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The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1893. VOLUME XXXV. NO. 22.

HOME RULE.

Designation of the Proposed Irish Legislature—"What's the Matter With Ulster?"

Government Supporters Charged With Being Deaf to Argument—Scene in the House.

LONDON, May 11.—In the House of Commons to-day in committee on the Home Rule bill, William Redmond moved an amendment that the two branches of the Irish Legislature be designated the Senate and the House of Commons.

Irish Chief Secretary Morley opposed the motion.

T. W. Russell, Unionist, remarked that after the bill had passed, the Irish could call their legislature Parliament or anything.

G. Lawson, Conservative M.P. for Thirsk, created roars of laughter by pronouncing the Celtic word for "Commons," and suggesting its adoption as the designation of the Irish lower house.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 482 to 34.

George Bartlet, Conservative for North Islington, moved the omission of the first clause of the Home Rule bill.

Timothy Healy, anti-Parnellite for North Louth, inquired whether it was in order to discuss the rejection of the whole bill on a motion thus concerning but one particular clause.

The chairman ruled that the motion was in order.

Rt Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, leader of the Liberal Unionists, commented upon the scarcity of amendments proposed by the supporters of the Government. He supposed they recognized the fact that the bill was only a sham one, and therefore proposed amendments only "pour faire rire." He was anxious to know what were the intentions of the Government concerning Ulster. Was there any plan that Ulster should be excluded from the operation of the bill? He believed that such exclusion should be provided for. He should regard the Ulster men as doing wrong if they should reject any arrangement to except them from Home Rule. According to the bill, they would be all the better able to defend the right of the minority in the rest of Ireland if they should have a Government of their own, than if they should be merely part of the minority in the Dublin Parliament. In conclusion Mr. Chamberlain reverted to the subject of the abstention of the Liberals from offering amendments, and asked why the Irish members had so suddenly become dumb?

As Mr. Chamberlain sat down, Colonel Saunderson sprang up and excitedly charged Timothy Healy with remarking that Mr. Chamberlain seemed to be under the weather.

Mr. Healy at once protested that he had said nothing at all.

Several Irish members explained simultaneously that when Mr. Chamberlain said the Nationalists were dumb somebody had responded: "You are never dumb. It would be better if you were."

This explanation provoked a scene of confusion, which was ended by the chairman's call for order.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone denied the truth of Mr. Chamberlain's insinuations that the supporters of the Government had closed their ears to argument. The Government, he said, had already given the fullest explanation of the bill and wished a fair and open discussion. They would not be driven, however, into obstruction and useless debate. When such debates were forced by the Opposition the Government would be silent. The members of the majority would speak as their judgment dictated and not with a view to furthering the devices of the Opposition. In retaining their liberty of choice, they would best perform their duty to the country. (Prolonged cheers.)

Rt. Hon. Mr. Balfour, leader of the Unionists, moved that the chairman report progress. The Ulster members, he said, had no opportunity to speak. Rt. Hon. Mr. Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, resisted this motion and moved the cloture.

The chairman ignored Mr. Morley's motion and put Mr. Balfour's motion, which was lost by a vote of 304 to 260. Cheers and laughter followed the announcement of the result of the division.

NICARAGUA'S REVOLT.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Nicaraguan revolutionists have practically overthrown the Government and are in complete possession of the Nicaragua canal. A dispatch received at the State department to-day, tells of the victorious progress of the revolutionary forces, and indicates the complete overthrow of the late administration. The dispatch received by Secretary Gresham was from San Juan del Sur, a port on the west coast of Nicaragua, by Mr. Newell, who is consul at Managua, the capital of the country. He states, in his message, that no communication is to be had with the cable office, and it is presumed from this that he was obliged to send his dispatch from Managua to San Juan del Sur by mail or messenger, in order that it might reach the State department quickly.

