The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1893. VOLUME XXXV. NO. 39.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Lord Rosebery Makes an Able Speech in Defence of Home Rule.

In the Commons Chamberlain and Harcourt Have a Passage-at-Arms.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The House of Lords was crowded this evening with people eager to hear the Earl of Rosebery, Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, speak on the Home Rule bill. The scene was a brilliant one; many bishops and peeresses were present. In the diplomatic gallery sat several foreign ambassadors. The space in front of the throne, reserved for Privy Councillors, was occupied by Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and other prominent members of the House of Commons. The first speaker was the Earl of Selborne, Liberal-Unionist, who made a bitter attack upon the bill. He said he saw dragons teeth sown in every clause and certain to produce strife. The Government had capitulated to the worst Irish faction, reckless of what happened, if it retained office through the Irish vote.

Lord Rosebery followed Lord Selborne. He said that the argument in which phrases about "capitulation" and "rash and uncertain experiment" had been used by opponents of Home Rule, were exactly the sort that had been applied against every great reform of the present century. The same arguments had been used against the Catholic Emancipation bill, the first Reform bill, and the bill for the repeal of the corn laws. Members of the Opposition had said that the present bill ought to be carefully considered, because it was legislation, not for to-day, but for an uncertain to-morrow. It could be said for the Upper House that they were not even legislating for to-morrow, but were there legislating for "this day six months." (Laughter.) The House of Lords having decided, before the debate opened, to reject the Home Rule bill, could not be called a dissecting room so justly as it could be called a chamber of death. The debate therefore, was, unreal and academic. There was no equal division of the parties in the House of Lords. It was only one party which had a slight percentage over another. Regarding the minority he could not hope that Sydney Smith's couplet describing salad should apply: "Let onion atoms lurk within the bowl, and scarce suspected animate the whole." The Earl's witty sally was received with much laughter. Continuing, he said that the speeches of the Opposition had been largely mere denunciations of action. The question before them was one of policy. The decision of the Liberals on the questions was clear and determined, while the policy of the Opposition was [illegible] was perfectly certain that if the Unionists had frankly accepted the principle of a local legislature for Ireland, and had offered in good faith to proceed on that line with the view of applying the principle in a manner consonant with the safety and integrity of the Empire, the Liberals would have held out both hands to welcome the Unionist proposals, but the actions of the Unionists in the House had been irreconcilable. They reminded him of a Spanish bull fight, where the toreadors, picadors and matadors were called in successively in a prolonged fight, until the bull was killed. Lord Salisbury was the matador striking the final blow. (Laughter.) The House of Commons had lingered over the Home Rule bill with solicitude. The House of Lords gave the bill short notice. They treated the bill on an old receipt for cooking pike: "Fill the pike with everything rich and rare, than throw it out of the window as useless." This summary disposal of a great measure entailed upon the House of Lords a tremendous responsibility. What means had been taken to fortify themselves for the contest in which they were preparing to engage? There were 113 Irish Peers sitting in the House of Lords, and he wanted to know, for it was an important factor in the fight, of five sixths of the popular representatives of Ireland, how many of these peers in any sense represented any part of Ireland except Ulster. The House of Lords meant to fight the Irish people with representatives of only one small class. (Irish shouts of "hear, hear ").) If they wished to settle the question at all, eventually a settlement might be obtained, both parties agreeing to meet in conference, and after a discussion, settle the terms on which Ireland might govern herself. In 1886, Lord Hartington (now the Duke of Devonshire), and Mr. Chamberlain had said that Home Rule was mainly a question of degree, and they had succinctly and definitely laid down the limitations they were prepared to grant. Were they of the same opinion now. If so the Duke of Devonshire had been singularly ill-advised in moving the rejection of the present bill. He might have allowed the second reading to pass *sub silentio*, and then got the bill into committee and manipulated it to his liking, and, so amended, returned it to the House of Commons, where, though the amendments might be stoutly resisted, a subsequent conference of the two Houses might have led to some agreement. Even if this course could have had no fruitful result, it was a clear and patriotic line of action for the House of Lords to take. He was no enthusiast for Home Rule. He supported it simply as the best of three courses open to the Opposition. To adopt Home Rule, continue the policy of coercion or disfranchise Ireland. If coercion were to be continued the future of Ireland would be deplorable. Secret societies would again be formed and the reign of assassination would be renewed. Coercion was a valuable instrument, but it demanded continuity which it never could obtain. The disfranchisement of Ireland was an impossible course. Home Rule, therefore, was the only alternative. In conclusion, Lord Rosebery said that the present bill was undoubtedly an experiment, but most legislation was experimental, and Irish legislation was necessarily so. It was a large and generous experiment. It was not a leap in the dark, but a leap in the light. It was a leap towards the reconciliation of two nations too long divided. It was a stride towards the adjustment of local business, enabling the British people to support the vast and varied burdens of Empire. Lord Rosebery was heartily applauded at the close of his speech.

