Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1888

## THE SALT RING.

It has been found that trusts are not confined to protectionist countries. The copper trust which has caused a rise in the price of copper all over the world is cosmopolitan in its organization. Its influence is felt as strongly in free trade England as in protectionist America. The salt trust too has shown that trade combinations to limit production and to strangle competition are not confined to protectionist countries. That combination has worked energetically and intelligently, and its operations have affected the price of salt almost everywhere. It has raised salt in England, for domestic purposes, from 2s. 6d. per ton to 9s., and the export article from 8s. to 15s. a ton. It is a little singular that this great advance in the price of this necessary of life has not lessened the demand which has increased of late rather than diminished. The English salt works are now operated to their utmost capacity night and day. This has not been the case for many years. But the British public do not look upon this combine with a friendly eye. They believe that competition is the life of trade and that any organization whose object it is to kill competition must be injurious to trade in general and unfair to the consumer. The most energetic and indignant of the haters of monopoly in great Britain have formed themselves into a league the objects of which are declared in the following advertisement which lately appeared in the London papers. It is as follows:—

"THE ANTI-SALT MONOPOLY LEAGUE."

This league has been formed for the purpose of defeating the recent scheme of the Salt Trade Union (Limited), monopolising the Salt Trade, and thereby creating an artificial rise in the price of one of the first necessaries of life.

Counsel's opinion has been taken, and is to the effect that the scheme is unlawful.

Those who sympathise with the purposes of this League are requested to signify their approval and adhesion to this movement by letters addressed to this office, or in person, between the hours of 12 and 3, etc., etc.

It is quite likely that this Anti-Salt League will succeed in check-mating the salt monopoly in some way. In a country where there is so much money as there is in England, so many men ready to embark in enterprises that afford a fair prospect of profit, and, above all, such perfect freedom of trade, the chances of a monopoly like the Salt Union having a long lease of life appear to us to be very few indeed. Its promoters and members are evidently determined to make hay while the sun shines for, if all accounts are true, they are just now coining money.

## THE EAST AFRICAN ARRANGEMENT

Germany is at this late day attempting to acquire colonies. She is endeavoring to make a settlement in Eastern Africa among other places, and her success has been the reverse of brilliant. The Germans are not accustomed to deal with uncivilized and half-civilized nations and they have not yet acquired the art of managing them. They have contrived to get into serious trouble both in East Africa and the Samoan Islands. The inhabitants of the eastern coast of Africa, both negroes and Arabs, have learned cordially to hate the Germans, and as we have seen, have attacked their settlements with the evident intention of driving them out of the country and keeping them out. The English have also effected a settlement on the coast of Zanzibar and have missions at a considerable distance inland. The natives do not look upon them as enemies and consequently the British missionaries, merchants and other settlers are treated with civility and are safe. This then is the condition of the colonizing enterprises of Germany and Great Britain in Eastern Africa. The Germans have quarrelled with the inhabitants and have suffered violence at their hands. Their settlements are broken up and they are engaged in punishing the natives for the outrages committed on the colonists. It is more than doubtful if they will ever again be permitted peacefully to gain a foothold in the country. The British have formed an immense colonizing company, have received grants of territory on the coast, and are negotiating amicably with the tribes in the interior. They are tolerated, and the prospect of their maintaining the good understanding with the natives which they have established are excellent. The German Government, now that its colonizing scheme has failed, and its subjects are looked upon as enemies by the inhabitants, makes a proposal to the British Government, the plans of whose subjects in that region have been so far successful, to co-operate for the purpose of keeping down and eventually stamping out the slave trade. Great Britain has been for many years doing what she could unaided to put a stop to the African slave trade. Germany regarded her efforts with indifference, and did nothing whatever to promote the good work. But now Bismarck has been suddenly seized with a fit of zeal for the abolition of the African slave trade, and requests the British Government to aid him in blockading the ports of Zanzibar in order to prevent the exportation of slaves and the importation of arms. Why has the wily old Chancellor become so humane and philanthropic all at once? If his colonization scheme had been successful is it likely that he would have sought the co-operation of Great Britain to suppress the slave trade, or for any other purpose? His request puts the English government in rather a delicate position. It must pursue its policy with regard to the suppression of the slave trade whether it is helped by Germany or not. It would never do to give up that humane work because Bismarck had made up his mind to engage in it too. But to unite with the Germans in any enterprise on the East African coast will most probably cause the natives to regard the allies of the Germans with the same unfriendliness as they do the Germans themselves. It is but natural to suppose that they would look upon the friends and helpers of their enemies as enemies also. It is therefore feared that by co-operating with the Germans in the blockade of the coast, the British will lose the prestige they have gained in the interior, and this, too, without receiving the least compensating advantage. Already Lord Salisbury has given notice to the secretary of the Universities' mission to withdraw for a time to the Island of Zanzibar. This the Reverend J. P. Farler, Archdeacon of Magalia, says the missionaries cannot do, for many of the stations are so far inland, and the difficulty of getting to them so great, that it is impossible for them to withdraw at a short notice. The probability is that the people whom the English missionaries leave with sorrow as friends, will in consequence of this German alliance, when they return, if they ever return, treat them as enemies. Lord Salisbury is careful to give the German Government to understand that he will co-operate with it only in the blockade, and that his government will have nothing whatever to do with any hostile incursions inland, whether they are made for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade or to effect any other object. The British Government seems to think that by confining the joint operations of the two nations to the sea, British subjects will be able to escape the odium that attaches to the German name in the interior. His warning to the Magalia missionaries leads to the conclusion that he does not believe in his own theory, but that he fears when hostilities are once commenced by the united squadrons, the natives will refuse to discriminate between Germans and Englishmen; and in this they will do precisely what civilized people would do under similar circumstances. It is evident, from the tone of the British newspapers, that the British public look upon the union of Germany and Great Britain for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade in Africa with distrust and disfavor, and that they believe that it will be followed by consequences injurious to Great Britain.

