—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Baking Powder

LY PURE

ts the weight made his eyes bulge
nd he dropped the outfit again with
g and proceeded to investigate.
he finally came to the bricks he
a volley of celestial oaths between
brick as it flew into the street. The
watched the circus from a safe dis-

esides the Oscar and Hattie case
were two cases tried by the su-
e court of Canada. They were the
of the Queen v. Demeres and the
n v. Farwell. The latter cases in-
d the ownership of lands in the
ay belt near Revelstoke, and have
in dispute for several years. In
ase of the Queen v. Farwell the
d was made by Farwell, so he los-
While in the case of the Queen v.
res the crown appealed and the
decided in favor of Demeres.
was some difference in the cases,
at of Demeres the land was taken
fore it was transferred by the pro-
l government to the Dominion.
ev. Geo. R. Maxwell, of Vancouver,
ed by members of the congregation
Central church last evening, enter-
l a large audience in the lecture
adjoining the church. The audi-
was treated to a short musical pro-
me before the introduction of the
er. Mrs. McLeod sang "The An-
Serenade" with a violin obligato by
Young. There were solos by Messrs.
and Booth and a duet, "The Army
Navy," by Messrs. A. J. Thomas and
Grizelle. Rev. Maxwell's lecture
on "Home," and it kept the audi-
in continuous laughter. The rever-
gentleman is a brilliant orator and
neycombs his remarks with bright
isms. A vote of thanks was ten-
Rev. Maxwell and the serving of
shments brought a very pleasant
ng to a close.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

eorgie Sinclair, the young woman
attempted suicide, was taken down
n Francisco to-day by her brother-
who lives in Oakland.

hree of the crew of the Seattle
Helen, one a boat puller and two
steerers, have deserted, and the po-
have been called upon to return
aboard. The men have not yet
found. The Helen came in here a
ago after boats. The cause of de-
uction is not known.

o-day is Washington's birthday. A
on the consulate, a few others fe-
n different buildings and broad smiles
e faces of the members of the Ameri-
colony mark the observance of the
Everywhere throughout the United
s to-night the patriotic will gather
drink to the memory of the immo-
eorge.

here was a meeting last night of
Christ Church branch of the Canadian
Church Union. Rev. C. E. Sh-
ed on "vestments and colors." The
e was illustrated by large draw-
The lecturer showed the origin of
mice, alb, girdle, maniple, stole, and
ble. These vestments had come down
gh 2000 years; they were not in-
ons of yesterday. The cape, dal-
and tunic, and the sarum and cri-
olors were also explained. A good-
mber listened to the lecture, and a
of thanks was tendered Mr. Sharp.
he sealing schooners which are
ng along the west coast of the
l have not as yet succeeded in mak-
atch whatever. The Maude, which
ned from the west coast last even-
poke the Annie C. Moore at Ahousat
also spoke along the coast Captain
new schooner, the Kate and the
dierer, none of which had obtained
Indian crews. The Saucy Lass
in Dodger's Cove and expected to
o-day. There is lots of snow along
coast but the weather is fine.
were seen. The passengers were
McKay and party, surveyors, of S-
who have been down to Mr. A-
n's silver mines, Misses Mary Ar-
and Jessie Peters, P. Jacobsen, H.
Baker, Wilson and Crompton.

Tacoma special of yesterday says:
two McCains, arrested in Victoria
ay, appeared in court to-day on a
ment and asked until Friday to
This request was granted. The
ed have engaged the best legal coun-
nd bail for each is fixed at $1000.
inent citizens offer to go on the bond
rancis D., the ex-city clerk, but a dif-
y is experienced in getting bondsmen
he release of his brother. Frank
cCain will probably be released late
ght. There is growing sympathy
im, and it is expected that most of
money he got away with will be
d. He claims that his brother is
ely innocent, and says he owes his
downfall to trying to help out
Inspector Hice, who embezzled city
s last year, skipped and returned
to die. McCain borrowed money
him that he has never been able to
back.

obedience to the simple laws of he
and the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will
e the most delicate man or sickly
n to pass in ease and safety from the
tmosphere of February to the warm
days of April. It is the best of spring
dicines.

Ideal Food for Infants

MILK GRANULES
WITH
CEREALS.

combination of the perfect equiva-
of Mother's Milk and the finest Bar-
specially treated to render it easily
tible.

d by all Grocers and Druggists. Pre-
by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co.