While the House of Commons was in committee of Supply, this evening, Sir Charles Dilke, Advanced Radical, raised the discussion of the Newfoundland arbitration. He suggested that the rights of Newfoundland against France were so clear, that it was an undue concession that the rights should be arbitrated upon. It was satisfactory, however, he added, to know that, owing to various obstacles, the court of arbitration had not yet met.

Sydney Buxton, Parliamentary secretary of the Colonial office, in defending the Government, expressed regret that arbitration would not cover all points, but said he hoped that good might result on the question of the lobster fishery. Mr. Chamberlain asserted the suggestion of Sir Charles Dilke meant war or nothing.

Sir Charles said he did not agree with Mr. Chamberlain.

At this point Mr. Balfour, on account of the lateness of the hour, moved to report progress, but the motion was rejected by 133 to 43.

Mr. Chambertain then moved that the chairman leave the chair, adding that he would not raise the Bahama question as he had intended, because it was too late for the proceedings to be reported.

Sir William Harcourt said that Mr. Chamberlain was afraid posterity would lose his speech (laughter), and he therefore used the language that was seemingly bullying in tone. Mr. Chamberlain replied that he must decline to follow Sir William's "extremely insolent remarks." Loud cries for order were raised, and T. P. O'Connor appealed to the chairman against Mr. Chamberlain's language. The chairman said he had not heard any objectionable expressions, but if such had been used, he hoped Mr. Chamberlain would withdraw it. Mr. Chamberlain said, "Well I withdraw the expression in accordance with your ruling and substitute words which have been ruled to have been in order, viz., "venomous observations." With laughter and shouts of "Oh!" the matter was then dropped.

PORT ANGELES TRAGEDY.

Dr. Herrick, the Victim of the Shooting, Dies—His Slayer in a Precarious Condition.

PORT ANGELES, Sept. 7.—Dr. I. R. Herrick, the victim of the unfortunate street quarrel with Judge S. P. Carusi, has died from internal hemorrhages. He was conscious to the last and was surrounded by his wife, physicians and friends. An autopsy was held by Dr. Frizelle and Lewis, from which it was discovered that the course of the bullet was downward from the right breast, lodging in the hip bone. A jury was impanelled by Coroner W. W. McGeorge, which, after hearing the evidence, rendered the usual verdict, with the addition that the jury found that the shooting was done by Judge Carusi under great provocation, as Dr. Herrick had repeatedly struck the judge on the head with an iron wrench, inflicting dangerous wounds. The verdict is practically an exoneration of the judge, and it is doubtful if any further steps will be taken in the matter by the authorities.

Later developments prove that Judge Carusi was much more seriously injured than was at first supposed. His physicians, Dr. Strober, of this city, and Dr. Willison, of Port Townsend, pronounce his condition precarious, and they fear that he may not recover. The judge is 57 years of age, and subject to severe attacks of erysipelas, which, it is feared, will set in now. Besides, it is feared that his brain has been injured by the terrible blows of his assailant. He is, to-day, only partly conscious.

Dr. I. R. Herrick, the deceased, was a young man, but 26 years of age. He was born in Bowling Green, Ky. Four Years ago he came to this Coast, stopping for a few months at Port Townsend; but three years ago he located in this city, where he has since resided. His parents and a brother and sister reside in Nashville, and have been notified.

Judge Carusi was born in Washington City, where he resided for many years, practicing his profession. He, later, removed to Southern California, and engaged in business. It is said that he was there attacked by a half-breed Mexican and Indian, whom he killed in defence of his life. For this homicide he was not arrested, but fully exonerated. He has resided here nearly five years, during which time he has led a peaceable life, though regarded as very sensitive and easily offended.

