Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1887.

THE BENHAYON MYSTERY.

The Benhayon inquest was resumed at San Francisco on Thursday afternoon. The interest which the case occasioned some time ago seems to be dying out. Mrs. Dimmig repeated her testimony in regard to her husband coming home about midnight on the night of Benhayon's death. Dr. Lord testified that he had known Benhayon for a number of years, and the only peculiarity he had ever noticed in him was that he always became very much excited whenever Mrs. Bower's death was mentioned. Expert Hyde was again called and repeated his opinion that the alleged "confession" and other letters found in the room with Benhayon's body were genuine. Expert Gumpel was recalled and repeated his opinion that the letters were forgeries. Several other witnesses were examined, but no new facts were developed. Coroner Stanton then stated that he had no more testimony to offer in the case, and the jurors agreed to meet on Friday evening to deliberate.

THE FISHERIES COMMISSION.

The Canadian brief to be laid before the Fisheries Commission is said to be very skillfully drawn up. The presentation of the legal side of the case devolved upon the Minister of Justice, assisted by Mr. Graham, of Halifax. The latter gentleman is thoroughly informed on every phase of the fisheries controversy, and for some time has acted as the representative of the Government in the maritime provinces for the purpose of pushing infringements of the fisheries law. Upon Mr. Foster and his deputy, Mr. Tilton, the task of working up the historical and general aspect of the case has chiefly devolved. They have been assisted in the preparation of statistics, tables, etc., by Commander Gordon, R. N., of Toronto, and Mr. Wilmot, Superintendent of the Government fish hatchery at Newcastle, Ont. As an appendix to the case a report has been prepared by Mr. Johnson. It is understood that it deals exclusively with the trade relations between Canada and the States and will come in useful in the event of commercial union or partial reciprocity being discussed before the commission. It may be stated that although the intelligence comes from Washington of Secretary Bayard's intention to propose commercial union as a settlement of the existing unhappy dispute, not the slightest intimation of any such proposal has been officially received by the Canadian Government.

VALENTINE BAKER'S DEATH.

The announcement of the death of Gen. Baker at Tel-el-Kebir on Thursday last was received everywhere with genuine regret. Associated to a certain degree with British Columbia through his brother, Col. Baker, M. P. for Kootenay, the demise of this distinguished soldier had a peculiar interest for the people of this province. Valentine Baker, whose other brother is Sir Samuel Baker, the great African explorer, was 62 years of age when he died. He entered the British army in 1848, served through the Kaffir war of 1852-3, and in the Crimea during the campaign of 1855. In 1860 he took command of the 10th Hussars, which he resigned in 1873 by reason of seniority. He left England and travelled through Persia and on the borders of Afghanistan in order to gain exact information as to the geographical disposition of the country between the Russian and British frontiers. On his return he published the result of his observations in a book entitled "Clouds in the East." At this time he was known as a brilliant cavalry officer, with considerable knowledge of army organization. In 1874 he was appointed Assistant Quartermaster General at Aldershot, but in the following year, in consequent of the issue of the trial, "The Queen vs. Baker," the incidents of which are fresh in our readers' memory and at this time do not require reproduction, he was dismissed the service. In 1877 he began a new military career in the Turkish Empire. He was employed in organizing the *gendarmerie*, and held the position of major-general in the Turkish service. In August of that year he went to Shumla as Staff Military Adviser to the Turkish Commander, and was conspicuous throughout the campaign on the Lom. He embodied the history of the campaign in a work entitled "The War in Bulgaria." After the English successes in Egypt the organization of the *gendarmerie* in that country was put under his control; and in 1884, on the defeat of Hicks Pasha, General Baker, known as Baker Pasha, made an attempt to relieve Tokai, but was defeated on February 5th, 1884. Since then repeated but unsuccessful attempts have been made to secure his reinstatement in the British army. It is understood the Prince of Wales enlisted himself in his cause but that the Queen, whose very fine moral views are so well known, was obdurate. He is the author of "The British Cavalry," 1858; "Our National Defences," 1860, and is also known as a writer on subjects relating to Army Reforms and the Employment of Cavalry. He was beloved by the Hussars and indeed by all soldiers under his command, was in social life a most genial gentleman and leaves a name which will never die in the military annals of Europe. He fell once, and his reputation for a time was blasted, but under the flag of other countries he fully atoned for the past and bore himself like the warrior he was. We can only remember him as the gallant soldier who died upon Egyptian sands far away from the land which he always held dear, though himself a voluntary exile.