## JOHN BRIGHT.

The death of John Bright is momentarily expected. When he dies England will have lost one of the noblest and most gifted of her sons. There are united in John Bright great talents and invincible integrity. He has done his country great service and he has lived a pure life. He is, before everything, an honest man. He did what he considered right no matter how hard it was, regardless whom he offended or whom he pleased, and he refused to do what he believed to be wrong however strong the temptation to swerve from what he conscientiously believed to be the path of strict rectitude. "Duty" has always been a word to him of tremendous significance. When it was disgraceful to be a Radical in England, when the profession of the radical creed was a bar alike to political preferment and social distinction, John Bright was a Radical of the Radicals. He never concealed his principles. He never for policy sake said one thing when he believed another. He never shrank from reproach or abuse or contumely. He manfully fought for the right without waiting to see who his associates were or what the consequences of his advocacy might be to himself personally. His name is associated with all the reforms of his day, and he advocated most of them long before it became the fashion to be in favor of reform. He is a Quaker and comes of a Quaker stock. He has been consequently the friend and advocate of peace. Here again he stood up heroically for his principles and faced a storm of obloquy which must have been hard indeed for a man of his large and sympathetic heart and fine feeling to withstand. When he stood for peace, at any price, he must, if he had been a weaker and less courageous man, have been swept from public life by the torrent of popular indignation and contempt which he was forced to stem. But every one knew that John Bright believed in what he advocated, and those who denounced him most bitterly could not but feel respect for the man who, in doing what he believed to be his duty, braved the contemptuous anger of a nation. He survived this, as he did other storms, enjoying that most sustaining of consolations, the answer of a good conscience. John Bright has lived to witness the triumph of most of the principles for which he fought and suffered. He has lived, too, to be understood and appreciated, not only by his fellow countrymen of all parties and all creeds, but by the lovers of mankind and of progress of every civilized nation on the earth. The latter years of John Bright's life have been peaceful and quiet. He has sailed with the stream whose current he did so much to turn. So great has been the change of public opinion in his day that the principles which were in his youthful days denounced as radical and even revolutionary are now looked upon as almost conservative, and are held by men of nearly every shade of political opinion. There are few men who have done so much good in their day both by their life and their teachings as John Bright, and no man who ever possessed it used the great gift of oratory to better purpose.

### A Warning.

The modes of death's approaches are various, and statistics show conclusively that more persons die from diseases of the Throat and Lungs than any other. It is probable that everyone, without exception, receives vast numbers of Tubercle Germs into the system and where these germs fall upon suitable soil they start into life and develop, at first slowly, and is shown by a slight tickling sensation in the throat and if allowed to continue their ravages they extend to the lungs producing Consumption, and to the head causing Catarrh. Now all this is dangerous and if allowed to proceed will in time cause death. At the onset you must act with promptness; allowing a cold to go without attention is dangerous and may lose you your life. As soon as you feel that something is wrong with your Throat, Lungs or Nostrils, obtain a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. It will give you immediate relief.

### Prevailing Sickness.

The most prevailing complaints at this season are rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, inflammations and congestions. For all these and other painful troubles Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the best internal and external remedy. tts

## CABLE NEWS.

John Bright Becomes Worse and the Gravest Fears are Entertained for His Life.