TED—Pushing canvasser of good
s. Liberal salary and expenses paid
kly; permanent position. Brown Bro-
Nurserymen, Portland, Ore.

Victoria Weekly Times.

Vol. 9—No. 33.
Whole Number 462.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1894.

PART 1.

NOT ULTRA VIRES

The Ontario Government Wins an Important Victory

IN THE HIGHEST IMPERIAL COURT

The Act Respecting Assignment and Preferences.

By Insolvents and Other Bankrupt Persons is Valid—Dominion Government Contended This Was Ultra Vires of Ontario—Webster and Blake the Counsel.

London, Feb. 24.—The judicial committee of the privy council gave judgment to-day declaring the Ontario act respecting assignments and preferences by insolvents and bankrupts to be valid. This is a victory for the Ontario government and reverses the judgment of the supreme court, which awarded in favor of the Dominion government's contention that such legislation was ultra vires of the province of Ontario. Their lordships declared that the side provisions at issue, enactments relating to assignments purely voluntary, do not infringe on the exclusive legislative power of the Dominion government. The merits of the case were heard on December 15th, when Hon. Edward Blake appeared for the province of Ontario and Sir Richard Webster presented the arguments on behalf of the Dominion. The question was whether the jurisdiction of the Dominion parliament on the subject of bankruptcy and insolvency was so exclusive that, though not exercised, the provincial legislature was powerless to give even partial relief. Canadian judges had differed on the subject. The Dominion government were not anxious to maintain the opposite view, though, as a matter of official duty, they had to contend, and through their counsel did contend, an exclusive jurisdiction, despite the Ontario insolvency act of 1887.

The British-Canadian stores, limited, has issued a prospectus to the public to-day with a capital of £20,000 and the first issue of stock amounting to £150,000. The object is to establish a number of retail stores in Montreal, Toronto and elsewhere in Canada on the same cash trading system as the English army and navy, the civil service and other stores. The company will also open British wholesale departments for Canadian produce.

Brazilian Matters.

Montevideo, Feb. 24.—Word came from Santos that it is expected the city will be in possession of the insurgents before the end of the week. There is great excitement in the city. The streets are lined with soldiers and citizens in terror.

The insurgent forces have won another victory. The loyal troops were defeated by the federals two days ago near Foxima, on the road from Stanare to Sao Paolo. Nearly every man in Peixoto's battalion was wounded. During the fight the national police deserted Peixoto and joined the rebels in a body.

It is reported that the insurgent transport Mercurio has been sunk by a government battery at Pontel Madonna. The boiler of the transport burst, killing several men.

BONILLA BADLY BEATEN.

The Nicaraguan Army Routed—Zelaya Tired of the Fighting.

San Salvador, Feb 24.—A courier arriving here from Corpus says that in a battle yesterday the force under Manuel Bonilla was completely routed, 80 being killed and 140 wounded. The Nicaraguans are greatly discouraged.

Managua, Nicaragua, Feb. 24.—It is claimed here that if the Honduran revolutionists were as brave as their Nicaraguan allies Tegucigalpa would have been captured long ago. All sorts of expedients are adopted to tide over the financial difficulties caused by the war.

New Guatemala, Feb. 24.—Private advices from Nicaragua say that President Zelaya is tired of the war, and is anxious to submit the dispute to arbitration. He has signified to other Central American governments that his government is ready to unite with the other republics to form a union.

Amapala, Honduras, Feb. 24.—A cargo of arms and ammunition has arrived here from New Orleans.

It is expected in Belize that the coffee crop and other crops will be lost because there is nobody to harvest them.

President Vasquez is paying the troops regularly.

A Nicaraguan spy has been shot by Urrutia.

San Jose de Costa Rica, Feb. 24.—The Roderiquez party has formed a coalition which apparently insures his election. The opposition will protest and civil war is not improbable.

Silver Sliding Down.

London, Feb. 23.—Silver on 'Change to-day was quoted at 27 1-2d. It is steadily climbing down to unprecedented levels.

A Poisoners Punishment.

New York, Feb. 23.—Isaac Rathkowsoup eaten by the Meyer family, was sentenced to ten years in states prison yesterday. Rathkowsky made a scene, and it took three policemen to get him into the prison van.

Bland's Silver Bill.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 23.—Bland denies that he had any intention of withdrawing the seignorage bill from the house. He says: "The caucus ordered it to be kept before the house until disposed of, and that will be done."