Mr. Newell's despatch, in substance, is as follows: "The revolution commenced April 28, headed by ex-President Zavalle. The revolutionists hold Granada, Managua, Rivas, Contales, Matagalpa and San Juan del Norte. They are well armed, even having a good supply of gatling guns. The Government forces number 2,000, poorly organized, but commanded by prominent generals. The Government forces made three unsuccessful attacks on Managua. Martial law has been declared and a decree has been issued for a forced loan of $600,000. It is learned from another authentic source that the revolutionists are in possession of the Nicaragua canal, and it was on this information and that contained in the despatch from Mr. Newell that Secretary Gresham applied to Secretary Herbert for another vessel to be sent to Nicaragua. The Atlanta, now at New York, has already been ordered to proceed to Greytown, off the East coast; but as the revolutionary movement is nearer the West coast, in the neighborhood of the capital, it was deemed best to dispatch a vessel to that part of the country. Accordingly orders were sent by telegraph to-day to the commander of the Alliance, at San Francisco, directing him to proceed at once with his vessel to a point on the West coast. The Alliance will probably make her headquarters at San Juan del Sur. No grave fears are entertained in official quarters that trouble will result from the possession of the Nicaragua canal by the revolutionists.

From the information contained in Mr. Newell's dispatch, it is thought that the revolutionary forces have almost complete control of affairs and speedy recognition from the U S. will follow a demand for such action. Nevertheless this Government has deemed it best to be on the safe side, and all steam will be used by the Atlanta and Alliance in making the journey southward. The valuable storehouses belonging to the Nicaragua Canal company are located at both ends of the canal, and a number of ships are, according to another dispatch received, under the control of the forces of ex-President Zavalle. It is deemed impracticable to send a force of United States marines to guard the canal for its full length, but some such action would probably have been taken had the revolutionists obtained control of the canal before their ultimate victory became assured. The likelihood of severe fighting between the opposing forces along the banks of the canal, with the chances in favor of great damage being done to property belonging to the canal company, would have caused this Government to make some display of an armed force from one end of the canal to the other. No information has been received at the State department from Mr. Baker, the new minister at Nicaragua. When last heard from on Saturday, the 6th inst., he was at Panama waiting for a steamer to take him to a Nicaraguan port.

HOT WORDS.

Angry Wrangling Between Counsel Nearly Wreck the Behring Sea Arbitration.

Temporary Quiet Restored by Postponing the Question of Seizure Liabilities.

PARIS, May 11.—Sir Charles Russell resumed his argument, which was largely devoted to the technical features of the controversy. Sir Charles argued that it was impossible that there could be property rights in seals in Behring Sea, and he supported his contention with a quotation from American jurists, and in particular from Prof. Wesley's writings on international law. Sir Charles dwelt on the far-reaching effects upon international rights that would ensue from the granting to one power claimed by the American Counsel in behalf of the United States to seize foreign vessels in time of peace. Sir Charles claimed that Great Britain represented in this controversy the right of nations.

In commenting upon the seizures of Canadian vessels by Americans for seal catching in the Behring Sea, Sir Charles insisted that seizures had been made on the high seas without previous diplomatic expostulation. Mr. Bayard, when secretary of state, had never tried to justify the seizures on the ground that the United States had property rights in seals. Here followed a sharp exchange of contradictions between Senator Morgan, American arbitrator, Sir Charles Russell and E. J. Phelps. Sir Charles angrily declared that the interruptions were uncalled for. Sir Charles then proceeded to review the diplomatic correspondence between Great Britain and the United States on the subject of Behring Sea. He read extracts from a communication sent by Lord Salisbury in reply to a communication from Mr. Blaine, under date of January 22, 1890, arguing that unless nations should agree that pelagic sealing was *contra bonos*, more seizures were not justifiable.

The altercation which followed Sir Charles Russell's assertion that Mr. Bayard had never tried to justify the Behring Sea seizures on the ground that the United States had property in the seals, was so hot that it threatened to jeopardize the whole arbitration. Sir Charles Russell, Senator Morgan, Lord Hannen, Baron de Courcelles, Mr. Phelps and Justice Harlan spoke with high spirits and occasionally with bitterness. Senator Morgan and Mr. Phelps declined to guarantee that the United States would accord damages for the seizures, even if the tribunal decided against them. Lord Hannen exclaimed: "Then our whole arbitration is useless and the whole question will be re-opened." Finally the difficulty was adjusted temporarily by the decision that the discussion of the question of liabilities be postponed.

THE LOST MINE.