Warrant Issued for the Arrest of Edward Harrington—The Stanley Relief Expedition.

Boulanger to Marry a Wealthy Widow—The General Again Becoming Popular.

### An Independent Rector.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Duke of Marlborough, in addition to the withdrawal of his support to the pariah school at Woodstock, in resentment of the refusal of Dr. Majendie, the rector, to ring the church bells in honor of the return of his grace and his American wife from their wedding tour, has forbidden the reverend gentleman to drive in Blenheim Park. The admirers of the rector propose to indemnify the school for the loss of the Duke's patronage, and keep it going in spite of that nobleman's indignation at the slight which he fancies was put upon him.

### A Relief in Stanley's Safety.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Lieut. Fissman began preparations to-day for the relief of Dr. Emin and Stanley to be able to start from Berlin to Zanzibar within a week. Arriving at Zanzibar, he will immediately select his route and organize his expedition. Lieut. Fissman firmly believes that Stanley has reached Wadelai in safety, and gives no credence whatever to the reports of his having met with disaster.

### Charles A. Dana Banquetted.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—James R. Osgoode, Boston publisher, gave a private banquet at the Reform Club on Saturday in honor of Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York *Sun*. Thirty guests were present, including Wm. Black, the novelist, Alma Tadema, Bret Harte and Mr. Robinson, editor of the *Daily News*.

### Disputing over a Trifle.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says: "The government has rejected France's proposal to join the blockade of East Africa, on condition that the slave dohws and slavers under the French flag seized by the powers be handed over to France for punishment."

### Boulanger to Marry a Wealthy Widow.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The report that General Boulanger is to marry a wealthy widow after his wife shall have obtained a divorce from him, is supplemented by the assertion that the lady is to furnish several million francs to assist in the propagation of the general's political schemes.

### An Audience with the Queen.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Lord Salisbury, with the new Austrian ambassador, Count Deym, had a protracted audience with the Queen at Windsor Castle this afternoon.

### John Bright Becomes Worse!

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Mr. Bright grows worse every hour. His family are about him and the gravest fears are entertained for his condition.

### Russia Protests Against Building Ports.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Russian government has protested against the erection by Roumania of ports at Forschani and Golatz.

### The Belgian Coal Strikes.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 26.—The strike of coal miners in Belgium is spreading. The gend'armes and guards are patrolling the troubled districts.

### An Anti-German Feeling.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 26.—In accordance with the government's request, the autorities of the Congo state have published regulations under which the Zanzibars are engaged. The regulations show that entire freedom of contract is given to the natives. The Sultan of Zanzibar continues ill, and is unable to issue a proclamation announcing the blockade. It is arranged that Germany is to blockade the southern coast and by land the northern. The British missionaries report that an intense anti-German feeling exists in the far interior of Africa.

### Counterfeiter Sentenced.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 26.—Duplessy, who was convicted of having an accomplice in the issue of counterfeit French bank notes, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

### The Castlerea Case decided.

DUBLIN, Nov. 26.—An appeal was heard to-day from the decision of the magistrate in the Castlerea conspiracy case. The court sustained the decision.

### Warrant for the Arrest of Harrington.

DUBLIN, Nov. 26.—Edward Harrington failed to appear in court to-day in answer to a summons for publishing articles in his paper, the *Kerry Sentinel*, enciting tenants to adopt a plan of campaign. Harrington's counsel applied to the court to have the proceedings postponed in order to enable his client to attend the sessions of the Parnellite commission. The magistrate refused the application on the ground that the articles continued to be published, and a warrant was issued for Harrington's arrest.

### Boulanger's Popularity.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—While returning from the banquet of the national league yesterday, General Boulanger was continuously cheered. The police lined the route, and made forty arrests. Most of the persons were afterwards discharged.

### Increased Duty on Copper.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 26.—The import duties on sheet copper has been increased to thirty copecks a pound. The duty on copper-bottomed wooden ships has been fixed at twelve roubles for the first hundred tons, and six roubles for every additional hundred tons.

### The Emin Relief.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The Emin relief committee has passed a resolution severing all connection between the committee and the East African Company. It is expected that the company will ask the Reichstag for a lone of ten million marks at 3½ per cent.

### The Servian Elections.

BELGRADE, Nov. 26.—The result of the Servian elections for the Skupstchina shows that the radicals will have a majority, but the liberals and progressists will have a strong minority. The special commission for a revision of the constitution has been called to meet on the 29th inst.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth! If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind. my31-eod-dw

## WEDDING BELLS.

STROUSS—KOSCHLAND.

