were, however, still confined
of the interests of the far-
War was declared against
monopolies, and political
ught. Agricultural Asso-
everal States, joined the
kind of union was effected
s of Labor. The new body
e name of the "Farmers
ndustrial Union." This is
e of the organization.
says:
e is not partisan, but it is
al. Primarily, it is social,
olitical feature, and this,
most powerful force, that
public affairs; and though
position to go into politics
it was understood upon all
possible effort, which could
ve the interests of agricul-
should be put forth."
shows that it was time for
the United States to bestir
hey had fallen into a ver
nancially, and needed some
them out of the Slough of
ch they were floundering. It
in mind that the following
eir condition was written by
countryman, and not by an
my:
s Mr. Peffer, "first under-
tion out of which the for-
of the farmer has grown.
depressed, labor is profit-
t broods, like a cloud,
The homes of the people
by an indebtedness which
to pay under existing con-
re being sold by the thou-
r, with no remedy within
s not enough money in cir-
ply the legitimate business
nothing about the payment
als in most cases are out of
because with falling prices
ns; and while property
her and higher, and taxes,
erest absorb all the people's
g nothing to pay on the
e debts. Briefly, nearly, if
alf of American homes are
alth is fast passing into the
persons; money has become
itics as it has always been
e, and the same in-
is drawing away the
workers is undermining the
what way we will, encroach-
oney power are plainly visi-
our elections, it controls
it debauches our trade, it
It rules the forum, the
church. It is king."
his money power, this King
Alliance has waged war.
money which makes the
erful into the hands of the
roblem which they are try-
hey are finding it a more
n they supposed. There is,
w way to pay old debts.
e enchanter which the Al-
pose. They may make more
eat deal more money,
and silver, and be
r. They will find difficulties
aking the state the great
hich they did not foresee.
about making farmers rich
Legislature they will find
wing the wind only, in time,
whirlwind. The principal
he Alliance has in view are
money by printing green-
e free coinage of silver, and
y accessible to the embar-
y enacting a law which will
borrow from the Govern-
low rate of interest. The
he Alliance would inaugur-
very short time, amount to
y-stricken people would be
make themselves rich by
preciated currency from a
nment. The Alliance, how-
its experience.

UNIMPORTANT.

of the Italian minister to
the way which his govern-
how the indignation which
ly feel on seeing their coun-
murdered with impunity in
hile under the protection of
As Italy is far away, and
on to go to war with the
the Americans may attach
rtance to this indication of
of its government and its
may do the United States
many of its boastful and
citizens imagine. One
uences of the departure
ntative of Italy from the
nited States will be to give
he fact that in the United
can be set at defiance and
foreign State murdered in
awless mob, without an at-
de to bring the offenders to
this fact comes to be known
upon, as it is certain to be,
e prestige of the United
njured and its citizens will
he esteem of intelligent peo-
will be regarded by many
ns, and the institutions of
so proud will be condemned
regulate and keep in
zed community. People
n educated people, are not
to realize the true
in the United States. They
t there are millions in the
who disapprove of the acts
ans mob quite as strongly
s do, and who deplore the
Gover ment which cannot,
the men who took a lead-
outrage to instant account.
urally conclude that all
ke the men who composed
ns mob, and that, under
ances, they would all act in
This conviction will, no
effects that will not be
rican citizens. Nations, no
ividuals, can afford to do
moral se se and the sense
ir neighbors.

TEA Choice Moning Formosa. Young Hyson. Write for Price List.
R. H. JAMESON 33 FORT STREET.

The Royal Colonial Institute 15 Strand London Eng

The Weekly Colonist.

TEA Basket fired Yamahoca. Extra fine blend, 50 cents. Finest Assam. Write for Price List.
R. H. JAMESON 33 FORT STREET.

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1891 VOLUME XXXIII., NO. 18.

JUDGE LYNCH NOT FINAL.

Italy Refuses to Accept of His Decrees—She Will Demand Prompt Justice.

The Shadow of France's Opportunity Seen By Her Leaders in Italy's Position.

European Journals Confident That the Present Strained Relations Will Not Continue Long.