ROBBED IN A BANK.

A Broker's Clerk Has $5,000 Stolen From Him by a Nimble Fingered Thief.

MONTREAL, Sept. 7.—A daring robbery to the extent of nearly $5,000 was committed at the Hochelaga bank yesterday. About 3 p.m. Chas. Meredith, broker, 33 St. Francois Xavier street, sent one of his clerks to change some money into greenbacks. The clerk chosen, John Shinnick, was one who had been for some time in his employ and had proved trustworthy. The sum given was $5,000. The young man went to the Merchants' bank and secured there a parcel of greenbacks amounting to $2,200. From the Merchants' bank he went to the Banque du Peuple and received in exchange $2,200. In passing the Hochelaga bank Shinnik thought it would be safer to make one parcel of the two amounts, so he went into the bank and laid the money on a side counter, near which is a supply of heavy paper for the use of customers in wrapping parcels of money. The two parcels were made into one, and Shinnick stepped to the teller's cage to ask for a piece of string. He says he had his back turned only a moment, but when he returned to the desk the parcel had disappeared. He at once raised the alarm, and search was made all through the bank, but the thief was not secreted there. There were several persons in the bank at the time, but they were all engaged at various cages, and none had seen anything unusual happen.

Sub-Chief Lancy and the city detectives were at once notified, but no trace of the thief could be found. The police have several theories; the principal one is that the thief is a professional who has been hanging round the vicinity waiting for a chance to make a haul.

He turned, when preparing to die,
To the company that would have insured him
But now the big goat won't apply,
Because Eseljay's Lozenges cured him.
—Insurance Item.

THE SILVER DEBATE.

Indications That a Vote Will Be Taken Some Day Next Week.

Senator Wolcott Presents a Petition to Repeal the McKinley Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Rumors of an impending and indispensible compromise on the bill to repeal the Purchase clause of the Sherman Act were current in the lobbies of the Senate this evening. The speech made by Mr. Walthall (Democrat), Mississippi, to whom Senator Stewart had yielded the floor in a spirit of accommodation, may have been an indication of the character and direction of such compromise. He declared himself willing to co-operate with the chairman of the Finance committee in having speedy action on the bill, on condition that the declaration of a bi-metalic policy in Mr. Voorhees substitute be clothed in the forms and given the force of law. He could see no reason why that should not be done, and if it were done, the bill would be passed in half the time it would otherwise take. The spirit of compromise was prevalent in the Senate to-day and was evinced in several instances. In the first place, no obstacle was interposed in the way of taking up the repeal bill an hour and a half before the time when it should come up as unfinished business. Then Senator Morgan (Dem.), Alabama, intimated after some conference with the chairman of the Finance committee that he would not make a motion which he had intended to make, to take up his resolution for appointment of a joint selection committee on Finance. Mr. Stewart's courtesy to the Senator from Mississippi was a third instance. After Mr. Walthall closed his speech, the Nevada Senator resumed the floor and discoursed upon the subject of silver until a quarter past four, when he announced that although there were several other branches of the subject which he desired to discuss he would close his speech then. The most significant incident of the day's session took place at the close, when Mr. Daniel (Dem.), Virginia, having given notice that he would address the Senate next Thursday, Mr. Platt (Rep.), Connecticut, suggested an earlier one, as the senators hoped to have a vote on the bill before that.

Among the numerous petitions presented and referred was one by Wolcott, Rep., Colorado, for the immediate repeal of the McKinley tariff bill. He said the petition was one of the printed forms sent out by the New York banks for the repeal of the Sherman act, but that the petitioners had substituted the McKinley tariff bill for the Sherman act.