America's Only Remedy.

London, Feb. 23.—The Times in a long article on the financial situation in the United States says: "Economy is the only remedy for the Americans. They are thrown on their own resources and will have to face the situation. Until their export trade increases they must be content with diminished imports." The paper declares that it may be assumed that the worst has been seen on both sides of the Atlantic.

PAUNCEFORTE'S BLUE CLARET

Said to Have Been Rudely Tapped by a Vulgarian.

London, Feb. 23.—The frequenters of the fashionable clubs and the members of the diplomatic circle are having a good deal of fun in a quiet way over a Washington dispatch which originally appeared in a New York paper, and has since been put into a circular form by some fun loving clubites, narrating how Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador at Washington, put on the gloves with an attache of the athletic department of one of the Washington clubs, how the latter succeeded in bringing the claret from the nose of the distinguished diplomat, and how in consequence he was compelled to offer an humble apology.

Some of the diplomat's friends are inclined to regard the incident, or, to be more precise, the publication of it, as a good joke, but around Downing street there is a decidedly strong opinion that of late years British ministers to Washington have had an unfortunate faculty of getting themselves into print concerning matters decidedly undiplomatic and scarcely calculated to redound to the dignity that is supposed to hedge around the representatives of the Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India.

A PROFESSIONAL QUARREL.

The Orthodox Medical Fraternity Met With a Rebuff.

London, Feb. 24.—Manufacturers of surgical-electrical appliances throughout the world may be regarded as having achieved a remarkable victory in the decision rendered to-day in the Marlborough police court, and by which the final proceedings on the charges of conspiracy against the medical battery company were dismissed. The members of this company were arrested some months ago at the instance of a number of medical men who found their business being encroached upon, and charged with conspiracy to commit fraud by retailing their various kinds of apparatus with the knowledge that they were worthless. No less than eighteen hearings took place in the case, the defendants being placed in the dock on each occasion and otherwise treated as criminals.

When the turn of the defense came scores of witnesses of position and standing, army officers, actors and actresses, and newspaper men were placed on the stand, and testified that the treatment they had received had restored them to health after they had failed to derive benefit from the services of eminent medical men, among the latter being the late Sir Morrell Mackenzie.

In the result Mr. Justice Hancy concluded that no jury would convict under the circumstances, and left the matter to the government prosecutor to decide whether or not he would proceed with the case. In court to-day it was announced that the prosecution will not be followed, and accordingly the prisoners were honorably discharged.

CATTELL'S MANIA.

A Rich Jersey Banker Believes He is Bankrupt.

Camden, N. J., Feb. 24.—Alex. G. Cattell, United States senator for New Jersey, and a former president of the New Jersey Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Camden, is under treatment at Jamestown, N. Y., mentally and physically broken down. His mental failure was noticed as early as last March, since which time he has not been at the bank, but so closely have his family guarded the secret of his affliction that the nature of it is even now known only to a few. His mania is that he has become bankrupt, and his remarks about impending poverty and privations in his old age—he is an octogenarian—caused the astonishment, as it was known that he had an ample fortune. The delusion grew until he could not offer a cigar to a friend without the pathetic remark, "smoke it, old friend, it is the last I can ever offer you." Finally his brothers, Dr. William C. Cattell, ex-president of Lafayette college, who resides in this city, was consulted, and Mr. Cattell was sent to Jamestown to be treated by Dr. Livingstone.

In an interview Dr. Cattell said: "My brother is not insane. He is simply laboring under a hallucination. He imagines he is a bankrupt, and will never sign his name again. Ex-Judge E. Ambler, of Camden, says my brother ought to be able to write his check for $100,000 after all his debts are paid. Dr. Livingston has written to me that his age is very much against his recovery."

Last night Dr. Cattell read a letter to Rev. Mr. Hitchcock who has been to Jamestown. He reports that he is still confined to his bed and emaciated from long suffering. Except for the delusion that he is poor and is thus suffering from melancholy, his mind is clear.

The Anarchist Campaign

Paris, Feb. 24.—Emile Henry, the anarchist who threw a bomb in the cafe of the Hotel Terminus, confessed to-day that he was responsible for the explosion in the police station in Rue des Bons Enfants in November, 1892. He also formed the plot to blow up the offices of the Canmaux mining company.

Fire at World's Fair.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—Fire was noticed in the dome of the agricultural building at the World's Fair grounds this morning. It soon spread to all parts of the roof. It is believed to be confined to the agricultural building.