CHIHUAHUA, MEX., May 11.—News reached here to-day that the famous lost mine in the Chihuahua mountains has been discovered by Martin Lanier and Frank Pond, two Americans, who have been searching for the property for several months. About 20 years ago Lanier, his father and brother were travelling through the Chihuahua mountains and camped on the reservation of the Chihuahua Apaches. A member of this tribe showed the Laniers a number of gold nuggets and directed them to the spot from which the wealth was obtained, and they worked it for a few weeks, taking out several dollars' worth of gold with pick and shovel. The Indians one day made a raid on their camp and killed one of the brothers and took the other brother and the father prisoners. The two survivors were released upon promise to leave the reservation immediately. Lanier, the elder, drew a diagram of the situation of the mine, which he kept in his possession until a few weeks ago, when he died. His son immediately fitted out an expedition in Texas to search for the lost mine and found it without any difficulty.

CANADA'S GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

LONDON, May 11.—It is officially stated that the Earl of Aberdeen has been appointed Governor-General of Canada in place of the Earl of Derby, who is about to retire from the office of Governor-General, to which he was appointed in 1888.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Proposed New Canal From Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie—Professor Robertson.

Threatened Strike at the Chaudiere—Mr. Turner Formally Applies for Census Returns.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 11.—A powerful Anglo-American syndicate is applying for incorporation to build a canal from Lake St. Claire to Lake Erie. The promoters are not asking a Federal subsidy, but expect to recoup themselves from the tolls, as the canal would save 160 miles over the present route from Lake Superior to the seaboard.

It is understood the Government have decided to re-engage Prof. Robertson for a further period of three years, as dairy commissioner, at a salary of $5,000 per annum.

The men in the Chaudiere lumber mills threaten a general strike unless the limit for day work is made ten hours.

Hon. J. H. Turner, on behalf of the British Columbian Government, has made formal application from New York for a statement of the white population of the Province. Mr. Johnston's staff will commence work tomorrow.

There has been an unprecedented boom in dairying in the Maritime provinces—23 factories and creameries have been started in New Brunswick, 12 in Prince Edward Island. Competent instructors have been sent from Ontario.

OTTAWA, May 12.—Mr. Parent, engineer of the Lachine canal, and Mr. Kennedy, superintendent, will be suspended, pending an investigation into certain matters in connection with the erection of a new bridge over the Lachine canal. These officers have expended some $25,000 without the authority of the department. A commissioner has been appointed to investigate the matter and report to the Government without delay.

James Wigan, representative of the brewing interests of Great Britain, is at present visiting Canada, for the purpose of investigating the workings of the Local Option laws in the different provinces with a view of obtaining information against the Local Option bill now before the Imperial Parliament.

The famous bronze dogs seized at the residence of J. R. Arnoldi by the local custom house officers a few weeks ago were to-day returned to Mrs. Arnoldi, the custom house officers having discovered that the articles were outlawed. It appears they were brought into Canada seven or eight years ago, and as the legal limits in which seizures may be made or a penalty imposed for an infraction of the Custom's act is three years, the seizure in this case is not tenable.

At the Public Works department it was stated to-day that there is no warrant for the senior naval officer at Esquimalt to order the Romulus to vacate the dock before the 16th inst. The dispatch from the Colonial office, received here, is very definite upon the point, the Admiralty having given permission for the vessel to remain in dock. Mr Coste, chief engineer, is expected to be in Victoria next Monday, and will give the matter immediate attention.

Ouimet has again postponed his trip to the Coast, consequently Mr. Coste will travel alone.

Dr. Duncan, medical health officer of Victoria, has been appointed Quarantine Officer, for the special purpose of inspecting vessels which arrive at Victoria from Puget Sound ports. Dr. Duncan is authorized to issue clean bills of health in all cases in which it can be safely done, but in the event of quarantine on account of disease being discovered on any vessels, it will be necessary to send them to the station at Williams Head for disinfection. Dr. Macnaughton Jones has been appointed Superintendent of British Columbia Quarantine.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

LONDON, May 11.—John Prior (colored), aged 93 years, for fifty-three years a resident of London, three time married, and the father of nineteen children, died yesterday.

GUELPH, May 11.—George Elliott, mayor of Guelph, died yesterday at Washington, D.C., where he had been spending the winter for his health.