Mr. M. Strouss and bride returned from Portland *via* Vancouver on Sunday evening. On Wednesday last the wedding was solemnized at the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. M. Koschland, the bride being Miss Lena Koschland. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Block, Mr. C. H. Freedman acting as groomsman. Mr. Strouss' friends in this city are extending congratulations.

KELLY—GREEN.

On Saturday evening, at Egham Villa, Blanchard street, Mr. D. L. Kelly was united in marriage to Miss Mamie J. Green by Rev. M. L. Rogg. Miss Rose Hilbert acted as bridesmaid, and Capt. Harris as groomsman. A large party of relatives and friends were present, and after the ceremony the newly-married couple were the recipients of many warm congratulations.

## DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

Great Loss of Shipping on the New England Coast.

Buildings Swept Away—Vessels on Shore—Foundered and Swept Off to Sea—Comparatively Small Loss of Life but Many Narrow Escapes—General Destruction of Property—Railway Travel More or Less Impeded.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

A DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 26.—A terrific wind and hail storm, which began yesterday morning, continued all through the night, with increasing fury. The buildings which succumbed to the terrific onslaught of the waves yesterday, were the United States Photo Gallery, Mott's Pavilion, Clement's Shell Store, and a number of small shanties, all between New Jersey and Virginia Avenues. During the night the work of undermining went on, and this morning the list of property destroyed includes Jackson's bath-house and pavilion, which are now fast going to pieces, Adams' bath-house and Johnson's bath-house, the United States bath-house and all smaller baths and pavilions in that vicinity. The Halfway House has been lifted entirely from its foundation and will probably go to pieces. At the inlet the destruction is general, and energetic efforts are being made to save all movable property.

ROCKLAND, Me., Nov. 26.—The schooner Wm. McLean broke from her moorings last night, drifted on a ledge, and caught fire. She is a total loss. Her crew were rescued.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Nov. 26.—The fishing schooner Knott V. Martin went ashore last night at Rooten Duck, and will probably be a total loss. At Bargin's Head several vessels are reported ashore and breaking up.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 26.—At Lanesville last night the schooner John Lettler went ashore and became a total wreck. The boat Uno sank at her pier and went to pieces. The fishing boat Venus broke away from her pier, went ashore and sank. Fishermen about Cape Ann have all lost a large number of nets and other tackle.

VINEYARD, Mass., Nov. 26.—The schooner G. Rawley is ashore at Edgartown and cannot be reached because of the heavy sea. She is full of water. Schooners Charlotte Fish and Webster Barnard were fouled by schooner Lavinia Bell and had jibbooms and headgear carried away and otherwise damaged.

FALLMOUTH, Mass., Nov. 26.—Brig Jennie Phenney stranded off here in last night's gale and a high sea is breaking over her. The crew are safe.

MARBLEHEAD, Nov. 26.—The schooner Wm. Hopkins, Boston for Philadelphia, is high and dry ashore off here.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—Reports from all points along the New England coast show that the storm of yesterday and last night was very severe, and that damage to shipping has been enormous. Despatches from interior points also report very cold and stormy weather. Railway travel has been more or less impeded throughout New England.

GLOUCESTER, Nov. 26.—The British brig Alice, of Lockport, Captain Henry Saunders, which was at anchor in the shade of Ten Pound Island, went adrift yesterday. The crew abandoned her last night and went on board the schooner J. J. Locke, of Barrington, N.S., Capt. Banks. The Locke afterwards went adrift and the crews abandoned her and went on board another schooner, where they remained till morning and then came ashore. Both vessels are supposed to be lost, as they drifted to sea.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—It is feared that the New York pilot fleet, 20 in number, and the New Jersey pilot fleet, most of which are at sea, are having a severe experience in the gale. The ferry traffic in the harbor and rivers was greatly impeded by the storm to-day.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Nov. 26.—The schooner Lizzie Young of Boston, for Philadelphia, lost her anchors yesterday, and is stranded near Cottage City. The schooner Glide, New York, for Cornwallis, which went ashore at the head of the harbor, is but slightly damaged.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 26.—The brig Alice, before reported abandoned, has floated ashore on Nantasket beach.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—The schooner Aveton, St. John, N.B., for New York, dragged ashore on Spectacle Island during the storm yesterday. The vessel lies easy and will probably float when the weather moderates. The Aveton experienced terrific weather in the bay, during which three of the crew were washed overboard and lost.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—While the steamer Bordentown was towing 21 coal barges in New York Harbor, the gale struck her and nineteen of the barges capsized and sank. Thirty-four persons on the barges, consisting of the captains, their wives and families, were rescued with the greatest difficulty. The loss is $100,000.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 26.—The schooner Oliver Dyer, from New York to Saco, went ashore at Jerry's Point, Newcastle, this morning. The crew took to the rigging and were rescued by the Jerry's Point life saving crew, with the exception of the cook, who was washed from the rigging and drowned.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 26.—The bark Morocastle is a total loss, together with the cargo. The crew were saved. The Norwegian bark Unnah is breaking up. The crew were reached after being seven hours in the rigging. The schooner W. T. Marvel from Philadelphia for Providence is ashore.