In the November number of *Murray's Magazine*, Lady Macdonald concludes her article "On a Canadian Salmon River." Like the first part, the present instalment is in the writer's happiest vein—chatty, spirited, and the product of a keen observation. With the scenery of the New Brunswick rivers Lady Macdonald is more than charmed—there one in truth may be "alone with nature wholly untouched by the ruthless, graceless hand of man." There is only one paragraph that at all borders on politics, and then the humor is apparent. Yet who shall say that the thrust is not well deserved? It relates to the "impending destruction of our salmon in Canada," and runs thus:

Salmon enough to supply the canning and freezing establishments, as well as the fish market, could be taken in half the nets set at half time; but the M. P's. for these maritime counties don't want to endanger the fishermen's vote, and so when the Marine and Fisheries Department at Ottawa essay to interfere and enforce the law, the M. P. begs off "this time," and the slaughter goes on. However, as the Restigouche Salmon Club killed 800 fish last season, and the superintendent's party of four rods took between June 7 and July 2, 214, there does not seem much cause for anxiety; yet still fish are diminishing, and there is nothing like timely agitation; so a serious opposition to the present Canadian Government was organized round our camp-fire, which is pledged to dire revenge upon the Government if "something" is not promised in the required direction as soon as the Parliament of 1888 shall be called together for despatch of business.

The Liberal press of Ontario has begun an onslaught on the subsidy resolution of the Quebec conference. The Hamilton *Times* pounds it in this vigorous fashion: "Until the taking of the next census, the proposed new subsidy scheme would give to Ontario 99 cents for each resident, to Quebec $1.05, to Nova Scotia $1.35; to New Brunswick $1.85; to Manitoba, $3.62; to Prince Edward Island $2.23, and to British Columbia $4.61. There might be some reason in this discrimination if the provinces which get the larger *per capita* allowances were contributing a great deal more in Customs taxation than the others, or if they were paying local taxes for works the expense of which was defrayed out of general taxes in the other provinces. But the boot is on the other leg. Man for man, Ontario contributes most and draws least, and Ontario is the only province which has a thorough municipal system for defraying the cost of local works by direct taxation. Some people may see a chance to profit by the one-sided partnership which Ontario maintains with other provinces, but we cannot. There is no mutuality about it. Ontario would do vastly better paddling her own canoe."

The story of vice-regal frugality given below is vouched for by a correspondent of the *Canadian Military Gazette*. How popular, says our contemporary, the hero would have been with a section of the present Dominion Parliament, in which the Governor's expenditure is occasionally criticised? This is the story: When the Earl of Dalhousie, a canny Scot, was Governor-General of Canada, His Excellency, thinking it a great pity that so much good land should be allowed to go to waste, directed that the plains of Abraham should be ploughed and sown with oats, which was done accordingly. Just as the crop was ready for harvesting some wag wrote the following lines on a slip of paper, and pasted the slip on the gate leading to the plains: "Some men love glory, and some love groats; where Wolfe reaped glory, Dalhousie reaps oats." His Excellency took the hint, and the oats were never reaped.

Montreal *Star*: British Columbia exported 75,000,000 feet of lumber in 1886. It was sent to England, China, Central America, South America, Australia, Japan and Honolulu. Then over $1,000,000 worth of salmon have been taken out of the Fraser river this year, while the deep sea fisheries have still to be developed. The gold production of the country has amounted to $46,000,000 in twenty-four years from placer diggings, while the quartz gold mines are only now commencing to be developed. These quartz mines could not be worked because of the difficulty of transporting heavy machinery, which is now overcome by the completion of the C. P. R. Thus between her forests, rivers and mines, and with her opening trade with the East, British Columbia may have a great future.

Ned Hanlan is developing a good deal of common sense. He is thus reported:

"With regard," he says, "to all that has been written as to the difference between my quiet reappearance last Thursday and the right royal reception accorded me on my first visit, I am quite sensible enough to appreciate that 'nothing succeeds like success'; that on the former occasion I brought the championship of the world with me, and have now come only to try and win it back; that my first generous welcome was more fitting a prince than an athlete, and nothing approaching it ever occurred in my country before or since. * * I am neither so chicken-hearted as to be disappointed, nor so conceited as to consider myself, as a beaten man, entitled to any different reception, nor so thin-skinned as to be affected by adverse comments."

That is manly, and win or lose, such a speech should make him friends.

"Punch" puts this estimate upon Mr. Chamberlain's mission to Washington:

TO THE INCOMPLETE (POLITICAL) ANGLER.

O Brummagem Joseph, my boy, will you halt on
Your sturdy, but scarce diplomatical way,
And take from an ancient disciple of Walton
A few friendly hints about patience and "play?"
As an Angler you have *Mr. Punch's* best wishes
But do you consider it wise, ere you start,
To throw stones in the water, and stir up the fishes?
That's scarcely the right piscatorial art,
Nor stillness and silence, and delicate tact, Sir,
Are needed for handling the rod and the reel,
You may pelt and may splash, but you'll find it a fact, Sir,
Who frightens the fishes will not fill his creel.

KILLED BY ONE BLOW.

