been recast before being submitted to expert examination. M. Monchicourt, liquidator for the Panama company, deposed that Ferdinand de Lesseps had disregarded all warnings, and insisted on proceeding with the Panama enterprise regardless of cost. The expenses were excessive throughout. Baron de Reinach and Messrs. Levy and Cremieux were deputed to pay for a certain support to be given the company in its schemes, but he was certain de Reinach retained the greater part of the funds entrusted to him for this purpose.

President Perivier at this juncture turned to Charles de Lesseps and reproached him severely for having permitted this.

Engineer Rousseau next described his method of inspecting the canal, on which he had based his famous report, which was in part suppressed. He also stated that M. Ferdinand de Lesseps had the blindest of faith in his own good fortune, and had supreme influence and direction in the management of work on the canal in all the branches.

Judge Perivier received with evident suspicion some of M. Rossignol's statements, given at the Panama trial to-day. When Rossignol said that M. Eiffel's books were well kept, Judge Perivier interposed: "But M. Eiffel's accounts were manipulated; certain items were transferred to the wrong column with a view to mimimize the total profits." M. Rossignol began to explain his statement, but Judge Perivier cut him short with the admonition, "Confine yourself to a plain statement of facts instead of arguing the matter."

The presiding judge was still more severe in his treatment of Charles de Lesseps. M. Monchicourt had stated that Baron de Reinach sucked the blood of the company by obtaining enormous sums with which to bribe senators and deputies and other influential men. "You had no confidence in his morality?" asked Judge Perivier. "No; but he was very clever," replied M. Monchicourt. Turning to Charles de Lesseps, Judge Perivier inquired sharply, "And how did you understand that Baron de Reinach used these enormous sums?" "In remunerating financiers," answered M. de Lesseps, "and without doubt senators, deputies and ministers. A number of persons, however, offered assistance to Baron de Reinach and M. Cremieux, who were first charged with the distribution of the money." "That is, you gave them the dirty job which you preferred not to do yourself, but provided them with the means of doing." Charles de Lesseps winced and looked down, but made no reply.

The first word spoken in the trial in his favor came from Sir John Stokes, Great Britain's representative on the Suez Canal board, who testified later. Sir John said he regarded Charles de Lesseps as loyal, upright and incapable of a dishonest act. Engineer Dingley estimated that the cutting of the Panama canal could not have been done for less than two billion francs, nor in fewer than fifteen or twenty years. Search was made this morning in the office of M. Propper, formerly a partner of Baron de Reinach, and it is reported that papers concerning the lobbying done by the notorious intermediary M. Arton were seized.

With reference to the statements of Charles de Lesseps, attention has been called to the statements of Provost de Lunay and M. de Lamarzelle. The latter said he was told by Charles de Lesseps that whenever a company issued fresh capital, large sums of money had to be expended on the press. Some financial concerns even made newspapers a monthly allowance, but in the case of the Panama company the journalists who flocked to its offices whenever a fresh issue was made received nothing. In spite of this, the expenses of the different issues reached a considerable sum. They did not, however, amount to 6 per cent. The various financial houses who formed a so-called "guarantee syndicate," and whose co-operation was indispensable, received large sums without really guaranteeing anything. Whenever a fresh issue was announced, many people called on the company and offered their assistance. Most of these were Jews. It was not only the bankers who made these offers, but all sorts of influential persons, who would praise or decry the operations as they received more or less money. De Lesseps added that there was nothing astonishing in the large profits made by contractors. Their high charges could not be cut down. They ran great risks. De Lesseps concluded his statement with the words:

"If certain persons and certain things are attacked, the success of an undertaking will be compromised, and those who make the attacks will contribute to the taking over of the enterprise by Americans. Those who attack the Panama project are people who wish to strike a blow at the Suez canal."

The Times correspondent at Paris says: M. Floor in Wednesday's examination estimated the Panama Canal Co.'s expenditures at 1,444,000,000 francs. Of this 255,000,000, were swallowed by interest on the coupons and 550,000,000 by canal operations. Of the last mentioned sum 107,000,000 went directly to workmen and 443,000,000 to contractors. Four contractors made a profit of 77,000,000, Eiffel's share being 33,000,000 or deducting his payments to others of 20,000,000.

LABOR IN GERMANY.