Mr. White, Cal., offered a resolution calling upon the secretary of the treasury to furnish information as to expenditures made under the appropriation for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act, and what portion of the fund is now available, and whether there is any, and what additional appropriation will be necessary to carry out the provisions of the act. Senator Dolph, Rep., Oregon, said it had transpired the other day in the debate on his bill appropriating $500,000 for that purpose, that there was $230,000 for the appropriation for last year unexpended and sent back to the treasury. He observed in this morning's paper that Judge Ross of the southern district of California had made an order for the deportation of Chinese laborers, and although it was stated that the Attorney-General had notified the District Attorney that there was an appropriation for the deportation of Chinese, Judge Ross had held that the Attorney-General could not designate whether the fund should be expended for this or that purpose. He emphasized that he (Dolph) had said the other day that the question was one which had to be taken up and considered, and could not be trifled with. After some further talk, the resolution carried.

HOP MARKET.

A Buoyant Feeling Prevails and Buyers Begin to Offer.

SEATTLE, Sept. 7.—There is a more buoyant feeling in the hop market and dealers are beginning to move about more freely. Offers of 17 cents have been made, in a few cases accepted by the growers and in other cases refused. William Cochrane, of O'Brien's, was in the city a short time yesterday and stated to a Telegraph representative that he had been offered 17 cents for some and others of the growers he knew had likewise had offers at that figure. The growers generally are not disposed to contract at that figure. In view of the very good quality of this year's crop the growers are observing all the details for curing the very best quality of hop possible and believe they will get 20 to 25 cents. The crop is not at par as to quantity, but every day proves more and more the excellent quality. The foliage is generally light and the hop has had plenty of sunlight and consequently is filled out plump and solid. Had the spring been favorable and the vines have received a good start instead of having been held back by the cold weather the Puget Sound crop would have been the talk of the world. There is no longer any anxiety regarding pickers. Mr. Cochrane says the valley is full of men and women and all yards will start up full handed.

HE GOT AWAY.

A Robber Shoots His Pursuer, Whose Wife He Had Robbed.

STOCKTON, Cal. Sept. 7.—A lone highwayman stepped out from a pile of straw on the lane between Copperoplis and the Sonoma roads, eight miles east of this city, yesterday, and stopped Mrs. E. Austin, teacher of the Mount Carmel school, and pointing a pistol at her head demanded her valuables. She denied having any money. He pulled the trigger, but the weapon did not fire. He then snatched her cape from her shoulders and seized her gold watch and made off. The fellow was fairly well dressed and wore a mask which completely hid his face except his eyes. Mrs. Austin sent word to her husband, who was working a harvester half a mile away and informed him of the robbery. Austin mounted a horse and gave chase, following the man, who kept the road. Austin thought the robber to be an insane man and did not arm himself with any weapon, and as the man's pistol did not explode when he attempted to fire it, Austin considered it not loaded. When Austin got within a few feet of him he called to him to stop, and he was answered by the fellow wheeling quickly and firing a shot that went through Austin's arm at the elbow. Austin's horse jumped and he went over his side to the ground, where he was fired at again, the bullet plowing along the left side of his face, but doing little damage. Austin jumped to his feet and started to run, when a third shot cut his suspenders in two, but did not enter the body. The highwayman made his escape and Austin was brought to this city for surgical attendance, while Sheriff Cunningham and officers are in pursuit.

FIGURING THE COST.

It Will Take Over Seven Million Dollars to Deport All Chinese Under the Geary Act.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Secretary Carlisle, Attorney-General Olney, Assistant-Secretary Hamlin, Senator White, of California, and Congressman Geary, of California, have been in consultation during the past few days as to what means are at the disposal of the Government to carry out the Geary law as to the deportation of Chinese in the United States who failed to comply with the provisions of the Geary law as to registration. No formal conclusion was arrived at, but it is understood that the Government, in view of the decision of the United States supreme court and the decisions rendered in conformity thereto, especially the one rendered by Judge Ross, of California, has decided to execute the law as far as the means at hand will permit. The Treasury Department had, at the beginning of the present fiscal year, $50,000 for carrying out of the various Chinese laws, pay of inspectors, etc. Of this sum, it is said that not more than $15,000 is available for deportation purposes. The official registration of Chinese, as made by internal revenue collectors, as provided by the Geary laws, was 13,000. Mr. Geary's estimate is that there are 105,000 unregistered Chinamen in the United States, and all of these are subject to deportation for not having complied with the law. The regulation price of transportation of Chinese from San Francisco to China is $35 per head, in lots of five. In large numbers, this cost, it is thought, would be lowered. The Ttreasury Department estimates that it will cost on an average an additional $35 for each Chinaman deported, in costs of courts and other expenses of arrest and conviction, or $70 per head for each Chinaman deported. This would bring up the the total cost in case all the unregistered Chinese are deported to about $7,000,000. An official reply to an inquiry to the subject introduced in the Senate by Mr. White, of California, is now being prepared. In the meantime, the Chinese will be deported as long as the $15,000 lasts.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