A Narrow Escape.

People who are exposed to the sudden changes of our northern climate have little chance of escaping colds, coughs, sore throat and lung troubles. The best safeguard is to keep Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam at hand. It is a quick relief and reliable cure for such complaints. tts

Reliable Remedy for Rheumatism.

Procure a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil from your medicine dealer, and use according to directions. It cured Ida Johnston, of Cornell, Ont., of that complaint, and she recommends it as a sure cure. For 25 years it has never failed to give satisfaction. tts

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

## CAPITAL NOTES.

Parliament to Meet on the 24th or 31st of January.

Sir Charles Tupper's Reply to the Murchison Letter—Another Package of Poisoned Candies—The New Quebec Senators.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 26.—Parliament will meet for the dispatch of business either on January 24th or 31st. The matter will be decided definitely Wednesday.

Geo. A. Drummond, C. S. Rodier, Montreal, and John Price, Quebec, will will be the new Senators for Quebec province.

A package of poisoned candies, addressed to another Galt party, reached the special letter office here.

The *Empire* publishes Sir Charles Tupper's reply to the Murchison letter as follows:

9, VICTORIA CHAMBERS,
London, Oct. 5th, 1888.

*Dear Sir*,—I esteem it a high compliment that your letter of the 5th ult. should have been addressed to me, and I may say that it was sent on to me here by my son in Ottawa. My official position as the representative of Canada in Great Britain makes it quite impossible, however, for me to offer any opinion on the question you raise, as I am sure on reflection you will immediately comprehend. As you will be aware, the hope is uppermost in everybody's mind that the matters in dispute between the two countries may soon be disposed of in a manner satisfactory to both, and your knowledge of public opinion in Canada will show you that Canadians are most desirous that their relation with the United States should be of the most cordial and friendly character.

I am, yours faithfully,
(Signed) CHARLES TUPPER.
To Mr. Chas. Murchison.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Consideration of the Land Purchase Bill Resumed.

The Dignity of the House Affronted by the Serving of a Summons on Sheehy, Member for Galway—Committee Appointed to Enquire Into the Matter.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.—In the commons this evening Sir James Ferguson, parliamentary secretary for foreign affairs, said in reply to interrogations that the government would make no statement regarding the American fishery dispute at present, further than to say that a *modus vivendi* was in operation.

H. Smith, replying to a question, intimated that the government would be unable to make a statement in reference to the appointment of a minister to Washington under the present circumstances.

Consideration of the land purchase bill in committee was resumed.

Parnell offered an amendment that no money be advanced for the purchase of more than are holding if such holding were rated at not less than £20 yearly. He urged in support of his amendment that the grant ought to be used as soon as possible to establish a genuine peasant proprietory system.

Balfour thought it would be unwise to include men having a number of holdings, the thrifty farmers, from the benefit of the act. Besides, it would be a great convenience to both landlords and tenants when an estate would be sold as a whole.

David Sheehy, member for South Galway, rose to a question of privilege. He stated that as he was leaving the house an attendant handed him what appeared to be a visitor's card. Upon going into the lobby in response to the card, an Irish constable had served upon him a summons under the Coercion Act. He therefore moved that the committee report progress in order to give the House an opportunity to discuss the latter.

Mr. Balfour greatly deplored the incident, and was at a loss to know under what authority it happened. He entirely disapproved of such a measue within the precincts of the House.

Sir William Harcourt declared that the dignity of the house had been affronted, and an inquiry into the affair was at once necessary.

Balfour promised that the incident would not be repeated.

John Morley proposed that a committee be appointed to inquire into the circumstances. The suggestion was adopted and a committee was appointed, including Sir Wm. Harcourt, Mr. Morley, Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Parnell, Home Secretary Matthews, Mr. Goschen and Sir Edward Clarke.

Mr. Parnell's amendment was lost by 154 to 111.

The Sheehy committee electdd Mr. Matthews chairman, and examined Mr. Sheehy and the constable who served the summons, after which adjournment was taken until Thursday.