The Government Declare That the Coal Miners' Strike Is Solely Due to Conscienceless Agitators.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—In the Reichstag today, Herr Leibknecht, one of the leaders of the Social Democrats, questioned the Government regarding the condition of the working classes in Germany. Dr. von Boetticher, Secretary of the Imperial Home Office and representative of the Chancellor, replied to Herr Leibknecht. He declared that nothing contained in the communications received by the Home office from the various states of the Empire showed that unusual distress was prevalent among the German working people. The meetings of unemployed workingmen that had been held and were still being held at the principal centres were, for the most part, political in their character, and had no connection with the labor question. Referring to the successful srrike of the miners in the Saar district, Dr. von Boetticher characterized the movements as a purely frivolous one. He concluded his remarks by declaring that under no circumstances would the Government brook violations of the law or resistance to its authority. Herr Von Boerlipsch, Minister of Commerce, in reply to an interpellation, declared that the strike would collapse soon, thanks to the fact that Government had refused to make a single concession to the agitators who had instituted the movement. The strike, he added, was not due to the smallness of the pay nor the harshness of the treatment in Saar basin but was due solely to the activity of conscienceless agitators. Herr von Boerlipsch went to the Saar district, a few days ago, and there made a careful inquiry into the reasons of the miners leaving the pits.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

CHATHAM, Jan. 12.—Robert Scott, a resident of Oxford and Kent for sixty years, is dead.

QUEBEC, Jan. 12.—Wilfred Gingras, of Batiscan, was returning home from St. Pierre les Basquets over the ice bridge between the two places, when the ice gave way and Gingras, with his horse and vehicle, was precipitated into the water. His wife witnessed the accident and immediately gave the alarm, but before assistance came Gingras was drowned.

TILSONBURG, Jan. 12.—The Matheson House has been destroyed by fire. The guests, about 40 in number, escaped, but with the exception of a few, they lost everything, even their clothes. The loss of R. J. Walker, one of the boarders, amounts to $2,000.

HAMILTON, Jan. 12.—Provincial Secretary Gibson denies that Hamilton is to be divided into two constituencies at the coming session.

ST. CATHARINES, Jan. 12.—Ald. McGuire, a prominent worker in the Reform party in Lincoln, charges editor John S. McLelland of the Star, with having sold the election of 1891, when Capt. Sylvester Neelon was the Conservative candidate, to the Liberals. The purchase money is definitely said to be $150.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—One hundred head of Alberta ranch horses, shipped to this city last summer to be broken and fitted for the English markets, were shipped yesterday for Portland, Maine, thence to England. The venture is the first ever attempted on so large a scale.

QUEBEC, Jan. 12.—Father Lacombe, the vetecan missionary worker among the Indians of the Northwest, has come to Quebec, where he will remain two months. One of the objects of his trip is to secure a number of nurses for the new hospital which is being erected on the Belly river, in the Blood reserve.

TORONTO, Jan. 12.—George W. Orton, the champion mile runner of America, intends meeting Wade, of England, champion of the world, at the World's Fair in a contest for the world's championship.

TORONTO, Jan. 12.—Arthur Harcourt, representing himself to be the agent of an English Olive Oil Co., cut a wide swath here recently, and wound up by paying a big local bill with a forged check.

SUNDAY AT THE FAIR.

Deputations For and Against the Opening of the Buildings and Grounds.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 11.—The Sunday opening hearing was resumed to-day by the special committee of the House on the World's Columbian Exposition. Elliott F. Shepard addressed the committee in favor of the gates being kept closed on Sunday. Rev. Dr. Ramsdell, of Washington City; Rev. Dr. Joseph Cook, of Boston, and others earnestly opposed opening. L. S. Coffin, ex-railway commissioner of Iowa, and now president of the Sabbath Reform Association, said the farmers of Ohio were against Sunday opening, as was the Railway Trainmen's Association and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. A committee of twenty-five or thirty representing the American Sabbath Union and other organizations interested in preventing repeal of the World's Fair Sunday closing law, called at the White House today. They were received by President Harrison in the East room, and were introduced individually by Col. Shepard, who made a formal address to the president, reciting the purpose for which the committee was laboring. Rev. Ramsdell, of Washington City, read a memorial addressed to the President, invoking his aid in securing the object sought. To this President Harrison responded that it would be manifestly improper for him to discuss the matter, in view of the fact that it was now before congress for action.

RELATIONS WITH THE U. S.

The Governor-General Speaks on the Trade Question—His Confidence in Canadian Loyalty and Patriotism.

CHATHAM, Jan. 12.—(Special.)—The Governor-General, in replying to an address presented here referred to Canada's relations with the United States. He implored his hearers to reflect on what had been said by thoughtful Canadians on the subject. He would recommend them to accept the advice of Hon. David Mills, and not barter their national future for the prospects of immediate trade. The Government was anxious to extend Canada's trade relations with the United States within the lines of the constitution, having in view the best interests of the country, both present and future. He felt and believed that when the time came to make arrangements the Canadians would be governed by the highest and worthiest considerations, and in accord with the truest and best sentiments of a loyal and patriotic people.