A World's Executive Committee on the Work Recommended and Endorsed.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—At the Sunday school convention, the executive committee reported, recommending, among other things, the appointment of Sunday school workers for Japan; also workers for the countries of southeast Europe, which cannot be reached by English workers, purely because of antagonism of nationality. Further, in order to reach a well-defined basis for future action, the committee recommends a plan to arouse enthusiasm by conventions instituted in Sunday school work, in all lands, and to promote acquaintance and fellowship among workers engaged in the field. Among other features of this plan is the appointment of an executive committee on Sunday school work throughout the world, to consist of a chairman and vice chairman and four members from the United States, one from Canada, five from the United Kingdom, and one or more from other countries cooperating; this committee to appoint well known and experienced workers and pay them for services. The committee further endorsed the International lesson system; approved the home class department; denounced the liquor traffic, and recommended holding the next convention in 1898 The report was adopted and the convention adjourned sine die.

RECLAIMING THE DESERT.

Scheme to Irrigate Arizona's Arid Waste Being Organized.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 7.—The reclamation of 200,000 acres of the Mojave desert is one of the most stupendous enterprises ever undertaken in Southern California, and from the indications the project will go through. The plan is to irrigate the large acreage near the mining town of Victor, in San Bernardino county, this side of the Needles. The company having the project under consideration is the Victor Irrigation company. Some of the best engineers of the state have reported the enterprise as a most feasible one and very promising. It is understood that the lands thus irrigated will be colonized, when that part of the desert can be expected to blossom as the rose.

FREIGHT BUSINESS.

Decided Revival Shown by Railroad Receipts and Shipments.

SEATTLE, Sept. 7.—A sure sign of a revival of business is found in the increase of freight business done by the railroads, which has been quite noticeable in the last week. A month ago it was the exception for the Northern Pacific to receive ten carloads of freight a day of all kinds, and this would include but one or two cars of merchandise. During the last week, however, the receipts have grown until the total reaches fifty to sixty cars a day, including ten of merchandise. The balance is grain, feed, hay and fruit. The increase is attributed to the laying in of fall stocks by the merchants as well as to the movement of crops.

MEETING OF PRESBYTERY.

Mr. Macleod's Resignation Accepted and the Salary Dispute Amicably Adjusted.

Application to Establish a New Church in Victoria—The Late Rev. Mr. Jamieson.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

NANAIMO, Sept. 7—(Special)—After occupying the attention of the Presbytery for about six hours, the differences between the Rev. P. McF. Macleod and the managers of St. Andrew's Church, Victoria, regarding the amount of salary due, were amicably settled at a very late hour last night, and not before a special committee had been appointed to examine into the true inwardness of the case.

Before the appointing of this committee, Messrs. Gordon and Falconer, of Victoria, at the request of Rev. Mr. Macleod, briefly explained the reasons of the preaching in The Victoria theatre. Both gentlemen agreed in stating that Rev. Mr. Macleod had only appeared in the theatre at the earnest request of many friends and after strong solicitation. Mr. Falconer, the treasurer of the Macleod section of St. Andrew's congregation, who was treasurer of the Victoria theatre campaign, positively assured the Presbytery that Mr. Macleod did not receive one cent. for his preaching during August, and that there was no likelihood of his so doing as there were now no funds.

Following these explanations came more arguments concerning the subject matter of the theatre sermons.

Then Rev. A. Young (Wellington) came to the rescue of a wearied session and, first withdrawing his support to A. Shaw's motion that Rev. Mr. Macleod's resignation be accepted when his salary in full be paid, moved the appointment of a select committee of the Presbyters to arrange an amicable settlement of the question of salary.

The motion carried and the following were appointed to act in that capacity: Rev. A. Young, Rev. Dr. Robertson, Messrs. Shaw and Sharpe.