Terrible Work of a Cyclone.

London, Feb. 24.—A despatch from Port Louis, Mauritius, reports that a cyclone swept the island yesterday doing almost incalculable damage to property and killing and injuring many people. A crowded railway train was blown from the track and rolled down an embankment into the Coromandel river, killing 50 persons and injuring a large number of others.

REPORTS ON HAWAII

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs

SUBMITS ITS VARIOUS REPORTS

Republicans Call the Report Exceedingly Able,

But Dissent on Five Points—Stevens' Conduct Seriously Reprehensible and Deserving of Public Censure—Minority Report Sees no Cause for This—Two Senators Heartily Favor Annexation.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—A volume of nearly 800 printed pages was laid before the Senate this morning, representing the testimony taken by the Senate committee on foreign relations regarding the recent Hawaiian revolution. The majority report exhaustively reviews the facts, the laws and the precedents justifying it, and finds nothing irregular in the appointment of Blount, but in effect says that the evidence taken by the committee leads to different conclusions than those which he formed. This report is concurred in by the Republican members of the committee.

They characterize it as an exceedingly able document, but they dissent on five points:

(1.) They condemn the appointment of Commissioner Blount as unconstitutional.

(2.) They say executive orders placing the navy in the harbor of Honolulu under the orders of Mr. Blount or Mr. Willis were without authority of law.

(3.) That the order of Blount to Admiral Skerrett to lower the flag was unlawful and susceptible of being construed as unfriendly to the provisional government, and they regard the intercourse of Mr. Blount and Mr. Willis with the deposed queen as violative of international law, and unwarranted.

(4.) They consider the President had no right to re-open the pre-determined legality of the provisional government.

(5.) They regard any discussion of the personal intentions or good faith of either Mr. Blount or Mr. Willis immaterial, inasmuch as what they did in regard to the reinstatement of the queen was simply the performance of a task commanded of them by this administration.

The report of the minority, signed by Senators Butler, Turpie, Daniel and Gray, without denying or conceding the correctness of other portions of the report, dissents from that portion of it which declares that the only substantial irregularity in the conduct of Stevens, the late minister, was his declaration of a protectorate by the United States over Hawaii." While exempting from censure Captain Wilts of the Boston and his officers, because "their position was one of extreme delicacy and difficulty, we appreciate their anxiety to afford protection to the lives and property of American citizens," they add, "we cannot avoid the conviction that the inopportune zeal of Minister Stevens in the project of annexation of the Islands to the United States caused him to exceed the proper limit of his official duty, and of his diplomatic relations to the government and people of those islands. His conduct as the public representative of this government was directly conducive to bringing about the condition of affairs which resulted in the overthrow of the queen and the organization of the provisional government, the landing of the U. S. troops and the attempted scheme of annexation, and upon this conclusion his conduct is seriously reprehensible and deserving of public censure."

Senators Butler and Turpie file a supplementary report in which they say that while the question of annexation was not submitted to the committee they think it proper to say they are heartily in favor of the acquisition of the islands by the United States in a proper manner, but not by taking advantage of international dissension, for which they believe the United States in some manner responsible.

The majority report says among other things: "The peculiar conditions under which the American minister recognized the provisional government is not a matter of material importance. It was his duty at the earliest period to assist by his recognition in the termination of interregnum, so that citizens of the United States might be safely remitted to the care of the government for the security of their rights. He gave to them protection they had the right to demand, and in respect of his action up to this point, so far as it related to Hawaii, his opinion as to the annexation has not affected the attitude of the United States government, and the committee see no cause to censure either ex-minister Stevens or Captain Wilts, of the Boston. The recognition of the provisional government was lawful and authoritative. The complaint by Lilliuokalani in the protest that she sent to the President of the United States, under date the 18th of January, is not, in the opinion of the committee, well founded in fact or in justice."

The report goes on to say that from evidence adduced before the committee, she was the author and promoter of the revolution by her conduct with regard to the constitution. Touching on Blount's mission to Hawaii the report says Blount went to Hawaii under circumstances of extreme embarrassment, and executed his instructions with impartiality, arrived at the truth and presented a report to the President of the United States touching the facts, a knowledge of which he thus acquired. The evidence submitted by the committee in addition to that which was presented by Mr. Blount having been taken under circumstances more favorable to development of the whole truth with regard to the situation has, in the opinion of the committee, established the fact that the revolutionary movement in Hawaii originated with Lilliuokalani."