Another Chinaman was killed at Pongol on the 7th inst. by a tiger. It appears that as four Chinamen were walking through the jungle, the animal suddenly jumped out and with one blow of his paw knocked one of them down. The other three made a loud outcry and the tiger immediately ran back into the jungle. Upon going to pick their friend up they found him dead. We are informed that at Kota Tinggi on the Johore river, seven men have been killed within the last three months, and the tigers are very numerous in that quarter. Mr. C. E. Kay, a planter living there, devotes much of his leisure time in trying to exterminate these brutes, and will soon be able to give a good account of one or two of them.—*Overland China Mail.*

Barnum's loss is covered by insurance. The sacred white elephant, Sampson, was burned to death.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Lord Salisbury's Unswerving Policy—Gladstone's Belief in a General Election Increasing.

Lord Salisbury Receiving Canadian Letters Requesting Chamberlain's Recall.

A West Australian Political Crisis—Unsoundness of General Business in Germany.

London, Nov. 19.—No force of criticism by political opponents or respectful remonstrance by powerless adherents will deter Lord Salisbury with his mechanical majority at his back from working his own sweet will. To round off the cycle of these defiant acts of high prerogatives the Prime Minister entrusted the most hot-headed and unreasonable politicians in Parliament with the conduct of negotiation, which, if irritatingly or insolently handled, may lead to the most disastrous war which has afflicted the modern world. Such, in brief, is the present outlook. Salisbury cares little for success or fame or popular applause, and absolutely nothing for mere place and power. The fact, therefore, that his foreign or domestic policy is not agreeable to his countrymen, or even to his own party, will go for little in the determination of his course. He will do what he thinks right without regard to consequences, and will contemplate issues whether of failure or of success, of personal discredit or public disaster, with a calm fatalism which has neither hopes or fears. That will be Salisbury's course if left to himself. But, like other great personages of history, he may find events stronger than men and some men stronger than others. Salisbury keenly realizes and deplores the fact that even the most powerful minister cannot nowadays do exactly what he chooses. This is one of the considerations which makes him so indifferent to the fascinations of office, and therefore, although his own predilection will certainly be for a defiant continuance of

"RESOLUTE GOVERNMENT"

it is possible he may find himself overruled. If Randolph Churchill rejoins his old colleagues he will back up Salisbury in a forward and aggressive course. Goschen's display of resolution, enterprise and political courage is merely a histrionic performance designed to secure part of the purpose and begins and ends on the platform where it is exhibited. In reality in his own character and in consultation with his colleagues he shrinks by congenital and unchangeable instinct from violence, risks and extreme measures. The word "danger," not in its physical but in its political signification, has supernatural terrors for the seemingly valiant Chancellor of the Exchequer. If once he begins to fear his chief's policy is dangerous he will waver, and if he cannot induce his leader to retreat or his companions in arms to mutiny, he will seize some convenient opportunity for deserting.

The belief entertained by Gladstone and his intimate advisers that a general election can be forced next year has been increased by the events of the past week, especially the refusal of the constituents of Sir John Yorst to adopt resolutions of confidence in the government at their council. This has also had a depressing influence on Goschen and attaches great interest to the meeting of Hartington with his constituents at Rawlenstall on Saturday, Dec. 3rd. It is believed that he will not venture to challenge their opinion during the existence of this parliament. It is, however, thought that his appearance among his constituents has for its object the forming of an opinion as to his chances of re-election in the event of circumstances recommending a change of position in the House of Commons, that is the fusion of some, at least, of Hartington's group with the main body of the ministerialists.

Salisbury continues to receive numerous letters from prominent Canadians, asking for

THE RECALL OF CHAMBERLAIN.

They say that Chamberlain has done more than anybody has succeeded in doing before to make Canadians face the contingency of separation from the mother country as a practical problem. If England, through her commissioner, shows so little understanding of the interests, or regard for the feelings of Canadians, it may naturally occur to them, Salisbury is told, that they might better arrange the negotiation for themselves. Canadians, as Chamberlain will shortly find, are not "mere Irish" to be insulted and trampled upon at pleasure. Chamberlain has raised up for himself a host of difficulties, which he will vainly combat. Upon this question of Canadian fisheries, and the far greater question of which it forms an integral part of, the commercial relations of Canada and the United States, depend upon it. The political future of British North America upon it, also may, in a quite possible contingency, depend on the good relations of England and the United States. There is not a single leading English politician who will venture to publicly predict success of Chamberlain's commission. The best they hope from his mission is that it will leave things no worse than it found them, and many of them state that if more than this is desired it would be well for the government to find another commissioner.