The committee retired to one corner of the church, taking with them Rev. Mr. Macleod and Messrs. Bethune and Henderson. There they remained in earnest consultation for two hours, at least. Finally they resumed their seats in the Presbytery.

Then Mr. Macleod made this statement; He wished, after having heard the counsels of older and more experienced brethren, to admit that he had been guilty of an error of judgment in having accepted the invitation of friends to preach the gospel to them in the Victoria theatre, whilst he still remained pastor of St. Andrew's church. While admitting this error he emphatically denied that he hadever intended to do any injury to St. Andrew's; he had preached simply at the earnest request of friends, who might otherwise have returned from attending divine service at all. Neither had he any thought of breaking the laws of the Presbyterian church. He had thought that in acting as he had he was well within his rights.

Rev. A. Young, convener of the committee, reported that in view of Rev. Mr. Macleod's explanation the representatives of St. Andrew's church were willing to pay the full amount claimed as due him by Rev. Mr. Macleod—$422 50, being the balance due from the month of July, salary for August, and the first week in September.

Rev. Mr. Young next moved that, the question of salary having been amicably settled, Rev. Mr. Macleod's resignation of the pastorate of St. Andrew's church be accepted and that the pulpit of the said church be declared vacant on Sunday, September 10.

The motion carried and the Rev. D. MacRae was appointed moderator of the session during the vacancy.

Other business transacted was the granting of the request of the Wellington congregation that they be changed from the Home Mission list to the Augmented list and that a grant of $200 be allowed them for this year, they agreeing to provide a salary of $800 per annum for their pastor.

The petition of a number of Victorians for the establishment of a new Presbyterian congregation to be known as the Central church of Victoria, with Rev. P. McF. Macleod as pastor, was received in due course.

It was after midnight when the presbytery adjourned until 9:30 o'clock this morning.

The Presbytery met again this morning, and before the regular business was taken up the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

This Presbytery having heard with deep regret of the sudden death of Rev. R. Jamieson, the pioneer minister of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in this Province, desire to place on record their sense of the deep loss the Church has thereby sustained, and to express to his bereaved family sympathy with them in their sorrow. Mr. Jamieson was a man of great intellectual vigor, an able preacher of the Gospel and a faithful, devoted pastor. He took a deep interest in all that concerned the welfare of the Church, and after retiring from the active duties of the ministry he continued attending meetings of the Presbytery and to help, as his impaired health would allow, the work of the Church. The Presbytery notes with interest that the sad news of Mr. Jamieson's death has reached them while in session in the church at Nanaimo, which he was instrumental in organizing, and of which he was the first pastor. Through his efforts the first Presbyterian church was located; and under his ministry the good work was begun, of which we see the results today in the large and flourishing congregation, now under the pastoral care of Rev. D. A. McRae.

Dr. Robertson, Superintendent of Home Missions, was appointed to visit the churches in and around Victoria and to report at the next meeting of the Presbytery.

Rev. A. Young's resignation from the pastoral charge of Wellington was accepted.

Home mission work was taken up next, and occupied the greater part of the day.

The following standing committees were appointed:

Home Missions—Revs. D. A. McRae, D. MacRae, A. Young, Messrs. A. Shaw and A. Sharpe.

Sabbath School—Revs. Dr. Campbell, D. MacRae, and Mr. Thornton Fell.

Foreign Missions—Dr. Milne, Revs. Dr. Campbell, D. MacRae, A. B. Winchester, and Mr. Thornton Fell.

State of Religion—Rev.'s Tait, A. B. Winchester and Mr. J. Mundell.

Sabbath Observance—Rev.'s Winchester, Dr. Campbell and Mr. J. B. Bethune.

Church Property—Rev.'s D. A. McRae, and Mr. Thornton Fell.

After the transaction of some further routine business the Presbytery adjourned till the first Wednesday in October, when they meet in the First church, Victoria.

SAILORS' UNION.