Many precedents are quoted to show that the right of the President to dispatch Mr. Blount to Hawaii as his personal representative, without consulting the Senate, though in session, was constitutional, and the committee fail to see that there was any irregularity in the authority entrusted to Blount, such as removing the flag and openly disclaiming the protectorate which had been announced by Stevens, etc.

The report further says: "The declaration of the provisional government that the government was to continue until Hawaii was annexed to the United States would have justified the United States in an interference for the protection of the provisional government, which would not have been tolerated under other circumstances. The provisional government of Hawaii, having thus thrown itself into the arms of the United States in the first declaration of its existence, cannot justly complain that the United States should scrutinize, under the authority thus given, all its pretensions of right thus to dispose of the entire territory and people. There is no reason therefore for withholding approval of the conduct of the President of the United States in thus accepting and executing a function which he was entitled to perform in submitting the question in due and final form, to the contending parties or factions in Hawaii, whether they prefer to maintain the authority of the provisional government, with whatever result may follow from that, or return to the monarchy, under Lilinokalani.

"Therefore, your committee conclude to report that the President of the United States has not, in this particular in any wise been a party to any irregularity or any impropriety of conduct in his high office. The committee find nothing worthy of criticism in the negotiation of the treaty of annexation with the provisional government of Hawaii. In the opinion of the committee, the only substantial irregularity that existed in the conduct of any officer of the United States, was that of Stevens in declaring a protectorate of the United States over Hawaii, and in placing the flag of our country upon the government building in Honolulu."

NIAGARA ICE BRIDGE.

Millions of Migrating Crows—A Moment of Great Peril.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The intense cold wave for the past two days has had its effect on the great army of crows that infest the forest belt along the shore of Lake Ontario. Millions of them have for the past two days been flying southward. It is their great annual migration to a warm climate. Usually this movement takes place in the fall. Their usual course is up the Gorge, following the course of the river, until near Tonawanda, when they fly over the swamp lands, and south into the Pennsylvania valleys and woods. Yesterday afternoon thousands of the crows alighted on the ice bridge and set up a wild cawing. The sound echoed against the rocky walls of the gorge and the hundreds of visitors to the parks on both sides of the falls, and on the ice bridge, were attracted to the place.

The weather was grand yesterday at the falls and all the railroads ran excursion trains. A party of railroad officials from Cincinnati were on the ice bridge to-day and became separated in the crowd. General Agent Reeves of the Big Four endeavored to reach his party by taking a circuitous route around the crowd and going to the lower end of the bridge. While at the extreme end, a portion of ice on which he was standing broke away from the main bridge, and with Mr. Reeves on it started down the stream. S. F. B. Morse, the eastern agent of the same road at Buffalo, discovered Mr. Reeves' danger and rushed to the point nearest him, and was able to reach him and pull him across the fast widening gap in time to save him. The ice on which Mr. Reeves stood soon broke up in the powerful current and disappeared.

BONILLA SUPREME.

Vasquez a Fugitive—If Captured He Will be Shot.

La Libertad, San Salvador, Feb. 26.—Orders have been sent by General Polcarpo Bonilla, who is now supreme in Honduras, to all his forces, and to all officials of the overturned government, to pursue the conquered president, Vasquez. When Vasquez fled from his capital, Tegucigalpa, last Friday, he took the La Patrique road to San Antonio, or Reitecca on the Salvadorean frontier. His escape seems almost impossible, and Bonilla has promised to have him shot dead. Five hundred men set out with President Vasquez at the beginning of his flight at eight o'clock in the evening, a way out of the city having been purposely kept open for the troops of General Bonilla, who wished to avoid all the bloodshed possible, although he did not want Vasquez to escape. The fugitives had not gone a league on the way, before their number was reduced to three hundred by desertions.

General Bonilla entered the deserted palace at 9:30 the same evening, the whole city being already in his possession. Little damage was inflicted upon the capital by the siege. The bombardment having been directed mostly against the barracks. Good order prevails throughout the city to-day and all the political prisoners, including Vegas and Sanlossolo, have been freed.

Every department of the republic, except Amapa, has formerly declared itself in favor of General Bonilla, but Governor Vaillela will doubtless surrender now.

The Vater Tragedy.