RENFREW, May 11.—Rev. S. Rogler, for twenty-seven years pastor in charge of the parish of Renfrew, is dead, aged 57.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., May 11.—A statement of the final results of the seal fishing this year shows the total catch to be 128,634, against 348,624 last year, and the weight was 2,367 tons, against 7,735 tons. That the weight was proportionately much greater this year than last was due to the greater number of old seals caught. The average shares of the crews engaged was $4,077. The steamer Newfoundland's men cleared $68 each. The year's fishery is the worst of this century.

HALIFAX, N.S., May 12.—The schooner Experience, Capt. Richard, which sailed from the Magdalene Islands six weeks ago with a crew of ten, besides the captain, on a sealing voyage in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, has been lost with all hands. Part of her deck and cabin floated ashore at South Beach. It is supposed that on Easter Monday she ran into ice on the shore off Grindstone in a snow storm and was crushed by the ice and sank. A schooner was seen in that dangerous spot before the snow squall set in, but after it cleared away there were no traces. Great anxiety is felt for the schooner Maria Ann, which sailed from Little Bras d'Or two months ago for the sealing grounds and has not been heard of since.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 12.—A fire at Apohaqen, Kings county, this afternoon, destroyed eleven buildings, including Fenwick's store and seven business establishments. Loss, $25,000; partially covered by insurance. Rupkey Bros.' carriage factory at Andover was also burned to-day, loss, $5,000.

AMHERST, N. S., May 12.—The six-year-old child of George Pugsley, River Herbert, was burned to death in a field to-day where the grass was being burned.

MONCTON, N B., May 12.—A little daughter of Joseph Bedford, Upper Lutz, upset an oil can, saturating her clothes. While the mother was wiping up the oil the child pulled a lighted stick from a stove, igniting its clothes and burning the little one to death.

MONTREAL, May 12.—Newman's rubber warehouse was totally destroyed by fire this evening. The adjoining premises of Robertson, Linton & Co. were badly damaged by smoke. The loss is put at $25,000. Fireman John O'Rourke, aged 28, while breaking open a door, was killed by a falling cornice.

TORONTO, May 12.—In the Legislature yesterday Mr. Waters' bill to grant enfranchisement to women was defeated on its second reading by a vote of 57 to 16. The division was irrespective of party. Sir Oliver Mowat and the ministers voted against the bill.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., May 12.—The Niagara Falls Power Co. has made a contract with the Cataract Electric Co., of Rochester and Jamestown, to furnish power. The right to furnish electrical power all over the state, even to sending it down to Park Row, in New York city, has been granted to the Power Company in an amendment to the charter passed by the Legislature, and approved by Governor Flower on April 12. Section 2 of this amendment gives the Power Company the right "to conduct, convey and furnish water of Niagara river, but not in excess of the amount heretofore expressly authorized by law, for any power, heat and light developed therefrom, to, in and through any civil division in this state, and to sell, furnish and deliver the same to any and all bodies or persons, public or private, wherever situated." This gives the Niagara Falls Power Co. the great Empire State as its field to operate in. In the original charter their field was confined to Erie and Niagara counties.

PARLIAMENTARY SQUABBLING

Improper Remarks Across the Floor of the House of Commons Becoming too Frequent.

First Clause of the Home Rule Bill Sustained by Forty-two Majority.

LONDON, May 12.—The House of Commons, sitting as a committee of the whole on the Home Rule bill today, resumed the debate on the motion made yesterday by Mr. George Bartley, Conservative, M.P., to strike out the first clause of the measure, a motion which practically means to reject the whole bill. The debate was marked by several scenes of excitement, the most prominent of which occurred while Mr. T. W. Russell, who represents the south division of Tyrone had the floor.

Mr. Russell, who, though a Liberal, is opposed to Home Rule for Ireland, was protesting against Ulster being coerced into acquiescing in the establishment of an Irish Parliament, when a voice was heard asking "What the devil are you talking about?" Mr. Russell at once stopped his protest and accused Mr. John MacNeill, anti-Parnellite, who sits for South Donegal, with asking the objectionable question.

Mr. MacNeill emphatically denied having asked the question, and insisted that Mr. Russell apologize for accusing him of having done so.

Viscount Cranborne declared that he heard Mr. McNeill utter the words attributed to him by Mr. Russell.

Mr. William Macartney, Conservative, who represents the South Division of Antrim, said that it was Mr. Thomas Sexton, the well-known anti-Parnellite, who had asked the question.