ROME, APRIL 2.—Every effort to obtain the opinion of the U. S. Minister here, upon the existing relations between Italy and the United States has failed. The Minister insists that the rules of International comity forbid the expression of opinion by the diplomatic representative of one of nations interested. It has been reliably ascertained, however, that Minister Porter has accomplished much towards the pacification of the Italian Government, and that he has completely won over the Italian Minister, who had already endeavored to induce Premier Di Rudini to be less precipitate in his action. In diplomatic and government circles here the war idea is scoffed at, and it is known that even the withdrawal of Baron Fava has not yet been definitely decided upon. Should he be withdrawn it would be done as the most forcible form of diplomatic protest known, and by no means should be considered the forerunner of an armed conflict between Italy and the United States. Many telegrams and letters are being received by the government from prominent Italians in New York city urging prudence upon the Italian government in its conduct of the trouble with the United States. Premier Rudini, to-day, sent another cable message to Washington on the subject of the New Orleans troubles. This message is addressed to the Marquis Imperiali, secretary of the Italian legation, into whose hands the current business of the Italian legation was placed when Baron Fava presented his letter of recall. Rudini instructs the Marquis to hand the message referred to to Mr. Blaine. This message is in reply to Mr. Blaine's note of last night, and in it the premier says Italy has asked for nothing but the regular, prompt institution of proceedings against the parties at New Orleans. It adds that it would have been absurd to claim punishment for the offenders without the guarantee afforded by a regular trial. The diplomatist President, Marquis Rudini says, can only be considered when the Federal Government declared in precise terms upon the question will [illegible]. In the meantime the Italian Government takes cognizance of the general government's declaration, acknowledging the fact that compensation is due to the families of the victims by virtue of the treaty existing between the two countries.

LONDON, April 2.—The recall of Baron Fava from Washington is the reigning sensation. Every newspaper in London, today, devotes a leading editorial to the subject. The opinion generally expressed is that the haste of the Italian Government has made Secretary Blaine master of the situation. The writers do not blame the authorities at Washington for the course they have taken, but they point with an ominous shaking of the head to the weak spot in the constitution of the United States, which makes them irresponsible for such happenings as that in New Orleans. The present complications they say must lead to the remedying of serious defects in that instrument, with regard to relations with foreign powers.

PARIS, April 2. — Throughout France there is a general feeling of hope that the difficulty between Italy and the United States may result in war, not because of any dislike for America, but because of the national hatred for Italy. It is assumed that if Italy should go to war with the United States she would completely ruin herself, and thus enable the inevitable war between Russia and France on one side, and Germany and Austria on the other, to be fought squarely and fairly for the prize of European supremacy. This feeling explains the espousal of the cause of Italy by the French press, who are endeavoring to "egg" the Italian Government on to a point from which it will be impossible to recede. The Figaro declares it to be "impossible for Europe to permit the the Government at Washington to shift the responsibility for the New Orleans outrage upon the shoulders of the authorities of the State of Louisiana, or to admit that matters of gravity may be so easily and lightly disposed of. A similar plea of inability to act has been heard on previous, though comparatively unimportant, occasions, but such a defence will not do when men are murdered and the laws of civilization are violated. Italy has got hold of the right end of the stick, and will not relinquish her advantage." Though the hope of war prevails in the French centres, it is not believed that the dispute will have such a result. Premier Rudini is delighted at the opportunity afforded him of showing the firmness of his grasp of the situation, for it strengthens him at home, and augments the prestige of his administration abroad. Nevertheless Mr. Blaine cannot possibly desire to bombard Naples or send a fleet to cruise off Spezzie, and Rudini, mindful of the poverty of Italy, already a cause of popular murmuring against the government, will not dare to send a fleet to America at the certain cost of national bankruptcy and collapse.

ROME, April 2.—The "Fiormi," Signor Crispi's organ, vehemently denies the statement published in the Tribuna, that in 1889 Signor Crispi, then premier, was forcibly ejected from his house by M. Mariana, the French embassador to Italy, nevertheless the Tribuna reiterates the statement, and declares its ability to prove it.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—Italian Consul Count Marazzi was asked to-day if there was any significance to be attached to the call for a military levy of young Italians by the Italian Government, which had just been published here. He answered that the advertisement is only the customary one, which is annually published, and the occurrence at New Orleans had nothing to do with it. It would have been published by direction of the government if there had been no New Orleans trouble, and there is not the remotest connection between the two.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Meeting of the Commission at Chicago—Germany Proposes to Take a Prominent Part.