## AN ANARCHIST'S MISSION.

Revelations in the Trial of Pronek at Chicago.

His Accomplice Turns States Evidence and Exposes a Villainous Plot—The President to Have Been One of the Victims—The Anarchist Intended to Have Performed His Mission Even if His Wife Starved and He Was Hanged.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—In the trial of Pronek and other alleged anarchists for conspiracy to murder police inspector Bonfield, ex-states attorney judge Grinnel, and judge Gary, the first witness called was Frank Chleboun, one of the men arrested with Pronek, but who has turned states evidence. His testimony produced a great sensation. It was to the effect that he, with Pronek, soon after the Haymarket riot, when the latter told witness he had a scheme to burn up the lumber yards, and that he had also missed a chance to kill inspector Bonfield. Pronek showed him several bombs which were experimented with on the prairie some days latter. On several occasions Pronek told witnesss they must have revenge for the death of Parsons, Spies and Engel, and showed him photographs of Judges Gary and Grinnell and Inspector Bonfield. Witness and Pronek went together to find Judge Grinnell's house, so that they could locate it easily at another time. This was done a few days after President Cleveland's visit to this city, and Pronek told witness on the way back from Judge Grinnell's neighborhood that the President had had a very narrow escape from death while here, as he (Pronek) was about to throw a dynamite bomb into the presidential carriage during the procession, but was dissuaded from doing so by his companions. Pronek's plans were to kill Inspector Bonfield first, but he afterwards decided to make Judge Grinnell the first victim. He said that if no better opportunity offered he would go into the court room and throw a bomb at the judge, and then if the police tried to capture him he would use bombs on them, and if this failed he would shoot the officers and then himself; but if he got a chance at Grinnell or Gary on the street he would use a knife. Witness said Pronek's wife did not have enough to eat and wanted her husband to abandon his murderous plans and go to work, but Pronek said he had a mission to perform and would perform it if she starved and he was hung.

## THE IDAHO IN A GALE.

The Steamship Encounters the Full Force of a Severe Storm—Blown on to a Reef and Badly Strained—She Reaches Port Townsend in a Disabled Condition.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

PORT TOWNSEND, Nov. 27.—Captain Hunter, of the steamer Idaho, which arrived from Alaska this morning, reports that on Saturday last, while the steamer was going into Klawak, and when near the entrance to Queen Charlotte Sound, a heavy gale sprang up. Every effort was made to get to a place of safety, but before this was accomplished the gale had increased to such force that the steamer became unmanageable. Sail was made on the vessel, but the force of the gale blew them away. The steamer at length was blown on a reef, where she struck heavily twice and was badly strained. It was found necessary to cut away the mainmast, which eased her considerably, and then she was carried over the reef by the force of the sea. The Idaho will have to be repaired before going back. A diver has been sent for, who will make an inspection of the vessel's bottom and ascertain the damage.

## MINING MACHINERY.

The Dominion Government Considering Its Free Admission.

"The Colonist" Article on the Question Brought to the Attention of the Minister of Customs—The Dominion Will Pay the Greater Portion of the Skeena Expedition Expenses—Threatened Raid into Manitoba of Dakota Timber Thieves—The Mexican Treaty Concurred in.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 27.—The attention of the minister of customs was to-day called to an article that appeared in THE COLONIST a few days ago, advocating the placing of mining machinery on the free list, on the ground that it is not manufactured in Canada. Hon. Mr. Bowell said the matter was one which not only affected British Columbia, but the northern parts of Ontario, Quebec and the maritime provinces, where mining was carried on. He recognized that the mining industry should be encouraged, and every facility afforded for developing our mines that could legitimately be given. The government has the whole question of the free admission of mining machinery now under consideration. At the present time the minister says, certain implements and classes of machinery used in mining are being made in Canada, and care would have to be exercised to see that this industry is not interfered with.

The imperial authorities have asked the concurrence of the Canadian government to the draft of the proposed treaty with Mexico. Its provisions are most stringent, covering twenty-three offences. Our government heartily concurs.

Commissioner Herchmer reports that Dakota settlers threaten to raid into Manitoba on account of their being stopped in timber thieving. The mounted police patrol will therefore be increased.

It is reported as a result of Hon. Mr. Robson's visit here the Dominion government assume the greater part of the expenses of the Skeena expedition. Mr. Robson has left for home.

## THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

Sir Charles Russell Desires to Shorten the Proceedings

Owing to the Enormous Expense Entailed—A Suggestion Concurred in by Justice Hannen—Further Evidence as to League Outrages.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Parnell commission resumed its session to-day. Sergeant Gilhooly testified it was necessary to increase the force of police at Castle Island owing to the outrages there.