Wellington, Feb. 26.—An inquest was opened to-day by Coroner Walkem on the body of C. Vater, who was killed on Saturday last by the in-coming train from Victoria. On application of Constable Stephenson the inquest was adjourned until Thursday next at 1 p.m.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 26.—A boiler explosion in the big iron works at Alexandrowski to-day, killed 25 people and seriously injured 10.

ADVOCATES OF UNION

The Proposal for an Alliance Between England

AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Calls Another Able Champion into the Arena.

Sir George Clarke's Scheme for a Naval League of Armed Neutrality—The Mighty Future of the United States Confidently Predicted—Responsibilities of a Great Nation.

New York, Feb. 26.—Sir Geo. S. Clarke, K.C.M.G., of the English army, now stationed in Malta, in the course of an article in the March number of the North American Review, published to-day, replying to Andrew Carnegie's suggestion of a union between England and the United States, suggests a measure of co-operation between the two countries, which, he says, would represent as much practical union as is possible. Considering the magnitude of the commerce between the two nations, Sir George says it is of extreme importance to both, that the ocean routes of the world should be inviolable, and here, he thinks, is a basis for union which will endure. Did the two countries form a naval league, combining their fleets, they could dictate peace throughout the sea highways of the world. The advantage would be increasing to American people, since it has become impossible for them to abstain from the responsibility of a great nation. Such abstention would be incompatible with the effective maintenence of the Monroe doctrine.

The Samoa affair taught a lesson that if ultra-continental possessions have so far been eschewed, the time of their necessity must soon arrive. Whatever may be the temporary settlement of Hawaii, that important outpost of the North Pacific must become American soil, and Captain Mahan has clearly indicated another part of the world where annexation will soon be needed. With the Nicaragua canal, which American enterprise will certainly complete, must open a new era of responsibility, as President Cleveland evidently recognizes, while South America reveals a vista too extensive for present consideration.

If, therefore, the assumption by the United States of its rightful position among the nations is inevitable, no step could be so wise, safe and natural, the writer thinks, as a naval league of armed neutrality with Great Britain. As to the settlement of the questions arising between the two countries, Sir George suggests that an Anglo-American council could effectually deal with most of them. As a last resort arbitration would still be available.

EASTERN CANADA.

Hooper Murder Trial Venue Changed—Died While Praying.

Three Rivers, Feb. 26.—A letter was received to-day by John R. Hooper, in jail here awaiting his trial on a charge of attempted murder, from his lawyer, Mr. Renaud, informing him that he may have a change of venue. Hooper will be tried in Montreal. The attorney-general, Hon. C. E. Casgrain, and the crown counsel, Messrs. Cornelly and MacMaster, have consented to the change. Hooper will also consent gladly, and the $100 which is necessary for such a change has been furnished. Hooper's reasons for accepting a change of venue is account of his ill health and the firm conviction that if tried in Montreal he will pass the ordeal and regain his freedom. He expects to be called from Montreal to here to-day. An indictment reciting the facts of the attempt upon the life of Mrs. Hooper by her husband at Louiseville on September 13th, or thereabouts, will be laid before the grand jury at Montreal on Thursday next, March 1st, and the trial, if a true bill be returned, will take place soon after.

Woodstock, Ont., Feb. 26.—Mis Catherine Smith, a sister of Mrs. J. H. A. Wilbur, the wife of the proprietor of the Wilbur house, was found dead in a kneeling position this morning. She had evidently died while saying her prayers.

Gas Explosion.

Oakland, Cal., Feb. 26.—About 10 o'clock this morning a terrible report, with the accompaniment of smashing glass, startled every one along Broadway into the belief that another powder explosion had occurred. Investigation revealed the fact that the gas meter under the window of Jonas' clothing store had leaked, and becoming ignited in an unknown manner had exploded, making a wreck of the glass and seriously injuring two persons on the street. All in the store escaped without injuries. The plate glass front was blown into the street.

The Royal Address.

London, Feb. 26.—The members of the privy council left Paddington station on a special train at noon to-day for Windsor in response to the command of the Queen for the purpose of approving the royal address to parliament. The members were attired in the usual council costume of velvet suits with knee breeches, black hosiery and low shoes with large silver buckles.

Neal Dow's Birthday.