CHICAGO, April 1.—The National World's Fair commission assembled here this afternoon, about sixty commissioners being present. A letter has been received from Secretary Blaine conveying advices from the minister to Japan, that the lower house of the Japanese government has passed a bill appropriating $500,000 for a government exhibit at the World's fair, and the bill is now in the hands of the house of peers. A report favoring a reduction of the various salaries was received, and, it is understood will be adopted. A lengthy protest was made by Secretary Cousins, of the board of lady managers, against concentration of authority in the executive committee, of which Mrs. Potter Palmer is chairman. The fight for chief of the bureau of horticulture is going on vigorously. Realizing that California stood but little show unless her representatives unite on a candidate, Vice-president de Young and Commissioner Forsythe held a conference today. It was decided that the interests of California demanded the sacrifice of personal preferences.

BERLIN, April 2.—A meeting of prominent German merchants, manufacturers and members of the Reichstag declared that the participation of Germany in the World's fair at Chicago, in 1893, is a political and economical necessity, and invited all prominent German industries to join, asking the Imperial government to demand from the Reichstag the funds necessary.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Buckley is Dead.

STOCKTON, Cal., April 1.—Judge W. T. Buckley, at one time one of the ablest lawyers in California, committed suicide, last night, by taking poison. Several years ago, Judge Buckley was the most prominent of Stockton's Democratic politicians, and served two terms as Superior Judge. Defeat, when he ran for the third term, drove him to drink.

Not Anxious to Fight.

NEW YORK, April 1.—A large body of Italians, this morning, rushed to the naturalization bureau for their second papers. They appear to be afraid of being drafted by the Italian government, and are sure that war is imminent.

A Jew Colonizer.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The latest advices from the Argentine Republic announce that the agents of Baron Hirsch have purchased 400,000 acres of land near Santiago, Del Estero, Argentine Republic, upon which to place colonies of Jews.

Montana's Gift.

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 2.—James J. Sweet, of Boulder, Mont., telegraphed the acting secretary of war to-day as follows: "We hereby tender you 5,000 mountaineers from the county of Jefferson, State of Montana, in case of war with Italy."

"The Action of An Insulted Power."

WASHINGTON CITY, April 1.—A reporter who called this afternoon on Baron Fava found him closeted with Dr. R. S. Verdi, of this city, and inaccessible. Subsequently Dr. Verdi, said:—"The case is remarkably plain. Italians have been murdered and the Italian government asked reparation. This government said: 'We can do nothing until Louisiana takes action.' If this government be powerless in such a matter it is a most serious thing. Why were treaties entered into with the European government if the United States cannot perform that which it promised to do? Will it satisfy European powers to say this crime was committed in the state of Louisiana, and it is without the province of the general government?" Verdi declared that Fava's recall was not due to dissatisfaction with the baron personally, but was the action of an insulted power. How much the late minister did to prevent this outrage might never be known, but it is a fact that for at least ten days he delayed doing that which he was compelled to do yesterday. When he received his instructions he at once made an endeavor to have them rescinded, and not until he was forced to do so did he sever the diplomatic relations of the two countries.

Italian Immigrants.

NEW YORK, April 2.—During the month of March, 42,767 immigrants arrived at this port, 13,434 more than in March 1890. Italy heads the list with 7,869. Several Italian immigrants were detained at the barge office, to-day, because they had consumption, this disease being classed as contagious under the new immigration laws.

Little Louisiana Swindlers Indicted.

CHICAGO, April 1.—A local paper says: The grand jury has found indictments against proprietors of the Little Louisiana lottery, a concern which has branches in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and other places. The names of the indicted are John F. Brady, proprietor; John H. Afty, local agent, and a man named Walker, who seems to have acted as agent for the concern in the receipt of money, but who has been repudiated whenever any of the tickets sold by him drew prizes. In this and other ways, it is alleged, the Little Louisiana succeeded in avoiding payment in most cases.

A Recount.

MARQUETTE, April 2.—A recount has been opened at Portage la Prairie, before Judge Ryan. It is being conducted with closed doors.

WINNIPEG, April 2.—The recount in Marquette, so far, has increased Watson's majority from 12 to 93.

Without a Contest.

TORONTO, April 2.—Gilbert McKechnie, Reformer, has been elected by acclamation to represent South Grey in the provincial legislature.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Preparations for the World's Fair—Dom Pedro Visits Queen Victoria in Paris.