PRESIDENT HARRISON

Thinks He Has Discovered Points Upon Which He Can Vex Canada,

And That Without Consulting the Members of the United States Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The President is still giving close consideration to the subject of freights brought over by the Canadian Pacific railroad. Two new points were discovered to-day, viz., that the original law specified that the consular seal system was to be applied to freights which were the products of contiguous foreign countries only, and that, by the Canadian law, U. S. consular officers guilty of fraud on the United States revenues are not amenable to arrest as long as they remain in Canada. A large bulk of the freights handled by the Canadian Pacific railroad and which come into this country under the consular seal are the products of other foreign countries, notably Japan and China. If this class of freight did not enjoy the privilege of the consular seal system they would enter this country at an American port, and be transported by American railroads. These two new points are considered as important as giving the President the power if he chose to use it, of suspending the operation of the consular seal system without any action by Congress.

AMERICAN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—"The Death of David Rizzio," the first of the great works of Gustave Dore, which has been on exhibition for some time as part of the Dore gallery at Carnegie's Music Hall, was so badly damaged by fire yesterday as to be practically ruined. Henry Haymen, who has charge of the collection, said last night that the painting was ruined, and in his opinion he was joined by an insurance adjuster, who saw it after the fire. Haymen said he would send it to Europe for examination by experts, with a view to being restored. He preferred not to mention the value of the painting. The fire, he added, was caused, without doubt, by the electric light wires. The painting is insured.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Capt. F. M. Meinger, commander of the revenue cutter Galveston, at Galveston, Tex., has been ordered to the command of the revenue cutter Corwin at San Francisco.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—A dozen or more prominent Presbyterian clergymen held a meeting here last night. They say that the prosecution of Dr. Smith makes it necessary for them to organize in his behalf, while the illiberality of the church leads them to begin a movement that will enable Presbyterianism to take higher grounds before it falls far behind. An effort will be made to have the pastors of the entire church who favor more liberality unite and work for more freedom of theological action.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The train bearing the remains of Gen. B. F. Butler left here this afternoon for Lowell, Mass. Delegates from Gen. Butler's Post, 42 G. A. R., of Lowell, accompanied the remains to their last resting place. Only a simple prayer service was conducted at the house prior to the removal of the remains.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 12.—A mob of over 200 armed men, yesterday afternoon, at Gaston, Mead county, took Edward and Dick Morgan, negroes, from a store where they were confined awaiting the officers and hanged them to a flag pole in front of the post office. The negroes were accused of murdering a farmer near Gaston last Monday. They confessed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 12.—The impending troubles between the "Big Four" operators and the Company has been averted, an amicable agreement having been reached. The operators did not get all they asked her, but secured an increase that the company claims will amount to $24,000 a year.

SAN FRANCISO, Jan. 11.—The statement was published here that a movement is on foot to form a syndicate of the 38 Alaska salmon canneries whose main offices are in this city. It is said the combine is to be called the Alaska Packers' Association, and to have a capitalization of $,5,000,000. The object is said to be to reduce operating expenses and limit the output each season, so that the product of canneries may not glut the market.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 12.—The trial of Pugh Dempsey, District Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, J. M. Davidson and Robert Beatty, charged with poisoning non-union workmen in the Homestead Steel works during last August, began here today before a crowded court room. Beatty is charged with having arranged with Davidson and other cooks at the mill to administer poison, which, it was alleged, Dempsey furnished. The serious charge of having procured and disbursed the money used in furtherance of the scheme was also put upon Dempsey. A jury was secured and the trial is in progress.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 11.—Secretary Tracy has awarded the contracts for the cruiser Brooklyn and the battleship Iowa to the Cramps. In making the award the Secretary says: "I am required by the statute to award the contracts to the lowest and most responsible bidder, and there is no doubt the Cramps are the lowest bidders, and I cannot say the Union Iron Works are better builders than the Cramps, any more than I can say the Cramps are better builders than the Union Iron Works. I regard both as excellent builders and equally good. Under these circumstances it is plainly my duty under the law to award the contracts for both of said vessels to the Cramps."

BOSTON, MASS., Jan. 12.—There have been received at the Boston office of the Union Pacific to date $3,018,000 Union Pacific six per cent. guarantee notes, cancelled, and it is understood there are in the hands of the trustees upwards of $1,500,000 worth of notes which have been purchased, but not received as yet at the Boston office.