Preparing for a Hot Fight for Supremacy With the Shipowners' Association.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—A statement is published here that a final struggle is about to occur between the Sailors' Union and the Shipowners' Association. For three months past the shipowners have been making preparations for the battle, and now they are taking the offensive. Some time ago, the Shipowners' Association determined to cover as much ground as the union, and the first step was to secure agents at San Diego, San Pedro, Eureka, Port Townsend, Seattle and Tacoma, the principal ports in which San Francisco coasting vessels are interested. Armed guards under the police at all the ports named were secured, and then the association felt in a position to bid for membership. The bid met with a good many responses, and most of the offers have progressed so far that the struggle for supremacy is likely to occur within the next fortnight. It virtually commenced yesterday, when negotiations opened between the union and its patrons for a reduction of wages. The union scale is $40 per month; the association pays $30, but dues and fees for the support of the organization increase that figure to about $35. It is proposed to have the union meet this by a cut from $40 to $35. The proposition is partly that of the union directors and partly that of the firms that have continued to patronize it throughout. They have preferred requests for a reduction before, but never until the Ship Owners' Association assumed such strength did they have the power to press their claims. The union is not willing to make the concession, and a hot fight for ships and schooners may be shortly expected. The Manufacturers' Association is impressing on the ship owners that if they lose this time they will never be able to put another organization in fighting trim, and the union leaders are just as firmly impressed with the idea that they must keep what they have, and gain more, in order to save their order from becoming a mere sick benefit insurance affair.

MIDWINTER FAIR.

Many Demands for Space Being Made—The Plan of the Buildings Not Thought Big Enough.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—Representatives of Italian exhibitors at Chicago called on Director-General DeYoung, of the Midwinter Exposition, to-day, and asked for 15,000 square feet in the mechanical and fine arts building, which is more than it will be possible to give them in that structure. They may agree to take 12,000 feet of space and have their exhibits divided between three of the buildings. It is the opinion of the Italian commissioner that foreign exhibitors at Chicago will want a large amount of space, and they dont think the plans for the fair buildings are on a large enough scale. Director-General De Young said that if the financial conditions were somewhat better he would enlarge the buildings, but under the circumstances he did not think it would be possible. Space at the fair will be of two kinds, within and outside of buildings. Hawaiians, Chinese and Japanese have located space outside and will construct their own buildings. Reports from the interior are encouraging. In several quarters active preparations for big exhibits are going on and many of the counties have made appropriations for collecting material.

RIO JANEIRO BLOCKADED.

Brazilian Navy Revolts and Demands the President's Resignation.

VALPARAISO, Sept. 7.—A correspondent at Montevideo telegraphs that the officers of the naval fleet now at Rio Janeiro have intimated to President Peixoto that he should resign. The fleet consists of the cruisers Aquidaban, Republica and Trajano and three torpedo boats. The demand of the officers was made by Admiral Custodio Jose Mello. In the fortress of Santa Cruz is stationed a garrison loyal to the Peixoto administration. They are under fighting orders, and are awaiting an attack on the fort by the squadron. The port of Rio Janeiro has been blockaded. News has been received officially confirming the reports of the revolt. All communication with Rio has been prohibited by the government. Word was sent from Rivera by the correspondent that a big fight had taken place between the revolutionists under Savana and the government troops under Gen. Portugal. Gov. Castilho has ordered out all the troops in active pursuit of the revolutionists, but details of the fight have not yet come to hand.

THE KAISER TALKS.

He Tells Lorraine She Is German, and the German Sword Will Keep Her So.

METZ, Sept. 7.—Emperor William, at the brilliant banquet tendered by the civil officers, on Tuesday, referred in highly complimentary terms to the people of Lorraine. His conclusion was, he said, that the people of the district had proven, during the recent military manœuvres, that they appreciate the greatness of the empire. This fact was clearly apparent in the noble ovations and in the festive demeanor of the people. He stated, too, that the presence of the province in, and its adherence to, the empire, would enable the people of Lorraine to pursue their labors peacefully and in an orderly manner. "I have established a home for myself among you," said the Emperor, in a burst of feeling, "and the great empire, of which I am the head, through me, give you assurance of peace. You, as a people, are German, and, by the help of God, and, also, by the help of the German sword, you will remain a German people and a German province."

CAPITAL NOTES.

Hon. C. H. Tupper Created a K. C. M. G. for His Services at the Arbitration.