Parnell Not Likely to Risk His Seat—The Commonwealth of Australia.

European Opinions as to Existing Complications—Will They Blow Over?

Great Britain at the World's Fair.

LONDON, April 2.—Her Majesty's government has opened communication with Hon. Mr. Lincoln, the United States minister, with a view to obtaining his advice and guidance in the selection and organization of the British commissioner, which it has decided to send to the World's fair at Chicago. Mr. Lincoln will shortly hold a conference on the subject with Lord Salisbury, who has shown every disposition to forward England's participation in the exhibition.

Visited Victoria.

PARIS, April 2.—Dom Pedro, ex-Emperor of Brazil, accompanied by his daughter Isabella, Countess d' Eu, and his grandson, has visited Queen Victoria at Grasse.

Her Trial Trip.

GLASGOW, April 2.—The steamship Empress of Japan, for the C.P.R. line, has completed her trial trip of 500 miles, on the Clyde to Lundy Island and thence to Liverpool, at a mean speed of 16.85 knots.

Killed and Wounded.

CALCUTTA, April 2.—The Viceroy telegraphs that, so far as is known, the loss at Manipur was one officer and fifteen Sepoys killed; and 102 missing.

"The Commonwealth of Australia."

SYDNEY, April 2.—The Australian federal convention has approved the title of "The Commonwealth of Australia" for the federation, and also accepted the clause providing that the Governor-General shall be appointed by the Queen. The proposition that the Governor-General should be selected by popular vote was defeated by 35 to 3.

The Way the Wind Blows.

DUBLIN, April 2.—It is learned that the poor law elections at Northwest Cork, show majorities of two to one in favor of the candidates not friendly to Parnell, and as Northwest Cork has been considered a Parnellite stronghold, it is said to be probable that Parnell will now decide not to risk his seat. The Parnellites on the other hand claim that the question of Parnell's ascendency had nothing whatever to do with the election.

Burned to the Ground.

BERLIN, APRIL 2.—The residence of the authoress, Gabrielle Tesdorf, on Moltke Strasse Carloruhe, was burned to the ground to-night. Two maid-servants perished in the flames, and three firemen were fatally injured. Madame Tesdorf and two children were rescued without injury, but their escape was very narrow.

Public Sentiment in Rome.

ROME, APRIL 2.—The papers to-day give more importance to the recall of Fava, but treat the subject on the whole with greatest moderation, commending the action of the government as due the Italian public, on the ground that Secretary Blaine's course was directed towards the avoidance of dangerous complications in the federal administration, and that the withdrawal of Baron Fava was inevitable. Don Chisciotte advocates that Miniater Fava's post be suppressed, on the ground that it is useless to continue relations with a State only capable of insuring immunity to assassins.

The King Warned.

BERLIN, April 2.—It is reported that mysterious warnings, sent by the Mafia, have been received by King Humbert of Italy. The Mafia, it is said, demanded protection for Italian residents in foreign countries. It is further believed that the recall of the Italian minister at Washington is largely owing to the fears of the Italian ministry, aroused by Mafia threats.

It Will Blow Over.

LONDON, April 2. — The Rome correspondent of the London Times says that the Italian ministry recognizes that it is impossible for the American Federal government to institute legal proceedings in Louisiania, but the ministry feels obliged to formally protest against the illegality and the outrages of the New Orleans assassination. There is no disposition on the part of Italy to increase the difficulties of the Federal government, and confidence is felt that friendly relations will be renewed.

German Press Opinion.

BERLIN, April 2.—The difficulty between America and Italy occupies the attention of all the newspapers. The Conservative and National Liberal press, regard Premier Rudini's conduct as dignified and correct; the Radicals say he has been too hasty.

Fewer Tourists in Italy.

LONDON, April 1.—It is reported that a prominent Italian has warned Americans against the danger of touring in Italy this year, in consequence of the New Orleans affair and Fava's recall.

Will Admit American Pork.

BERLIN, April 1.—The Vossische Zeitung announces that the United States law for inspection of pork and bacon will probably form the basis for fresh negotiations for the abolition of prohibition.

An Emperor's Somersault.