Mr. Sexton denied his statement, and added that he had not uttered a word.

A general squabble seemed imminent, and Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, appealed to the House to preserve order.

The chairman then intervened, saying that order must be observed. He added that such remarks as the one that some member had just made were most indecent and were becoming frequent in the House. He sincerely hoped members would assist the chair in keeping order under the difficult circumstances attending the session of the House of Commons.

The chairman's remarks were greeted with cheers and the committee good-naturedly took a vote on Mr. Bartley's motion, which was defeated, 309 members voting against it and 267 voting in its favor.

SPANISH CRISIS.

MADRID, May 12.—The Cortes has finished the fifty-fourth hour of continuous sitting. Members and Ministers are exhausted. Many slept all the time and are aroused by their colleagues when a division is taken. This evening the discussion concerns a motion to give the Government a free hand to settle the question of municipal elections. The Republicans and Carlists display apparently unbroken stubbornness; nevertheless it is believed that shortly after midnight the motion will be passed. In that case the Government will probably publish a decree in harmony with the opposed bill, postponing the municipal election until November. A ministerial crisis is imminent. Those most favorable to the cabinet admit that at least Senor Gonzales, Minister of the Interior, and Senor Rios, Minister of Justice, will resign. The popular excitement does not abate. Crowds still fill the streets and open spaces near the Parliamentary buildings. Scores of policemen are constantly on duty in the immediate neighborhood to prevent riotous demonstrations by keeping the people moving. The guards in the building have been strengthened, and are in charge of the corridors and lobby up to the doors of the Chamber.

BERLIN, May 12.—Emperor William has declared his intention to open the new Reichstag in person. The Government is discussing now the expediency of proposing a tobacco monopoly as the means of raising the money required by the Army bill.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Annual Meeting at Westminster—Business Disposed Of—First Draft of Stations.

Report of the British Columbia College—Its Finances and Arrangements.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

WESTMINSTER, May 11.—A very important meeting of the board of trustees of the British Columbian Methodist college was held last night. The Principal of the college presented his report of the year's work. The total expenditure for the eight months' work had been $6 500, and the total income from tuition, board, etc., $3,900. Excluding furnishings, which are regarded as assets, the expenditure was about $5,000, leaving a deficit on the year's account of $1,200, which is fully covered by subscriptions.

Principal Whittington outlined the work and estimated the cost of running the college for next year, the attendance for the past being an average of 42. The number now enrolled is 71. Two additional professors will be needed and an assistant to the lady principal. A theological department will be inaugurated, of two courses, one preparatory to entrance to the ministry, the other leading to the degree of S. T. L. The general course will be also of two kinds, the preparatory and one of three years, leading up to senior matriculation in Toronto University. In the ladies' department there will be a course leading to the degrees of M E. L. and M. L. L., similar to the leading Ladies' colleges in the East. The total estimated cost for the next year is $12,000, and the income is placed at $11,400.

The Board decided to adopt the report and endorse the arrangements for next year's work. Several new offers of sites were laid before the Board, but they decided to adjourn till Friday, when the question of a permanent site will be determined.

The Methodist conference was continued to-day. Rev. C. Bryant, Maple Ridge circuit, applied to be supernumerated for one year, on account of ill-health, which unfits him for regular work. His case was referred to committee, which recommended favorably.

Rev. T. E. Archer, of Salt Spring Island, asked for letters of standing, he having resolved to enter the foreign missionary work under Bishop Taylor, of Africa. The letters were granted.

The usual examination of young ministers to be ordained was conducted by Rev. C. Watson, Victoria. The young men acquitted themselves very creditably, the conference expressing itself well pleased with the answers given, which covered a very wide and practical scope of subjects, dealing specially with the difficulties they were likely to meet with in the work of the ministry.

Rev. Joseph Hall, Vancouver, was elected president for the ensuing year on the third ballot, he being close run by Rev. T. M. Hall, of Kamloops. Rev. R. R. Maitland was elected secretary.

Mayor Curtis was introduced by Rev. E Robson, and welcomed the conference to the city.

The secretary nominated Rev. Mr. Bayley and Mr. S. Gough, as assistant secretaries. Rev. S. J. Thompson was appointed correspondent of the Christian Guardian, and Rev. S. Wilkinson reporter for the Wesleyan of Halifax.