Sir Chas. Russell, Parnellite counsel, here interrupted witness and appealed to the court to shorten the proceedings. He said: "We admit all that—we are sick and tired of all this useless reiteration, which does no good, and involves enormous expense."

Presiding Justice Hannen said that he hoped the details of the case would be given as briefly as possible.

Sergeant Gilhooly was then cross-examined. He stated that he kept a book containing a list and account of the outrages committed.

Sir Charles Russell demanded that the book be produced.

Sir Henry James, counsel for the *Times*, said that the book contained letters and papers which it was not desirable to publish.

Justice Hannen said it was desirable that the whole book, including the column headed "Motives," be produced. The special entries relating to poisons ought not, perhaps, to be disclosed. He suggested that Sir Henry James and Sir Charles Russell together inspect the book, and if they could not agree upon which parts should be disclosed, then the judges of the commission would inspect the book and decide.

Mr. Reid, of the Parnellite counsel, suggested that witnesses in future simply state the number of outrages committed within given periods, instead of relating them in their detail.

Judge Hannen welcomed this suggestion and so directed the *Times'* counsel.

Sir Henry James promised to comply with the order as far as posaible.

Police Inspector Davis then testified he had discovered an inner circle of the national league, which was organized by fenians to execute the behests of the league. On cross-examination, witness refused to give the name of his informer.

Mr. Reid complained that his side was at the mercy of anonymous informers. If he had his name he might prove him to be the greatest liar in the three kingdoms.

The witness stated that the man was not in the pay of the police but was a member of the league and had taken part in the proceedings of the inner circle.

After a legal squabble of a few minutes between counsel of both sides, Mr. Reed deferred the question of the name of Inspector Davis' informant.

A Reasonable Hope

Is one that is based on previous knowledge or experience, therefore those who use B. B. B. may reasonably hope for a cure because the previous experience of thousands who have used it, shows it to have succeeded even in the worst cases. tts

The Dominion government has ordered two new forty-pounder rifled guns from the Imperial government for use on the Pacific coast.

## CABLE NEWS.

Asst. Commissioner Monro to Succeed Gen. Warren as Chief of the London Police.

The Pope's Rescript to the Irish Bishop Condemns Boycotting and Similar Practices.

Indignation Outspoken and General Over the Sheehy Incident—Destructive Fire.

### The Sheehy Affair in the Commons.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The attempt of the Irish constable, Jeremiah Sullivan, to serve a summons upon David Sheehy in the lobby of the house of commons last evening, has caused a more profound sensation than was at first believed, though the indignation aroused in the house was outspoken and general. The brief proceedings of the committee of inquiry appointed to investigate the circumstances, elicited the fact that Inspectors Lourdes and Jennings had instructed Constable Sullivan that the service of the summons upon Mr. Sheehy was a matter of extreme urgency, and Sullivan's further testimony disclosed the fact that he had received £10 from the Inspector to defray his expenses in proceeding immediately to London and serving the writ in whatever place he might find Sheehy. It is certain that Inspectors Lourdes and Jennings will be summoned before the commission at its meeting on Thursday, and possibly Mr. Balfour himself will be required to give testimony.

### The Land Purchase Bill.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—In the commons this evening Balfour intimated that the Irish members against whom warrants of arrest had been served, would not be permitted to sit in parliament while the cash estimates were being discussed. When the house resumed consideration of the lands purchase bill in committee, J. G. Shaw Lefevre (liberal), moved to insert in the bill a provision that no advances shall be made to a tenant for a purchase exceeding the amount of £2,000. Tenants borrowing in excess of that sum, he contended, belonged to the landlord and not to the peasant proprietor class. Mr. Balfour opposed the motion. There was no fear, he said, that the act would be abused by the turning out of tenants with large holdings into proprietors to the exclusion of smaller holders. Lord Randolph Churchill held that the act was being passed as an experiment. That being the case, he was unable to see why the proposed limit should be imposed.

### Arrested.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—As John Finucane, member for east Limerick, was entering the house of commons this evening, six summonses were served upon him to answer charges of violating the crimes act, and detectives were waiting at the entrance to serve similar writs on other Parnellite members.

### A British Ship Foundered.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The British ship Douglas, Captain Betts, from Marlion Island, June 22d., for Hamburg, foundered off the Island of Texel in the North sea. Two of the crew were drowned. The remainder have arrived at Yarmouth.

### A Liberal Unionist Demonstration.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The liberal unionists are preparing for an immense demonstration in Birmingham on Saturday, while they will stump the country, going about in vans draped with the Union Jack.