BERLIN, April 3.—The Emperor arrived here to-day, and all Berlin is laughing at the disastrous result of his attempt at a triumphal entry into the city. The Kaiser's estimate of the value of theatrical effect is placed very high. He came up the river on a torpedo boat, upon the deck of which he stood, attired in the full uniform of an Admiral, in the attitude of Ajax defying the lightning. The little vessel was caught by an eddy and bumped against the abutment of a bridge, and disturbing the equilibrium of the doughty monarch to the extent of sending him upon the planks just vacated by his feet. The outrage upon the dignity of the august Emperar occurred within full view of two regiments of infantry which had been specially ordered in line at the river side to receive their sovereign.

A Cut in Wages.

LONDON, April 3.—The North of England iron masters have notified the men of a twelve and half per cent. reduction in wages, alleging that the cost of production exceeds the market price by five shillings.

An Election Protest.

LONDON, April 3.—The agent of Dillon, the defeated candidate at Sligo, has lodged a petition against the return of Crellery, the successful candidate, on the ground that the presiding officer of the Grange polling place unlawfully adjourned the polling while he went to get some refreshments.

Left for London.

DUBLIN, April 3.—Parnell has left this city for London.

The General's Health Failing.

LONDON, April 3.—General Booth has returned to this city from Glasgow physically and mentally exhausted, and in a critical condition.

A Good Place to Leave.

LONDON, April 3.—It is reported that Emin Pasha is leaving Dijiji.

A Thinly Veiled Charge.

SOFIA, April 3.—Prince Ferdinand has joyfully congratulated Premier Strambuloff on his escape from assassination. A placard has been posted in Sofia containing 30 veiled accusations that Russia was responsible for the crime. "Our Enemies," says the placard, "Despaired of annihilating this country by international revolution, and knowing that both the army and nation detest them, they now have recourse to the vilest means of attacking statesmen in the dark."

There Will be No War.

LONDON,—April 3.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily News says that Minister Porter has promised that the Federal government will do everything possible to bring the lynchers to trial, and that both governments are confident that matters will be early and satisfactorily arranged. The correspondent adds this view is not shared by the Italian people generally.

Sligo Election.

LONDON, April 3.—The election in the north division of Sligo, to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of Peter MacDonald, took place, yesterday. The constituency is divided into five polling districts, containing fifteen polling booths. In some of the districts the voters were compelled to travel seven miles to deposit their ballots. The Parnellites admit that they are beaten, and the Nationalists expect a majority of about 1,000.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Survey of Burrard Inlet and the B. C. Coast—Departure of the Staff.

The Manitoba School Question—No Truth in the Stories of Definite Action.

Mounted Police Begin Their Summer Patrol—Military Difficulties at Halifax.

OTTAWA, ONT., APRIL 2.—General Herbert leaves in a day or two for Halifax, to straighten out the petty wrangling between military officers there.

Great satisfaction is expressed by the Marine Association of Ontario at the recent reduction of the canal toll by the government.

All rumors regarding the government's action on the Manitoba school question are premature. The Minister of Justice has not yet reported on the matter.

The construction of the Calgary and Edmonton R. R. will be resumed on the 15th. The mounted police summer patrols have been ordered out.

W. S. Stewart, Staff Commander of Boulton's Hydrographical Survey, left to-day for Vancouver with the nucleus of a crew of trained men to commence the survey of Burrard Inlet and the Pacific coast, for the purpose of making a correct chart for the use of the Canadian Pacific and other steamers. The work will last all summer. He will pick up the balance of his crew there.

OTTAWA, April 3.—Sir Chas. Tupper is expected here to-morrow, and in the afternoon he, Hon. Mr. Foster and Sir John Thompson will go to Washington, where they meet Secretary Blaine on Monday, in a friendly conference. It is then hoped to reach the basis of formal negotiations for reciprocity. The communications the Government has had so far with Washington have been of the friendliest character.

Seventeen members of parliament will be gazetted to-morrow.

A deputation of Superior Court judges have interviewed the Minister of Justice to urge an increase of the salaries of all Superior Court judges.

The revenue for the nine months was $28,250,000; expenditure $22,750,000.

There is a big row among the local Methodists over the refusal of the transfer committee to allow Dr. Rogers to take pastoral charge here.

The Victoria & North American railway ask Parliament for power to construct and maintain a steam ferry between Beechey Bay and a point on the Straits of Fuca within the territory of the United States.

The report of a deal between A and B batteries by way of exchange of stations is officially denied.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Something Big in Cattle—A Two Million Dollar Deal in Progress.

How a Crew of Non-Unionist Sailors Were "Fixed" by the Union Men in Seattle.