The first draft of stations was submitted as follows: For Victoria district—Victoria (Pandora avenue) S. Cleaver, B.A; Victoria (Centennial) J. F. Betts, C. Bryant (superannuated); Victoria (James Bay) one to be sent; Victoria (West) G. H. Morden; Victoria (Chinese) J. E. Gardner; Saanich, R. J. Irwin; Maple Bay and Salt Spring, Jas. Calvert and A. J. Gaebel; Nanaimo (Wallace street) R. R. Maitland, LL.B; Nanaimo (Haliburton street) E. V. Smith; Nanaimo (Chinese) to be supplied; Northfield, one to be sent; Wellington, J. P. Bowell; Union, John Robson, B.A.; Cape Mudge and lumber camps, one to be sent; Indian tribes, to be supplied; Glad Tidings, to be supplied.

Westminster district—New Westminster, Central church, T. W. Hall; Sapperton, H. E. Bayley; West End, J. P. Hicks; Vancouver, Homer street, C. Watson; Princess street, W. W. Baer; Mount Pleasant, Jos. Hall; Howe Sound, E. Manuel; Richmond, A. E. Green; Delta, one to be sent; Maple Ridge, C. H. Sutherland; Mission City, J. W. Winslow; Surrey, Wm. Hicks; Langley, A. N. Miller; Aldergrove, W. E. Moody; Sumas, James Hicks; Chilliwack, E. Robson; Cheam, A. K. Sharp; Indian tribes, C. M. Tate, H. L. Lovering and J. D. P. Knox.

Kamloops district—Kamloops, J. H. White; Nicola, J. A. Wood; Clinton, J. J. Ashton; Revelstoke and Donald, C. Ladner; Enderby, W. D. Misener; Vernon, S. J. Thompson; Okanagan, E. Michener; Nelson and Slocan, James Turner and D. D. Birks.

Simpson district—Port Simpson, T. Crosby; Naas, W. J. Stone; Bella Bella, George Hopkins; Port Essington, D. Jennings; Queen Charlotte Islands, B. C. Freeman; Upper Skeena, J. C. Spencer; Kitzeguela, W. H. Pierce; Kitamaat (G. H. R.) Bella Coola, R. B. Beavis.

QUICKEST YET.

QUEENSTOWN, May 12.—The new Cunard liner Campania, Captain Haines, which sailed from New York for Liverpool on May 6, arrived at Queenstown at half-past nine this morning, having made the passage from Sandy Hook to Queenstown in five days, seventeen hours and forty-two minutes, the quickest passage eastward yet made by any steamer. The passengers cheered enthusiastically upon coming into harbor, and the crew of the Campania showed much jubilation over their victory. The Campania passed the Paris, of the American line, when 109 miles east of Sandy Hook. The Campania had passed Sandy Hook lightship at 11:13 a.m. on Saturday, May 6, and the Paris had passed the lightship at 10:58. The Paris made the best time to Fire Island, but the Campania improved as her machinery got thoroughly to work, and after passing the Paris at 109 miles east, the Campania did not sight the Paris again during the voyage to Queenstown, although the ocean track for Southampton does not diverge from that to Queenstown for about 1,800 miles. From the time of passing Sandy Hook until noon of Saturday, the Campania made 290 miles; during the next twenty-four hours, ending Sunday at noon, 481 miles; till Monday noon, 490 miles; till Tuesday noon, 474 miles; till Wednesday noon, 517 miles; till Thursday noon, 493, and from Thursday noon until 9:30 a.m. today, 444 miles. The best previous eastward record was that of the Inman Liner City of New York, in August last, five days, nineteen hours and fifty-seven minutes, as against the Campania's five days, seventeen hours and forty-two minutes.

LIVERPOOL, May 12.—The Campania landed her passengers here at 10 a.m., and thus beat all previous records. She steamed from Queenstown to Liverpool in 10 hours and 3 minutes, or at the rate of 22.48 knots per hour. The officers of the Campania cannot say enough in praise of her engines and her sea going qualities. The Cunard company is receiving numerous telegrams of congratulation.

AN AMERICAN OPINION.

The Incident Before the Behring Sea Commission Given a U. S. Interpretation.