New York, Jan. 12.—Gossip has it that President elect Cleveland is not pleased at the decision of the inauguration committee in giving the place of honour at the head of the inaugural procession to Tammany, although it is not thought that he will care to put himself on record by directly objecting to the assignment.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—A heavy snow storm and an ice blockade, to a great extent stopped the ferry service on the bay to-day. The Staten Island ferry boat took three hours to make the trip. All the others were more or less delayed. At Seabright, N.J., the ocean is frozen for a distance of 100 yards from shore.

PORT TOWNSEND, Jan. 12.—W. J. Edbrook, chief architect of the treasury, Washington City, examined the Government buildings in this city yesterday. He says that the new custom house and post office building for its cost is the best constructed and most complete building and made out of the best material of any building in the United States owned by the Government. He says that towers are essential, not only for its architectural completeness but also practical use, for the Government service, and he will recommend their immediate construction. He also examined the marine hospital building and the site owned by the Government for the proposed new structure. He was much surprised at the condition of the old building and says that he is satisfied that the department has no idea of its utterly wretched condition and the total lack of accommodations for disabled seamen. He considers the marine hospital for Puget Sound district a disgrace to the Government, and promises to do everything in his power to aid in securing an appropriation for a new building.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—John Moore, who for the last twenty-three years was the stage manager of Daly's theatre, and who for over 50 years served in that capacity in several of the largest theatres in this country, died yesterday. Moore was so wrapped up in his profession that just before he died, with his mind wandering a little, he called for pencil and paper and dictated a scene plan for "The School for Scandal," which he thought, in his delerium, was to be played with a new company at they theatre where Moore was born, in London in 1814.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The steamer Dresden, which arrived to-day, brings 1,238 steerage passengers, the last of the steerage passengers to be brought over by the North German Lloyds company.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Shortly after six o'clock this evening messengers were dispatched for Drs. Johnston and Hyam to report at the Blaine mansion. Immediately it was thought by those outside that the patient had suffered a severe relapse, but this was denied by Dr. Johnston after calling, who said that the family became alarmed at the difficulty the patient experienced in breathing, which was soon alleviated by the administration of medicine. The patient was then said to be resting easily. At midnight there was no change in Mr. Blaine's condition.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—An important decision of Judge Nelson in the United States district court passes upon the treaty of June, 1892, made between the United States and Great Britain, and holds that under the treaty consuls are not given power to hear and finally determine differences between master of a vessel and seamen.

THE PANAMA RAILWAY.

Interesting Statement by President General John Newton—The Through Bills of Lading Question.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—General John Newton, president of the Panama railroad company, denied yesterday that the French receiver had given notice that he would not issue through bills of lading to American vessels plying across the Isthmus. He said: "The action taken was entirely that of the board of directors of the railroad without the knowledge of the liquidator. The railroad company has itself chartered two American vessels to form an American line between New York and Colon. An extensive movement of the citizens of San Francisco has resulted in the organization of a company of American steamers to ply between San Francisco and Panama, and we shall give them such facilities as we profitably and legally may. The Pacific Mail Steamship company has been for most of its career a company dependent upon others.

"It was lifted out of bankruptcy by the Panama railway company, and since that time it has been a dependant upon subsidies of the transcontinental railways, which assumed the right to dictate the quantities of freight and rates between New York and San Francisco, the result being that the largest freight ever carried in one year both ways was 29,000 tons, which is a beggarly amount in comparison with that carried from New York to New Orleans for shipment over the Southern Pacific railway to San Francisco, and in regard to the amount which is actually transported by all routes, railroad and steamship, between New York and San Francisco the amount carried by the Pacific Mail is a mere drop in the bucket.

"The knowledge of these facts influenced the railroad company to require that the Pacific Mail Steamship company furnish a substantial guarantee in some shape, that it would act in good faith without collusion with any of the transcontinental railroads and more particularly with the Southern Pacific company, and would develop and collect all the business possible between New York and San Francisco.

"Within the past few months the agents of steamship companies have repeatedly promised the guarantee, but when called upon to execute the contract, have invariably failed, and it has forced this company to institute an American line to begin running after February 1, between New York and Colon, and to encourage the inauguration of another American line between San Francisco and Panama. A large amount of stock of the Pacific mail is held, as I am informed, in the interest of the Southern Pacific Railroad company, and that company is believed to control the steamship line. The present contract was adopted in 1878 by the directors of the Panama Railroad Co. at a meeting of the board at which the majority of the present members were also directors of the steamship company. The present directors came into office in 1887, and are in no wise responsible for its provisions, some of which are unfavorable to the legitimate interest of the railway."