Baron Fava Sick—The Irish League to Meet on the Ninth Inst.—Important Business.

A Colossal Cattle Deal.

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 3.—One of the most colossal cattle deals ever consummated has just been completed by the wealthy stock men of the west and Chicago packers. W. P. Perring, a well known cattle man, returned to-day from Texas, where he has been since January 1. In that time he has purchased 40,000 head of cattle, at a cost of $1,000,000 for himself, P. D. Armour & Co., and M. Hewins, president of the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association. Mr. Herring reports that an equal number of cattle has been purchased for Nelson F. Morris of Chicago, by Col. Suggs, the well known stockman. The entire outlay has been $2,000,000. The cost of transportation will be over half a million. Mr. Herring says that the deal is in the nature of speculation; it has been made because of the scarcity of corn and the high price of cattle, the packers fearing that they might be squeezed during the season.

Murmurings of More Trouble.

MT. PLEASANT, Pa., April 3.—A raid, tonight, seems highly probable. Thousands of the strikers are congregating in the neighborhood of Moorewood. Col. Aikens has been called from his hotel to his command.

Will Give no Information.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—It was stated by Secretary Blaine, late this afternoon, that he would positively not make public any communication concerning Italian matters to-night. The reply of the Marquis di Rundini to Mr. Blaine's note, in answer to Baron Fava's notice of recall, is in Mr. Blaine's hands, and this, he says, too, will not be made public to-night.

She Wants Satisfaction.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The trial of Miss Henrietta Woods suit against Erastus Wiman, for $50,000 for damages, was begun in the Circuit Court in Brooklyn to-day. It arises out of Mr. Wiman's effort to have imprisonment for debt abolished by law. In support of this bill pamphlets were printed containing statements from judgment debtors who complained of the severity of the existing statute, and also setting forth their individual stories. Among other statements was one by Terrence Monneet, who was in jail for failing to pay a judgment obtained against Miss Woods in a breach of promise suit. In his statement, Monuett said a number of things that reflected on Miss Woods character; hence the suit.

A Divided House.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—Dr. Thos. O'Reilly, a member of the Executive Council of the Irish National League, has received a letter from President Fitzgerald, announcing that he has called a meeting of the Executive Council, to be held at Cincinnati, on April 9, to discuss the question and take action in regard to endorsing Mr. Parnell. Dr. O'Reilly in his reply to President Fitzgerald, takes a decided stand in opposition to Mr. Parnell. The doctor says President Fitzgerald will meet with opposition in the Council, as most of its members are averse to Parnell and advises the friends of Ireland not to contribute a dollar to the Parnellites.

The Snow Has Disappeared.

DENVER, Col.—The heavy show which fell here during the early part of the week has nearly all disappeared; all kinds of traffic has been resumed.

Iron Firms Break.

PITTSBURG, PA., April 3.—The Columbia Iron and Steel Co., of Uniontown, Pa., made an assignment to-day. Liabilities supposed to be $800,000. The Pennsylvania Construction Co. is forced to go with it, being an adjunct. Its liabilities are $200,000; with $150,000 assets.

The Baron is Ill.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Inquiry to-night at Baron Fava's residence, as to whether the Baron would leave for New York by the late train in order to sail for Italy to-mormorrow, was answered by the statement that he was ill. The servant at the door would take no cards to the Baron, and could not, or would not say how ill the Baron was, or answer any questions about his preparation for departure for New York to-night. It can be stated, however, positively, that he will not sail for Europe to-morrow.

Unpleasant for the Captain.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Pa., April 3.—Gen.-Major Lynch, of the Frick Coke interest, had a long interview with Gen. Wiley this afternoon. There is a prospect of some trouble in Fayette county, and it is probable that the militia will be requested to go over there. Fears are expressed on all sides for the safety of Captain Loar, of this place, whose men, it is claimed, shot at the strikers. Threats are being made on all sides against him, and he is going around with a body guard. The Captain himself has no fear, but his fellow officers are very anxious that he protect himself.

An Exciting Day.