### The New Chief of Police.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The *Telegraph* says Assistant Commissioner Munro will succeed Sir Charles Warren as chief commissioner of the metropolitan police.

### The Oaths Bill Passes the Lords.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Oaths Bill passed the house of lords this evening.

### The Papal Rescript to the Irish Bishops.

DUBLIN, Nov. 28.—The report that the new papal rescript had been issued to the Irish bishops condemning boycotting and like practices in Ireland, is confirmed. The rescript was sent to the Irish bishops a fortnight ago. It was, however, the intention to receive the rescript privately, but to act upon it publicly. This plan was frustrated by the indiscretion of a servant of the Bishop of Limerick, who partly divulged the secrets. The fact of the receipt of the rescript being known will probably force the pope to publicly reaffirm his wishes.

### Starved to Death.

DUBLIN, Nov. 26.—It is learned that 9 fishermen have starved to death at Romnigh Island, off the Donegal coast, the recent heavy weather having prevented their return to the mainland.

### Under the Coercion Act.

DUBLIN, Nov. 27.—The Baronies Connell, in west Affaly, County Kildare, have been proclaimed by the government under the second section of the coercion act.

### The Delaney Murder.

DUBLIN, Nov. 27.—It is learned that the murder of Delaney, of Kilarney, was purely the result of a family feud and had no agrarian significance whatever.

### Another Irish Murder.

DUBLIN, Nov. 27.—A farmer of the name of Delaney, has been murdered at Killarney.

### The Parnell-"Times" Libel Suit.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 27.—In the Parnell-*Times* libel suit Judge Kinnean has fixed December 20th for hearing proof on the question of arrestments. Counsel for Parnell have issued an order upon defendants requiring them to produce contracts of copartnery of the *Times*, and also its business books and accounts.

### Death of the Swiss President.

GENEVA, Nov. 27.—M. H. Ertenstein, president of Switzerland, is dead.

### A Princely Donation.

SOFIA, Nov. 26.—Prince Ferdinand has donated 2,000,000 francs for the furtherance of an official scheme for the establishment of a national Bulgarian university at Sofia.

### The Austrian Landwehr.

VIENNA, Nov. 26.—In the budget committee to-day, Count Von Welserheimb stated that it was necessary to expedite measures to mobilize the landwehr. The political question, he asserted, had demanded either an increase of the army or such an arrangement of the landwehr as would enable it to answer all calls for troops. The budget expenditures it was shown included a large item for rifles which the armories were making at the rate of 30,000 a month.

### Courtesy Ridiculed.

PARIS Nov. 27.—The *Journal Des Debats* and other Parisian papers vindicate the action of the majority in the chamber of deputies yesterday, in adjourning the sitting for an hour, because of the presence of Mr. Daniel Wilson. They say the members who voted for the motion evidently desired to give France a proof of the purity of conscience, honesty and virtue of the chamber. Mr. Wilson in an interview said the incident would not have the effect of keeping him away from the Chamber. He declared he would continue the struggle, no matter what action the members might take. *La Presse* says the cabinet will discuss to-morrow the question of suppressing the patriotic league.

### An Entire Village Destroyed by Fire.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The village of Vanbrecourt, near Nancy, was totally destroyed by fire to-day. Thousands of persons are rendered homeless and absolutely without shelter.

### Monro's Appointment Confirmed.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Queen has confirmed the appointment of Assistant Commissioner Monro to succeed General Sir Charles Warren as chief commissioner of the metropolitan force.

## NOT DIPHTHERIA.

The Scare in Westminster Turns Out to be Severe Throat Affection.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

WESTMINSTER, Nov. 27.—It is stated to-night that the reported cases of diphtheria at the Cleveland Hotel proved to be only severe cases of ulcerated sore throat.

## CANADIAN NEWS.

"Jack the Ripper" Makes His Appearance in Montreal.

And Threatens to Murder a Baker's Wife—He Elude the Police—The Doctor in the Charlton Abortion Case a Raving Maniac—The Toronto Park Agreement Ratified.

### "Jack the Ripper" Again.

MONTREAL, Nov. 27.—When the wife of Joseph Cloran, a baker of McCord street, awoke this morning at 5:30, she found a man lying on the sofa in the sitting room. She hastened to telephone for the police, and then demanded the man's business. He suddenly jumped up and drawing a knife from his hip pocket, he remarked: "I am Jack the Ripper, and if you don't keep quiet I'll silence you." Hearing a noise on the front stairs, the individual rushed through the rear door and escaped, just as four policemen entered the house. A search was instituted in the yard by the offic