AN ADMINISTRATIVE CRISIS

in Western Australia is causing much uneasiness to Salisbury and his colonial secretary. For some time the relations between the governor of Western Australia and his judicial staff have been strained. In fact the colonial disagreement between home appointed officials, has quickened the desire of Western Australians for something like, even like self-government, or at all events, a *regime* under which they themselves would elect all officers except the Governor. The Chief Justice has time after time differed from the government as to the degree of punishment which should be placed upon certain criminals. The law officer stood to his guns until the government, by the advice of the executive council, suspended him. This high handed proceeding fired the descendants of Hardy and the enterprising leaders of Swan River Territory. Public meetings were called throughout the Colony to protest against the action of the government, and resolutions of confidence in the Chief Justice were passed by a large majority. Meanwhile both parties have appealed to the home authorities. During the interregnum the duties of first law officer are being discharged by a police magistrate who has been nominated to the post by Sir Napier. The Judge who comes next in order of precedence to the Chief Justice refuses to recognize the temporarily appointed official, and so chaos is supreme among the lawyers, and confusion worse confounded by the proposal on the part of the head of the colony to elect Attorney-General Warton to the post of Chief Justice, which suggestion has raised a storm of opposition. The colonists are prepared to admit that the ex-member of Parliament for Bridport and Champion is a very admirable and genial individual, but they have not sufficient confidence in his knowledge of law to sanction his appointment to fill so high an office. Indeed, Salisbury is plainly told that as soon as Western Australia becomes a self-governing state Warton and his muff will be returned upon his hands.

THE VISIT OF THE CZAR

to Berlin is greatly agitating the public mind of Europe. Those who take the optimistic view of the situation profess to the belief that the meeting between the German Emperor and his brother sovereign will prolong the peace which Signor Crispi, the Italian Premier, has already assured Europe, is temporarily secured. Those who have made themselves acquainted with the state of feeling at the courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg, declare the visit of the Czar to Kaiser Wilhelm cannot be other than an act of courtesy and can have no political significance. The Germans resent strongly the ostentatious patronage by Russians of that apostle of *revanche*, M. Paul Derouleds, and in certain circles in Berlin there has for some time been heard ominous muttering against the insulting attitude of the Czar's courtiers. It was hardly to be expected that the Kaiser's subjects would be overwhelmed with joy at the presence among them of the head of a nation which has so recently gone out of its way to show its preference for the friendship and alliance of their bitter foe. The fact is, the opinion prevails in diplomatic circles that the relations are so strained that the meeting between the Russian and German rulers *en famille*, cannot improve them. The regrettable indisposition of Kaiser Wilhelm and of the Crown Prince prevented the accentuation of the ill feeling existing between the German and Russian people.

En passant, the condition of the Emperor William and the Crown Prince continues to deepen the anxiety of responsible statesmen for the peace of Europe. The Kaiser's physicians forbade his interview with the Czar, fearing the result of their patient's excitement. An earnest and dispassionate glance at the whole situation must convince the student of continental politics that the most thoughtful of statesmen in Europe are aware that they are walking above a huge magazine which may any day explode and deal disaster from every quarter.

In Germany, rather ominous reports are being received as to

THE SOUNDNESS OF BUSINESS

and af the banking business in particular, in that country. The immediate occasion of these unfavorable statements is the recent failure of the Leipsic Discount Company. This bank had a capital of $2,250,000 and an investigation shows that nearly all it has been lost. Its business was chiefly that of converting private firms into joint stock companies, or creating new companies and "floating" their shares. But it also established current accounts with "Oriental firms," carried on speculations in stocks as well as in grain, coffee and sugar. The investigation also reveals a good deal of irregularities in its management, yet the company enjoyed the confidence of the foremost financial institutions of Germany, even of the Imperial Bank, which, together with the Discount Company of Berlin, the Deutsche Bank and many others, are amongst its creditors. A serious feature of the matter is that his failure, through the investigation which has been going on, has revealed the fact that nearly all banking establishments in the fatherland are more or less engaged in the kind of business which brought the Leipsic concern to grief. The inducements to those in it has been the commissions paid to banks for floating numerous joint stock companies, which have sprung up so rapidly in Germany during the accumulation of foreign undertakings, and loans have also engaged their attention. The protectionist policy of Germany has been in no small degree promoted by banks which were interested in the manner described, in the speedy and forced progress of foreign industries. Well-informed observers predict an industrial crisis owing to the unwholesome impulse imparted to trade and industry by the banks and speculators and by the sacrifice of legitimate business to speculators.

CABLE NEWS.

Russia Massing Troops.

London, Nov. 21.—It is reported from St. Petersburg that Russia is massing 300,000 troops on the German and Austrian frontiers. The Austrian and German governments are kept fully advised of Russian movements on their respective borders by Polish Jews. It is expected that Prince Bismarck will enter a complaint against the action of Russia in the Reichstag.

A National Strike.

The Scottish Miners' Federation have adopted resolutions agreeing to work five days a week, eight hours daily. They also resolved that should Mr. Graham, who was arrested a week ago Sunday in Trafalgar Square, be imprisoned, they will proclaim a national strike in Scotland.

The Northumberland miners have decided to rescind the resolutions which they passed some time ago, taking their support away from Messrs. Burt and Fenwick, who represented them in parliament, and these gentlemen will continue to sit for the mining districts of North London.

Grevy and Clemenceau.