MT. PLEASANT, Pa., April 3. — With militia hurrying through the streets, the restless, nervous strikers crowding about the sidewalks or crossings, Mount Pleasant has been a decidedly lively place to-day. The presence of the soldiers has to an extent driven away the uneasy feeling, still there is too much uncertainty for comfort. Another deadly conflict will not surprise any one here. The strikers are in a sullen mood. The evidence before the coroner's jury, tending as it does to show that the fatal firing was hasty, has enraged them, and their suppressed wrath may take fire at any time, not less than 8,000 miners being around town all day, and the main street in front of the armory, where two companies are stationed, was choked up from morning until night.

A collision between two strikers and an insolent soldier occurred near the Bando depot, this morning. The guardsman was worsted in the fight, and was taken off by his friends. The fight tended to unsettle the general feeling, and was accepted as an alarming indication. At a late hour, tonight, the strikers are holding a big meeting, and a feeling of nervousness prevails among the soldiers.

All is Quiet.

HARRISBURG, April 3. — Gov. Pattison read the following telegram at a late hour, to-night: "No change in the condition of things from last message; all is quiet. The funeral of the dead will take place at Scottdale, to-morrow, at 2.30 p.m. There will, undoubtedly, be a large attendance. There will be five companies of the 18th regiment, under command of Col. Smith, at that point to-night."

A Foregone Conclusion.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—The feeling against Detective O'Malley is intense, and threats against him have been made by many since his arrival in town. The news that he had surrendered to the officers of the law spread rapidly, and a call for a meeting was issued. The meeting was held in a saloon on Common street, and the question of hanging O'Malley was taken up, and some favored stringing him up to the nearest lamp post. Sober judgment prevailed, however, and after a spirited discussion it was resolved to allow the law to take its course, and if the outcome of the trial was not what the people required, summary vengeance would be meted out.

The Sugar Bounty.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Internal Revenue Commissioner Mason has issued a regulation relative to the bounty on sugar of domestic production, and payment of bounty on the same. In regard to the payment of the bounty, Commissioner Mason says that an annual appropriation is not required for it. The act carries an appropriation with it. The law provides for the payment of these bounties, and the secretary of the treasury is authorized to draw a warrant on the treasury of the United States for such sums as shall be necessary, which sums shall be certified to him by the commissioner of internal revenue, by whom bounties shall be disbursed. Each individual who claims the bounty must make his application to the commissioner, through the collector of his district; after the claims shall have been allowed, drafts upon the the treasury will be used in payment of the persons entitled thereto. Claims for bounty cannot be transferred or assigned. In testing the sugar, a polariscope is used. This instrument measures the deviation of the ray upon a scale of one hundred degrees. When sugar test 90 degrees is nine-tenths pure sugar, no bounty will be paid upon sugar which does not contain 80 per cent of glucose.

Elections Sustain Chilean Government.

NEW YORK, April 2.—A business house to-day received a cable from Chile saying the elections to the new congress passed off quietly. The Liberal party, which supports the government, elected more than two-thirds of all the deputies and senators.

LONDON, April 2.—A dispatch from Paris says: It is officially announced that President Balmaceda's success, shown by the election just held, is regarded as a prelude to the collapse of the revolt in Chile. President Balmaceda is willing to withdraw on condition that he shall be allowed to designate his successor.

The Prospects of the Lynchers.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—Judge Mara, presiding magistrate over the section of the criminal district court in which the grand jury is now serving has expressed his private opinion that nothing would ever be done to the lynchers who caused the killing of the Italians. It is impossible to criminally prosecute 5,000 persons, he said, and referred to the famous passage in Burke's oration, that there is no law under which the whole community can be indicted. Even if the grand jury indicted the leaders no jury could ever be secured to try them. Such publicity has been given to the affair that every one is conversant with the facts of the case and no one is without a fixed opinion.

THE SCHOONER SAYWARD.

Record of the Sitka Court Filed in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Full Jurisdiction Claimed for the Alaska District Court—Argument, Monday Week.

WASHINGTON, April 3. — Attorney-General Miller yesterday formally filed in the supreme court of the United States the return made by Judge Bugbe of the Sitka, Alaska, district court to the writ of the supreme court asking that cause be shown why a writ of prohibition should not issue in the schooner Sayward Behring Sea case. The return cites in full the record of the case before the Sitka court, which resulted in the condemnation of the vessel, and submits that upon such record the United States district court of Alaska had full jurisdiction to make the decree of condemnation and to enforce it. Upon receiving the mandate from the supreme court, issued in due course upon the dismissal of the appeal taken to that court, exception will probably be taken to the return as insufficient, because it does not contain the evidence brought out before the Sitka court. Argument on the matter takes place on Monday, the 13th inst.