World's Fair Cattle Must Be Quarantined—Hon. Mr. Bowell Leaves for Australia.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 7.—A cable message was received in the city, this afternoon, stating that Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to create Hon. C. H. Tupper a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, in recognition of his services as British agent in connection with the Behring Sea arbitration. The new knight will be known as Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, to distinguish him from his father.

The Department of Customs has decided, in reference to Canadian cattle which are being exhibited at the World's Fair, that they be entitled to free entry on returning to Canada, but the owners must produce a certificate signed by Mr. Larke, Canadian commissioner, that the cattle were actually exhibited at Jackson park. In regard to quarantine matters the Department of Agriculture has no other alternative, in view of public opinion in Great Britain, than to enforce the ninety days' quarantine, which will not be pleasant news to owners of animals.

A regulation of the Customs department provides on imported Indian corn, kiln dried and ground in Canada for human food, that a drawback of ninety per cent. of the duty be given.

Recently suspicions of Customs authorities at Halifax have been aroused over a drawback being claimed by a Halifax miller. Investigation seems to show there is justification for the suspicions. Search was made and the miller has paid the full value of the corn seized, together with the amount of duty which should have been paid upon it, pending the decision of the comptroller of customs. The miller partly admitted an irregularity and says he proposed to make an allowance to the Government for drawbacks wrongly obtained when a future claim for drawback was presented by him.

It continues wet weather in this district, which is very discouraging to farmers. The crops have suffered severely from rain.

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell left for Victoria to-night en route to Australia.

Archibald Lampman, the well known writer, has received his promotion to a second-class clerkship in the Post Office Department.

Sanford Fleming and his daughter leave for Australia on Saturday. They sail from Vancouver on the 16th inst.

STRIKING ENGLISH MINERS.

Renewed Riots in Derbyshire and Yorkshire—Public Houses Broken Into and Collieries Attacked.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The colliery strikers were again restless. Alfreton and Chesterfield report that the disorders have again broken out and that the residents are panic-stricken. Mobs besiege the public houses, helping themselves to what they want. Coal is becoming very scarce, and the Midland railway will have to lay off thirty passenger trains after Monday because of lack of coal. Six hundred miners marched to the Mexborough colliery, Yorkshire, overpowered a small force of police, drove out the officials and set fire to the offices, seriously damaging the machinery and books. They then marched to a brewery. The brewer saved his property by rolling out many barrels of beer. The crowd then proceeded to Doncaby and repeated the performance. There is great excitement in the district. There was rioting in Leeds and several were injured. The miners made another attack on the Mexborough colliery, set fire to the buildings and threw blazing barrels down the shafts. A large force of police was called, and, after a great deal of clubbing, put the rioters to flight. The damage done to the mine is not serious. Owing to the difficulty of procuring sufficient coal, the Great Eastern railway will follow the example of the Midland railway and lay off a number of trains, beginning with Wednesday.

WORLD'S FAIR.

Competition Among Welsh Singers—The Columbian Liberty Bell.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Visitors in the south part of the grounds, yesterday, were attracted in great numbers to the plaza west of the administration building. Resting on heavy piers of timber was the great Columbian liberty bell. Everybody wanted to read the inscription inside and the typewritten description telling its significance. Its brazen voice will first be heard in the White City proclaiming liberty on Grand Army day, next Saturday. Thereafter the bell will only be rung on great national anniversaries. In the Welsh eistedfodd in the competition for choruses of male voices for prizes of $1,500, seven choirs competed as follows, each choir numbering from fifty to sixty voices: Cambrian male chorus, Pittsburg; Wilkesbarre, Pa., male chorus; Penrhyn male choir, North Wales; Tabernacle male choir, Salt Lake City; Gwent Glee society, Edwardsville, Pa.; Rhondba Glee society, South Wales; Iowa World's Fair male party, Hiteman, Iowa. The awards will be announced Friday night.

BOUNDARY SURVEY.

The American Party Expected From Alaska This Month.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—Letters received from the Alaska office of the United States Coast and Geodetic survey, state that the international boundary line survey parties will come down on the steamers Hassler and Patterson this month. Fremont Morse wrote from Sitka, E. F. Dickinson, from Juneau and O. H. Titman, Herbert G. Ogden and John E. McGrath from Wrangel. All the letters were dated about the last week of August, and it was expected the vessels would leave Sitka on the 1st inst.