Will the Washington Authorities Feel Themselves Bound by an Adverse Decision?

NEW YORK, May 12.—The Paris correspondent of the Press Association says: "The incident, yesterday, which seemed to threaten the success of the arbitration, was based upon a difference of opinion between the American and British representatives as to the liability of the United States for seizures made in Behring Sea in the event of a decision against the United States on the question of jurisdiction. The heat exhibited by Lord Hannen, one of the British arbitrators, is considered an indication that Great Britain anticipates a favorable decision on the issue of jurisdiction and is anxious to mulct the United States as heavily as possible in a pecuniary way. It was Sir Charles Russell who brought out, through an allusion in his argument, this purpose of the British. Sir Charles referred to the powers of the Tribunal of Arbitration in regard to causing to be indemnified those who had been at a loss through the assertion, by either Great Britain or the United States, of the alleged rights declared by the tribunal to have no real foundation.

Lord Hannen asked if the tribunal should pronounce judgment on the facts of the seizures and should settle the names and nationalities, and also the ownership of the vessels seized, and should at the same time decide separately on the general question to the effect that the United States had not the right of jurisdiction claimed by it, would it not necessarily follow that the United States must accord damages?

U. S. Counsel Phelps replied that he would not give a guarantee in behalf of the Government of the United States. The treaty stated that the arbitrators must settle the facts of the seizures. The further questions of liability and the amount of damages must be settled by negotiations between the two governments. The arbitrators had no right to fix the liability personally. Mr. Phelps added that he did not doubt that if the question as to the right of jurisdiction should be decided against the United States the United States would accord damages.

Lord Hannen, warmly—"Then the whole arbitration is useless!"

Senator Morgan, U. S. arbitrator—"It would be impossible even for the President of the United States to give guarantees regarding the result of further negotiations, as when such negotiations are completed they must be confirmed by a two-thirds vote of the Senate in their favor."

This terminated the incident, which evidently left a deep impression on all concerned, and was followed to-day by more interchanges of a somewhat acrimonious character.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, May 11.—(Special)—An action for $15,000 damages has been taken by Miss Ruth Harris against Prof. C. H. McLeod, of McGill College, Dr. F. W. Kelley and John A. Grose, on the alleged ground that they entered into a conspiracy to cause G. Leroy Huntington, a college student, to disappear and break his promise of marriage to plaintiff, thus causing her insult and injury.

P. A. Choquette, M. P., for Montmagny, has been cited to appear in the Police Court to answer to a charge of criminal libel, preferred against him by L. H. Tache, editor of L'Opinion Publique. The defendant is editor of the Sentinel at St. Thomas, and the case arose out of a newspaper war.

The St. Patrick's Society has completed all arrangements for a Home Rule mass meeting, to be held on the 17th inst. Hon. Mr. Costigan and other members of Parliament will address the meeting.

Joseph Higgins, of Cote, St. Paul, a pioneer of the axe, scythe and tool trade of Canada, is dead, aged 82.

Dr. E. A. Poitevin, Professor of Botany and Descriptive Anatomy in the Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery, faculty of Laval University, is dead, aged 33.

AT ROME.

ROME, May 12.—Rev. Father Edward McGlynn, who was restored to his priestly functions by Papal Delegate Satolli, is expected daily in Rome. Father McGlynn has already asked for an audience with the Pope. The News Era states that Father McGlynn does not intend to repudiate his views on doctrinal subjects, being assured of powerful support at the Vatican. His Holiness to-day received a number of pilgrims from Holland. He will receive the Polish pilgrims on Monday next, the pilgrims from Malta on the 20th of May, the Hungarian pilgrims on the 27th of May, and the Greek pilgrims on the 29th of May. The coming consistory will certainly be held in the first week of June, and probably five new cardinals will be named.

Found—the reason for the great popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla—simply this: Hood's CURES. Be sure to get HOOD'S.

PELAGIC SEALING.

Sir Charles Russell Denies that Americans Own Free Swimming Animals.

He Argues, Subject to Protest, Against the Legality of Seizures.