Chicago, Feb. 26.—Letters are being received daily from Miss Francis E. Willard, who is still an invalid at Lady Henry Somerset's cottage at Reigate, England, giving suggestions to the various branches of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in this country regarding the proposed national observance in March next of the ninetieth birthday of General Neal Dow. Advices received at the headquarters in this city state that every state and territory in the union has been heard from, and that the celebration is being actively worked up throughout Great Britain and Ireland. All over the world temperance workers will take up a collection on the same day for the work of the world's union.

Almost All Knights.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 24.—An official report from local assembly, 2676 of the Knights of Labor at Hull, Quebec, received at headquarters here, states among other things that the knights of that city propose to hold a demonstration in recognition of the fact that the mayor and nine of the twelve members of the council are members of the order. Hitherto the city council has been composed entirely of non-unionists.

Twenty Acres City Property.

Lewiston, Maine, Feb. 26.—Twenty acres of land, covered with buildings, on the bowery, in New York, will soon be formally claimed as the rightful property of J. A. Lamb, of this city, and Theodore Rosswood, his half brother, a druggist in New York city. According to Mr. Lamb's claim, his grandmother, Mrs. Martha Sherwood, owned 20 acres of vacant lots in the Bowery 90 years ago. She had never seen the property, and considered it of no value, after paying taxes for years, she noticed that the tax bills increased in amount each year, and on enquiry, found that other people had encroached on her land and were paying the taxes. She did not care enough about the property to fight for her rights, and allowed the matter to rest. Her descendants discovered the old deed among her papers, and have been collecting evidence to substantiate their claim to the property.

Has no Use for Berstein.

Chicago, Feb. 26.—Prince Isenberg von Berstein is not likely to become a son-in-law of George M. Pullman, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary. "The whole story is absurd, and was, as I thought, disposed of long ago," said Mr. Pullman, yesterday, with considerable warmth. "My daughter is not now engaged to that gentleman mentioned. She never was engaged to him, and never will be."

Land Laws in Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 26.—State Treasurer Bartley, whose home is at Atkinson, says the effect of the land decision recently rendered, whereby twenty-five or thirty thousand acres of indemnity school lands revert to the state, includes, he thinks, in its scope, a part of the town of Boyd, in Butte county, a flourishing village of something like 700 or 800 inhabitants, with schools, churches and many substantial business buildings. The titles to lots are now worthless and must be secured anew from the state, involving some expense and doubtless endless litigation.

Demolition of the White City.

Chicago, Feb. 26.—At noon to-day Secretary William Best, of the Board of South Park Commissioners, ceased to receive bids for the purchase and removal of a large number of the buildings in Jackson Park, including the Convent la Rabida and the structures devoted to manufactures, agriculture, machinery, horticulture, administration, fisheries, the women's building and stock pavilion and the music halls. The secretary's desk will be piled high with bids, which are this afternoon to be opened and classified. The specifications provide that the work of demolishing the building shall be commenced immediately after the bid has been accepted. It was originally intended to allow the structures to remain during the summer, but the recent acts of incendiarism have induced the commissioners to order the park to be cleared with as little delay as possible.

Foreign News.

Boise, Idaho, Feb. 22.—The Statesman has information that a party of hunters recently slaughtered the entire herd of buffaloes in Yellowstone park. The animals were chased into the country where there was deep snow and then shot down. The object was to secure the heads, which command a high price. As the hunters were preparing to haul away the heads they were captured by soldiers and are now in the guard house at Mammoth Springs. Captain Anderson is waiting for instructions.

New York, Feb. 23.—The Commercial Cable, the Direct Cable and the Anglo Cable companies to-day issued the following notice: "By order of the Brazilian government, all communications to and from Bahia have been suspended. Messages in transit will go through as usual."

New York, Feb. 23.—R. D. Douglas, a member of the firm of R. G. Dun & Co., said that five other forgeries by Erastus Wiman had been discovered, and experts were still at work on the books. Late this afternoon A. B. Chandler presented a cheque for $25,000 as bail for the accused, but owing to the early closing of the comptroller's office, through which the cheque must be deposited, no action could be taken to-night. Mr. Chandler said he would deposit a cheque to-morrow.

New York, Feb. 26.—Stocks opened firm but soon weakened. Sugar fell off 81 3-4. Changes in the general list were only fractional.

London, Feb. 26.—Blondin, the world famous rope walker, arrived here this morning from Paris, where he has been for several weeks, and placed himself at the disposal of the committee which has been arranging for the celebration next week of his seventieth birthday. He proposes to demonstrae that he is still alive and kicking by performing some daring and wonderful feats on the high rope.

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