Paris, Nov. 21.—In an interview held with President Grevy to-day, M. Clemenceau informed the president that he was ready to form a new cabinet, but that he was bound to indicate other elements beside the ministerial question, which would complicate the situation. The president and M. Clemenceau will confer with other prominent politicians tonight and try to adopt some course of action.

FATAL RESULTS.

Mrs. Cook, who was so Severely Burned on Sunday, Dies From Her Injuries.

The awful accident which befell Mrs. Cook on Sunday last, an account of which was given in The Colonist, resulted fatally yesterday morning, when the poor woman expired at St. Joseph's hospital, after suffering agonies which few living have ever experienced. At times, just previous to her death, she was able to converse rationally, but could not tell how her clothing caught fire. The last she remembered before the catastrophe was that she dozed off and was only awakened by horrible pains, before described. She started up intending to go to her husband's room, but in her confusion mistook the door and ran into the yard. The wind fanned the flames and before she reached the room she was completely enveloped. The deceased was aged only 32 years and was a native of Bristol, Eng. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 2:30 o'clock from St. Joseph's hospital and St. John's church at 3 o'clock.

Ten Year's of Torture.

Mrs. Thomas Acres, of Huntley, Ont., was for ten years a sufferer from liver complaint, which doctor's medicine did not relieve. After using four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters she was entirely cured, and states that she is like a new woman again. tu-th-sat

Universal Approbation.

The medical profession, the clergy, the press and the public alike acknowledge the virtues of Burdock Blood Bitters, as an unequalled remedy for chronic diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and blood. Its popularity increases with its years of trial. tu-th-sat-dw

ENGULFED IN THE SEA.

A Steamship Collides with a Schooner and Sinks.

One Hundred and Thirty-Two Persons Drowned in Twenty Minutes.

(Special to The Colonist.)

London, Nov. 20.—The Netherland's line steamship W. A Scholten, which sailed from Rotterdam for New York yesterday, came into collision, ten miles off Dover at one o'clock last night, with the Ross Mary and sank almost immediately. The Scholten had on board passengers and crew to the number of 230, and of these only 90 are known to have been saved. Of the remaining 140, 27 have been landed at Dover dead, and fears are entertained that the others were also lost, though a few of them may have been picked up by passing vessels. As soon as the news of the disaster reached Dover vessels were sent to the rescue, but it does not as yet appear that, with the exception of the 90 persons rescued and brought here by the steamer Edre, and the 27 dead bodies also landed here, many lives have been saved. The steamer Ross Mary is lying off Ramsgate with her bows badly stove and her timbers strained. The heads of the Scholten's masts are visible above the water from Dover pier. A dense fog prevailed when the collision occurred and the Scholten was moving at half speed. No warning of the collision was given, the sudden shock of contact on the port bow having been the first intimation to the officers of the Dutch steamer of the proximity of another vessel. The officers of the Scholten deny that the passengers on board the steamer were in bed, but it is a fact nevertheless that most of them rushed upon deck in their night clothes immediately after the collision. As soon as the extent of the damage to the vessel was ascertained an order was given to lower the boats. The ship carried five boats, but only two of them were available, the other three being unseaworthy. The two sound boats were lowered and at the same time it was reported on deck that the ship was making water rapidly and must soon go down. The scenes which followed this announcement were terrible beyond description. Shrieks, prayers, groans and curses, mingled with the hoarse voices of the officers giving orders, and cries of children clinging to their mothers' skirts, rendered still more heartrending the terror-laden shrieks of the latter. The officers displayed admirable coolness and remained on the bridge and all other posts of duty to the last. Several of them, being provided with life-belts, remained until the vessel settled, leaping into the sea as she went down. Within twenty minutes after the two ships came together the Scholten was at the bottom of the channel. All of the passengers and crew who had been fortunate enough to procure life belts floated and were picked up by the Edre's boats, which cruised around until 4 o'clock this morning. There is scarcely a person among the rescued passengers who does not mourn the loss of a wife, husband, brother, sister or child, and in some cases only one member of a large family is found to have been saved. The survivers were supplied with clothing by the officers and crew of the Edre as far as possible, and additional garments were furnished to the unfortunates upon arrival at Dover.

There is a considerable discrepancy between the statements of the passengers and those of the officers of the Scholten, as there is also between the latter and the officers of the Mary Ross. The officers of the Mary Ross declare their vessel was lying at anchor when struck by the Scholten. White, the second mate of the latter, avers that he was on deck when the collision occurred and saw the Mary Ross come through the fog and strike the Scholten in the fore-rigging. The captain of the Mary Ross corroborates the statement of his officers and stoutly declares the counter statements of the Scholten's officers to be incorrect. The Mary Ross, he says, was anchored just south-east of the south sandhead when the Scholten struck her. Finding his vessel was considerably damaged he made for Dover Roads, where he dropped anchor and made suitable provisions for keeping the ship afloat, being still unaware of the full extent of her injuries.