PARIS, May 12.—Sir Charles Russell, continuing his remarks upon the American arguments and the canting drivel indulged in by the American counsel, said that the Americans claim the right of protection over seals wherever found. In view of the fact that no seizures were attempted outside of Behring Sea, he defended the British commissioners against partiality in justifying pelagic sealing, inasmuch as many Americans themselves showed that American legislation does not prohibit sealing outside of Behring Sea, as stated, and that the claim to property in free swimming animals in the ocean is unprecedented. He spoke of the claims made in past times by Great Britain and Spain to dominion over vast areas, which did not involve property right. He showed that the protection asked for in these cases was necessary and involved the dangerous elements of search, seizure and confiscation. No eminent American publicist supported the United States' claim to dominion over all seals. He quoted Presidents Angell, Woolsey and Wellington, also Professor Raynor and Stephen Stanton.

Hon. Mr. Phelps said he never heard of Raynor nor Stanton.

After the preceding summary of the case, Sir Charles Russell proceeded to the arguments in detail, stating their order: First, facts connected with the seizures; second, consideration of the question of derivative right from Russia; third, claim to property right. He discussed the questions of facts regarding seizures as submitted under Article 8, which he defined as: First, were seizures made? Second, under whose authority? Third, were seizures legally warranted?

Hon. Mr. Phelps here objected to what he called the irrelevancy of the discussion and the question as to the legality of the seizures. After a desultory argument, the tribunal decided to hear Sir Charles Russell's argument on the question of legality, subject to protest.

Sir Charles recited events connected with the seizures, pointing out that no definite reason was assigned, except that in the Dawson judgment three years after the outrage was committed.

Sir Charles Russell discussed the rights of Russia in Behring Sea under the treaties between Russia and the United States and between Russia and Great Britain. Sir Charles contended that the treaties in question recognized merely territorial rights. He then went into an analysis of American statutes relating to Behring Sea, and argued that the statutes in question were territorial in their character, and not applicable to foreigners.

Sir Charles then read the Blaine-Salisbury correspondence of 1890, in which the United States sought to justify the seizures on the ground of territorial right derived from Russia. He read Blaine's admission that the term "Pacific ocean" used in the Anglo Russian treaty included Behring Sea. The American Government had no ground of complaint against pelagic sealers, and he then recited the history of American legislation regarding Alaska, showing that in all statutes the terms used to designate the adjacent waters are indefinite, Congress refusing to adopt the bill introduced in 1886, which set out definitely the alleged boundaries and territorial waters. He also referred to the action of the American representatives in the Chamberlain-Bayard negotiations, where the Americans insisted on the application of the three-mile limit, eventually agreeing to accept certain bays for specified considerations. He next quoted Morgan, who signed the Senate minority report objecting to insistence on the three-mile limitation in view of possible contingencies on the Pacific coast.

Senator Morgan here interjected the remark that he still adhered to that view.

Russell instantly retorted: "Yes, but your opinion was rejected by the American senate."

Referring to the proceedings of the Alaska court, he quoted the American brief and judgment courts, showing that libel and condemnation rested exclusively on municipal law, which has no application to seizures. Adverting to the claim of derivative title from Russia, he showed that the American case had rested exclusively on documents admitted to be forgeries, the exclusion of which from the case left the Americans not a leg to stand on.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, May 11.—(Special)—James Humphrey, an old resident of Scarboro township, died yesterday. He was ninety-six years old.

A quorum of the Royal Commission on the Liquor traffic met here yesterday. The party left for Chicago in the afternoon, and will visit, among other States, Kansas, Ohio and Minnesota. Albert Horton, of the House of Commons Hansard staff, accompanied the Commission as secretary and stenographer.

The men employed by the Shedden Express Company, who went out on strike with the Grand Trunk freight handlers, returned to work this morning, the Company having granted the men some concessions in regard to overtime.

William Williamson, a well known farmer of Indian Head died here this morning, aged seventy-two. He had come East for the benefit of his health.

URUGUAY, May 11.—A force of 100 men have been sent to guard the frontier and prevent, if possible, an expected invasion of Brazilians near Cerro. It is reported that a force of Brazilian troops under Gen. Saravio and a regiment of revolutionists crossed into Uruguay yesterday afternoon. They attacked the customs officials, who sought to check them, but the Uruguayans escaped without being injured. Gen. Hippolyte will probably be appointed general-in-chief of the Castilhista army. He has promised that if the appointment is made he will crush the revolutionists before the end of May.