CONTINENTAL EXCITEMENT.

Caprivi's Appearance Before the German Parliamentary Commission on the Army Bill.

The Leading London Papers on the European Situation and Its Exigencies.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says of Count Caprivi's appearance before the Parliamentary Commission on the Military bill: "Chancellor Caprivi prefaced his speech by remarking that he would leave to the judgment and patriotism of his hearers to decide how much of the speech they would publish. He desired only that certain military details be kept secret. Hence the published reports are unofficial and inaccurate."

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News thinks it would have been better if the speech had been kept altogether secret. "He learns," he says, "from competent authority, that the speech had no aggressive tendency, although it was very serious and plain. Russia, Count Caprivi said, had an historic craving for Constantinople. Russian statesmen believed it would be necessary to defeat both Germany and Austria-Hungary before arriving there. Germany therefore, must be prepared for a war in this quarter. Denmark was not to be forgotten, for although the king was Germany's friend, the Danish court was the centre of many intrigues of foreign policy. Germany was safe as far as her seaboard was concerned, but Italy must ever be uneasy while France kept such a formidable fleet in the Mediterranean. The German navy could keep the Russian navy in check. How far France could keep Russia with her navy was an important question, and this depended upon how much of the French navy could be kept busy by the Italian navy. Italy undoubtedly must rely to a great extent upon English assistance, hence Bismarck aimed at an Anglo-Italian undertaking."

The Berlin correspondent of the Times, says:—"According to the semi-official summary the speech must have occupied two hours. It was one of the most important of recent years. The weakness, almost bluntness and determination not to blink at unpleasant truths, even at the expense of what lesser statesmen are apt to prize above everything under the name of diplomatic reserve, the fearlessness with which he takes his countrymen into his innermost confidence at the risk of allowing the whole world to overhear him indicates the paramount importance that Count Caprivi, with the full approval of the Kaiser, attaches to the military bill. He is so confident of the merits of his case that he is evidently prepared to carry it to the highest tribunals of the people if Parliament proves obdurate. His reference to Denmark caused surprise in many quarters. Denmark has been pursuing military preparations quite incompatible with her needs to safeguard her neutrality. The defences at Copenhagen are so extensive that the Danish army would barely suffice to line them. The clue to their ultimate purpose may, perhaps, be found in the frequent French military missions to Copenhagen and the many conferences of French officers with the Danish Premier and Minister of War. Evidently Count Caprivi counts upon Danish influence as likely to cement the Russo-French entente in the form of an alliance. Perhaps the only reason that it has not been done is Russia's doubt as to the extent to which she can rely upon France.

CABLE NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Mrs. Maybrick is reported to have had a slight relapse in consequence of her refusal to eat. Her nurse eventually persuaded her to take nourishment and she is again improving.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—Vice-Admiral Rieunier has accepted the office of Minister of Marine, formerly occupied by M. Burdeau. This completes the cabinet. M. Rieunier has been in the naval command at Toulon.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—Hippolyte de la Rochefoucauld died last night.

SEATTLE, Jan. 12.—Judge Burke is authority for the statement that Jim Hill will be here next week and sign certain papers, presumably with the Union Pacific, after which active construction will be at once begun on the Great Northern R. R. extension from this city to Portland. From Tacoma the road will take nearly air line and be decidedly shorter than the Northern Pacific by fully five hours in time. Judge Burke says that work will surely start this month.

HAVANA, Jan. 12.—It is reported here that Ignacio Herrera, who was kidnapped by bandits a day or two ago from a plantation near San Antonio de las Vegas, has been released on payment of $10,000.

NICE, Jan. 12.—The employes of the Monte Carlo Casino tried on Wednesday to steal 250,000 francs while the money was being carried to the cashier, and sixteen men, including seven croupiers, were arrested. It is reported that a small dynamite cartridge was found in the pocket of a watchman who was taken up.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 12.—Senor Marco Avelande, confidential agent sent by the Federal Government to Corrientes, with instructions to use every effort to pacify the province, has succeeded in inducing the rebels to lay down their arms and the attempted revolution is at an end.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The emigrants who left Germany for the United States in 1892, numbered 106,820.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—M. Kantz, World's Fair Commissioner General, gave a banquet this evening to the men who will exhibit at Chicago this year. M. Siegfried, Minister of Commerce, presided. Among the guests were many senators and deputies.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—The Spanish cabinet decided to-day that if England should send a squadron to Tangier to compel satisfaction for the recent murder of an Englishman by natives in Morocco, Spain would dispatch three warships to reach Tangier at the same time.