Later—One hundred and thirty-two persons were drowned by the sinking of the W. A. Scholten; of the crew, Capt. Taat, chief mate Peter Stielberg, the fourth mate, second steward Dunt, and chief stewardess Mrs. Hacke were among the lost. Capt. Taat was last seen at his post trying to quiet the passengers and get the boats off. Two bodies were brought ashore at Deal, one of which has been identified as that of Capt. Taat, master of the lost vessel. Mr. Robson, one of the rescued passengers, states that the Scholten had just weighed anchor when the collision occurred. He says that there were 800 life belts on board and that the passengers mostly secured them, but they were very nearly useless as the ship was engulfed so soon after the collision. The Scholten's decks burst when she foundered, thus adding greatly to the loss of life. The vessel went down in twenty fathoms of water and is in the way of shipping. The survivors will sail on Wednesday for New York on another steamer provided by the company. Chief Mate Wels, of the Ross Mary, states that he left Hartlepool on Friday under the command of Capt. Webster and with a crew of sixteen men. On the night of the collision there was a shifting fog, sometimes it was dense, while at intervals it was clear. At about 8:30 o'clock he says, the collision occurred. We had been at anchor since 8 o'clock. Myself and the Captain were on the bridge; the sea was of the calmest; our lights were burning brightly and our fog bell was sounding constantly. First we saw the colliding steamer off our starboard bow. We could not shift our position, being anchored, and the tide being ebb the steamer soon ported her helm and attempted to cross our bows. The tide, however, not being rightly judged, settled the vessel on our bows, cutting her to the water's edge. I cannot say whether it was the W. A. Scholten that collided with us; whatever vessel it was she proceeded on her course and soon disappeared in the darkness. We remained at anchor during the night and were piloted to Dover at 7 a. m. There we were docked."

Captain Webster states that the weather during the voyage was hazy, and on Saturday morning there was a heavy fog and the Ross Mary anchored for three hours off Halfordness. She proceeded at 1 o'clock and passed the East Goodwin light ship at 7 o'clock in the evening. The fog came so thick that she was compelled to anchor again at 8 o'clock, the vessel being then from seven to eight miles southwest of the East Goodwin light. The collision occurred at about 1:30 a. m., the forecastle lookout being the first to intimate the approach of the vessel.

Saw the Collision.

It is stated that a mackerel boat has just arrived at Hastings and reports that a steamer ran across and damaged her nets in the early part of last night, and that the mackerel boat gave chase to the vessel in the hope of identifying her and claiming compensation. While chasing the steamer the crew of the mackerel boat saw her run into the Scholten, and a color of truth is given to this story by the fact that fragments of fishing nets were found on the bows of the Mary Ross.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Nina Van Zandt is starving herself to death.

The infirmary at Findlay, Ohio, has been burned down.

A dynamite bomb was found in a church in Freeport, Illinois, yesterday.

Col. Dopping has decided to bring an action against Gladstone for slander.

Four deaths resulted in resisting arrest at Woodbine, Ky., yesterday.

The Republicans of Paris say that only a cabinet, and not a presidential, crisis is at hand.

The Czar and Czarina arrived at their palace in Gatschina yesterday.

In Pittsburg, Pa., a man named Stout shot and killed his 20-year old son yesterday.

Arrangements are being made at Berlin with a view to the possibility of Prince William assuming the regency of the German Empire.

The man Corvatsch, who was arrested at Greenock, Scot., because he had dynamite cartridges in his possession, has been released.

Robert J. Morrow's second trial will come off at San Francisco on Mondy next.

The San Francisco ship owners have raised the boycott from the ports of San Pedro and Los Angeles.

Joseph Schwab, a New York importer of laces, of 555 Broadway, fell down the elevator shaft at his place of business yesterday and was instantly killed.

Henry Hoffman, a miner in the Hale & Norcross, a Nevada mine, met his death in a terrible manner. By the premature explosion of dynamite cartridges half of his head and breast were torn from his body.

For threatening to kill a reporter at an Anarchists meeting, Ernest Kulme was arrested at New York yesterday.

Michael Davitt condemns the "hide and seek tactics of Mr. Payne, in shutting himself up in his castle instead of coming out and facing music like a man."

Most, the New York Anarchist fiend, will probably have to go to prison for one year as this is the second time he has been arrested for making violent speeches.

Walter Mendenhall, a railroad employe, has been arrested at Memphis, Tenn., suspected of having set fire to the Cotton and Storage Company's buildings.

The Duke of Marlborough considers his good character to be worth $25,000, as that is the sum for which he has sued Davidson Dalziel for alleged libel.

Great suffering prevails at Nasha, Mo., by the complete burning out of the town of Granley. About one hundred houses and the same number of stores have been burned to the ground.

It seems that Parnell is not the leader of the Irish party, but merely an old parliamentary hand chosen to do the work of managing a party in the House of Commons.

Sentence of eight and six year's penitentiary, respectively, have been passed on Henry V. Leslie and James A. L. Wilson for defrauding the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal company to the extent of $600,000.