William Prout, the late proprietor of the Leland hotel, Vancouver, and his wife, are guests at the Oriental.

RIOTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A Number of Striking Hungarians Killed and Many Grievously Wounded.

General Alarm and Unrest—Serious Consequences Feared — The Military Called Out.

Details of the Attack—Demands Made for the Possession of the Dead Bodies Resisted.

PITTSBURG, April 2.—Reports from Moorewood say that about 300 Hungarian, many of whom were drunk, strikers attacked Frick's iron mill early this morning. Clawson's deputy sheriffs met them. The result is several dead strikers and several wounded. They got the information they were to be attacked from three points, and the deputies were divided into three squads, one at the barn, under Capt. Loar. The crowd passed the store and threw stones into the windows, but were allowed to pass unmolested. They then went to the gate leading into the barn, and were breaking it down when Capt. Loar ordered them to halt. Their response was to fire on him. He then ordered his men to fire, when eight were killed and 21 wounded. They fired twice before the rioters dispersed. The mob left Standard at 2 o'clock a.m., and before leaving broke down the telephone, so that Moorewood could not be communicated with, but Standard men fixed up the line and notified Moorewood. At 9 o'clock another riot was precipitated, in which three more Hungarians were killed and 25 wounded. The sheriff fears that the Hungarian and other rioters, who number thousands, will arm themselves and overpower the deputies.

The dead men were carried into the company's store at Moorewood. The strikers demanded the bodies, but were refused, and the place was surrounded by an armed mob of over 2,000 men, who said they would burn everything on the premises unless the dead bodies were given up. The feeling here is bitter among the workmen, who denounce the action of the deputies. Governor Pattison ordered the 10th regiment, of Washington, Pa., and the 18th regiment, of Pittsburg, to assemble and proceed at once to the coke regions.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

A Miner Killed at the Union Colleries—Samuel Fiddick Goes Insane.

A Hornby Island Woman Deserts Her Husband for Another Man.

NANAIMO, B. C., April 3.—George McCallister, a miner working in the Union colliery, was killed, on Monday, by a fall of coal, and was buried on Wednesday.

Mss. Rachael Jones, of Wellington, aged 23 years, a native of Wales, was buried today in the presence of numerous friends from Wellington, Northfield and Nanaimo

Samuel Fiddick, an old-time resident of Nanaimo, will be taken to the lunatic asylum, this morning, for treatment.

Mrs. E. Rollins, of Comox, is still alive, though in a critical condition.

A Mrs. Reynolds, of Hornby Island, with her three children, left her husband, and walked from Qualicum to this city. Her husband followed, wanting the children, but not the erring wife, whose infatuation is an Italian, named Patrico De Burko.

The steamship Wellington sailed this morning, and the bark J. B. Brown arrived.

The Protection Point shaft is already down 65 feet.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Perished in the Snow.

WINNIPEG, April 2.—The body of Archie McPhail, a trapper, who has been missing for the past two months, was found, yesterday, on the Lake of the Woods, at Keewatin, where McPhail had evidently perished in a snowstorm. He came from the northwest of Nova Scotia.

Its Parentage Unknown.

MARQUETTE, April 2.—The body of an infant child was found in the Assiniboine river, this morning. Its parentage is unknown.

Found Dead in a Field.

ST. THOMAS, April 2.—Mrs. Sarah Higson, aged 80 years, for 50 years a resident of Elgin county, strayed from her home at Sparta, on Monday night. A search party found her dead body in a field last night.

Beneficial to Both.

TORONTO, April 2.—At yesterday's session of the provincial convention of mining men, a resolution was passed by 16 to 8, expressing the belief that in the pending negotiations for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States, a free market on either side for mining products would be to the advantage of both parties, and greatly tend to the development of the mineral resources of Ontario.

Leaves the Cabinet.

WINNIPEG, April 3.—"Jumping Joseph" Martin has made another move, after being elected for Portage la Prairie. The announcement is made officially, to-night, that he has resigned the attorney-generalship. He will still remain a private member of the House, and gives as the reason for his retirement that his private business demands more attention.

A Boom in Coal.

HALIFAX, April 3.—There is a great boom in the Nova Scotia coal trade. Already the sales this season are 100,000 tons in excess of the sales this time last year, and the largest in the province's history.