W. Callan, a suspected dynamiter, has been arrested in London, Eng., by a detective. A quantity of dynamite was found in the arrested man's lodging house.

Barnum's circus was destroyed by fire on Sunday at Bridgeport, Conn. Wild beasts are roaming through the country creating great terror among the inhabitants. Loss $300,000.

A freight train on the southeastern branch of the Canadian Pacific railway ran into a drawbridge over the Lachine canal on Sunday. The engineer and fireman were killed and several passengers were injured.

The Crown officers have received information that Edmund E. Sheppard, of the Globe, has left Toronto on receipt of intelligence of the issue of a warrant against him. His ticket was for Buffalo.

The Papal Zouaves throughout the world and the wearers of Papal decorations are going to present Pope Leo with an address of congratulation and a gold crozier studded with diamonds. The presentation will take place at Christmas. The three honorary presidents of the movement are General Charette, of France, ex-commander of the Zouaves, Hon. J. A. Chapleau and the Duc de la Rochefoucald. Mr. Chapleau, who is a commander of the Papal Order of St. Gregory, will do all in his power to promote the affair. Subscriptions will be taken up among the ex-Pontifical Zouaves in Canada.

CANADA'S PACIFIC FLEET.

Three Palatial Steamers to be Built.

Sir Geo. Stephen Starts for England to Arrange for Their Construction.

"Yes, I leave to-day for England," said Sir George Stephen, Bart., to a reporter of the Montreal *Star*, "and I will return some time about the New Year. The principal object of my trip is to arrange for the construction of three large steamships for the Pacific mail service. They will be about six or seven thousand tons burden, capable of steaming eighteen knots and will be furnished with all the appliances, both as regards safety and comfort, which the most modern improvements in naval architecture supply."

"Can you give the exact tonnage, dimensions and horse power?"

"No, not at present, for the simple reason that we have not yet completed the contract with the Imperial government. The only thing settled so far is the subsidy. I will proceed first to London to close the contract, and then probably go to the Clyde to let the contracts. We are determined that the steamers will not be surpassed by any ships afloat."

"Is there any truth in the rumor that the C. P. R. purposes tendering for the Atlantic mail service also, or that a company friendly to yours will do so?"

"The tenders are to be closed in December some time, I think, and all I can say is that it is probable that the Canadian Pacific Railway will make running arrangements with the steamship company which secures the contract. There is one point of great importance which the government of Canada should not lose sight of, viz.: that unless the Canadian Atlantic steamers are fully equal to and able to compete with those running from New York and other American ports, any money spent in subsidizing them

WILL BE THROWN AWAY."

A gentleman, who is on very intimate terms with the C. P. R., says the three steamers will cost nearly two million dollars; that the specifications and plans have been specially prepared by the Vice-President, who has introduced many novelties in the way of accommodation and comfort which will be in striking contrast to the present run of ocean steamers. "Why," said this gentleman, "the difference will be as marked as between an English railway coach and a Pullman palace car."

A LUCKY MAN.

A Comoxian the Heir to £20,000—Mr. Drabble the Fortunate Man.

Mr. Geo. F. Drabble, C. E., the local government agent at Comox, is a lucky man. He has just received information that, through the death of an aunt in England, he has become the possessor of £20,000. He leaves at once for England to claim his inheritance. Mr. Drabble will probably have no difficulty in agreeing with the old proverb that "It's as well to be born lucky as rich." We congratulate him on his good fortune.

A QUIET GATHERING.

The Radical Meeting in Hyde Park Passes Off Quietly.

An Orderly and Respectable Gathering—Resolutions Passed Against Sir Charles Warren and the Home Secretary—No Trouble at Trafalgar Square.

(Special to The Colonist.)

London, Nov. 20.—Five thousand persons assembled in Hyde Park to-day for the purpose of holding open meeting under the auspices of the Radical federation. They marched to the park in sections to the music of pipes and drums and carrying banners inscribed "Home Rule," "No Coercion," etc., and were generally orderly. There was at the first some disposition to hoot the police, but the speakers quickly repressed the noisy ones and the meeting proceeded quietly. Resolutions were adopted denouncing Sir Chas. Warren and Home Secretary Matthews and the crowd sang to the tune of "John Brown's Body" a local criticism of General Warren, which created great enthusiasm and much merriment. Resolutions were also passed protesting against the imprisonment of Mr. William O'Brien and his compatriots. At Trafalgar Square the police were not so numerous as last Sunday, though they were in sufficient force to prevent disorder. One thousand special constables were seated around the square early in the forenoon with instructions to make no attempt to exclude the general public, but to prevent processions or solid bodies of people. A large force of mounted police were stationed in the streets debouching upon the square, and a reserve force of 5,000 was held in readiness in the yard. At about 4 o'clock there was an immense crowd in the square as well as in the streets leading to it, but the people were kept moving by the police and no disorder occurred. A few roughs were arrested for resisting the police, but the crowd finally dispersed about 5:30 without giving the police the slightest trouble.

THE HYDE PARK MEETING.

The enormous crowd which attended the meeting in Hyde Park was unexpectedly orderly and also astonishingly well appearing. The speakers took especial pains to guard against disorder by advising their hearers to commit no act of violence, but to trust to their leaders to fight the battle to the bitter end in the cause of humanity. The immense crowd, as a whole, displayed an air of respectability surpassing that of any gathering of a similar character and purpose assembled in London in many years, and the few policemen present had practically nothing to do. These were stationed near the stands and apparently for the purpose of reminding the crowd of their presence and functions rather than that of quelling disorder, for there were not enough of them to have done that had the crowd been turbulent. The scene was a weird one, the crowd being packed closely around the stands with upturned faces, and its outer ring lost to view from a central point in the dense fog that overhung the park. Not more than half of those present could get within hearing of the speakers, but the remote ones seemed to be satisfied with the patent fact that they had held the meeting without molestation. Trafalgar Square was crowded with well dressed and curious people, who had come to see whether the promised radical deputation in quest of evidence upon which to base legal action against the police, would make their appearance, and if so, whether they would be furnished with unmistakable evidence received by their brethern last Sunday. There were no soldiers to be seen anywhere in and around the Square, but the regular and special constables were plentiful everywhere. On the whole, the police may justly congratulate themselves on having scored a victory, greater because it was wholly a moral one, and the likelihood of a repetition of the scenes of last Sunday is very remote.

THE FISHERIES COMMISSION.

First Meeting of the Members Yesterday at Washington.

Preliminaries for the Session Arranged—The Proceedings to be Kept Entirely Secret.

(Special to The Colonist.)

Washington, Nov. 21.—The Fisheries Commission held its first meeting to-day. The handsome diplomatic reception room of the state department had been prepared for them with the addition of a beautiful supply of stationery and the removal of unnecessary furniture. Around the heavy mohogany tables were six chairs in readiness for the British and American representatives, the seat of honor being reserved for Mr. Chamberlain upon one side and for Mr. Bayard on the other. There was nothing in the appointments of the room indicative of formal proceedings, and indeed such was not contemplated. Atnoon the British representatives entered the room and greeted Mr. Chamberlain, Minister West and Sir Charles Tupper were shown to the council chamber where Messrs. Angell and Putnam awaited them. In the rooms adjoining the office were Secretary Bayard and he promptly joined the party. It was generally understood that to-day's session will be devoted to the preliminary discussion of arrangements as to the time and length of the sessions. The mode of procedure and reports or notes of the proceedings are to be taken. When the conferers were assembled the doors were all closed and guarded and the distinguished six proceeded with all possible precautions for secrecy and freedom from intrusion. The first formal meeting will be held to-morrow at 2 p.m. No stenographer will be employed, but Mr. Burgre will act as secretary for the British conferers, and third assistant secretary of state, Moore, as secretary for the American government. As the formal agreements are from time to time reached they will be reduced to writing, but otherwise no formal record of the proceedings will be kept. No organization, by election of a chairman, or otherwise, has been, or is likely to be made. The proceedings will consist simply of an informal discussion, in which the views of each gentleman as advanced will be considered. A brief protocol, or memorandum, of any formal agreements will be kept and signed at the close of each day's conference. At the meeting to-day the Commissioners voted to keep the proceedings entirely secret. It is quite probable that this action will prevent the secretaries from making public even the memoranda of formal agreements.

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

Bishop Carberry, of Hamilton, is seriously ill in Ireland.

Hon. Mr. McLelan is acting Minister of Finance in the absence of Tupper.

An order has been issued for the release of Stillwell, editor of the *Glengarrian*.

Rev. Dr. Burwash will succeed the late Dr. Nelles as Chancellor of Victoria University.

It is again reported that the Grand Trunk has secured control of the Northern Railway.

Trial of the petition against Clancy, M. P. P., for West Kent, also commenced at Chatham.

Archibald Campbell, M. P., for Kent, has been unseated because of bribery committed by his agents.

A Salvation army girl, at Sarnia, named Nettleton, said she "longed to be with Jesus," and blew her head off with a shot gun.

A well-dressed man damed J. J. Byrnie was arrested at Woodstock on charges of forgery and bigamy. He is wanted in Milwaukee.

Professor Freami will visit Canada next year at the request of the Imperial Government, to report upon the resources of the country.

Arthur Bugglley, tobacco roller, got drunk at Hamilton and beat his wife so cruely that she tried to suicide with chloride of mercury.

Rev. Father Coffey has given up the position of editor of the *Catholic Record*, and Rev. George Northgraves has been installed in his stead.

The Government authorizes the offering of $1,000 reward for infornation leading to the arrest and conviction of the Orangeville dynamiters.

The petition against the election of Dr. Mallory, M. P., in East Northumberland, was tried at Brighton, the election being declared void on admission of bribery by agents.

The date upon