

ively to electricity, besides as many more scientific have occasional articles on such subjects as "for decor- trees, etc., is being made from asbestos-fibre and

WIRELESS.

April 13.—(Special.)—The de- ments making null and void an election, thereby un- Macdonald as member for- some, somewhat disturbs local . The two parties are now able candidates. It is gen- that Hon. James A. Smart himself for re-election. Adams, John A. Christie, and William W. Alexander, citizens mentioned in con- the Government candidates, a settler of Virden, died . He arrived only two- a farm. He is from Cardwell, Ont., where he and two children . an old-time rancher, died . His remains will be taken out, for burial, of Rev. F. R. Hole, of Min- destroyed by fire yesterday. Pibbado, of California, has ac- to Westminster church in this

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

April 13.—A large number passengers came on the most notable among these Dredge, the British royal to the World's exposition, and is, who is sending him in of an immense shipment- tions for the fair. A large of exhibits from Windsor castle, to the exposition by the Prince of Wales, arrived on to the commissions. The which the two commissioners them consist principally of tapestries. These possess a as representing the last aduced at the Windsor works, out of existence six years ago. Harris carries with him a let- of the Queen and addressed to mittee, in which she wishes to the exposition, and adds British interest in the im- Fifteen British journalists on the same steamer. They ward of a large delegation of and proprietors who are for the opening of the Colum-

Various Prairie Fires.

Kan., April 13.—Reports were yesterday of terrible de- struction of property wrought in Western Kansas during eight hours. Several hundred were caught in the fire and in one instance 150 head of which was surrounded by fire, perished. In Lincoln county on Monday night a par- on en route to Oklahoma from fire to a clump of grass near a water tank. The fire spread and families against a sweeping as coming rapidly from the wind was blowing a gale and spread over a wide area. The tached and ignited the great of dry grass north of them. spread over the territory from side wide, and it covered a vast vestige of dry material was

Found Broke Open

Peace amputated an inch of the healed. Four years later it opened, and for eight years I do not believe it possible in being to suffer worse agony time I had to go on crutches, but when I was obliged to go I suffered fearfully and thought I was dying. I tried every thing I could think of, but it seemed to me, and after taking

Became Poisoned

not over my face and on some body so that my face is all my scars now. One day I read of his Sarsaparilla would do. The I got I sent and bought a bottle. I took it for a week, and after dressing my leg, it seemed to me, and after taking

His Sarsaparilla

his, thank God and I say restorers all over my body had healed, my scars were all gone, and I was a new man. I have never since "reappearing." GEORGE M. BAY, C. M. C. St. Louis, Mo.

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HOME RULE.

Re. Hon. Mr. Goschen Continues the Debate—"No Need For Interference."

"Ireland Has Entered on a Period of Prosperity"—The Bill a Foolish One."

LONDON, April 17.—In the House of Commons to-day, Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, Liberal M. P. for the Brighton division of Sheffield, and President of the Board of Trade, introduced a bill to provide for the submission of labor disputes to arbitration. The bill passed to a third reading without debate.

The debate on the second reading of the Irish Home Rule bill was resumed, and Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Salisbury's last ministry, addressed the House in opposition to the bill. He devoted his attention almost exclusively to the financial features of the measure. Under the provisions of the bill Mr. Goschen said the Imperial Government would lose the

elasticity to the revenues. As for the debts of Ireland to England, there were 28,000,000 outstanding on public works, some granted for railways and 2,000,000 advanced under the Ashbourne Act, all of which would form a first charge upon the Irish treasury. If the Land Purchase Act should be continued in force, would not the Irish Parliament have something to say as to the financial arrangements under it? Although the bill presented a financial difficulty, which would not be a through disorganization of Irish affairs. The Irish Parliament would be unable to remedy the confusion of Irish finances, as it would not be allowed to control its own financial system. The result of such a state of affairs would be necessarily repeated appeals to the Imperial Government, and disputes with it concerning financial questions. The Prime Minister's estimate of the relative cost of administration in Ireland and in England had been far from correct. If the central authorities in Ireland did as much as the corresponding authorities in England, the cost would be approximately the same. The Prime Minister's calculation that Ireland's contribution for Imperial purposes should be in the ratio of one to five. Instead of one-fifth, as originally proposed, was also questionable. The speaker showed that Ireland had now entered a period of prosperity, which promised to be permanent, unless her property were blighted by injudicious legislation. Mr. Goschen quoted figures to show that within the last five years pauperism in Ireland had decreased rapidly, and deposits in the savings banks had accumulated as seldom if ever before in the history of the country. He said, he asked, should anybody feel impelled to interfere with the encouraging course of Irish affairs by enacting a revolutionary measure? He hoped and believed that the people of Great Britain would perceive the foolishness of such action before it became too late. If the bill should be rejected the Liberal party might be tempted to divide Irish people by co-operating with the Unionists in giving the Government much better calculated to produce general contentment and well-being than the government proposed by the bill now before the House. (Prolonged cheers.)

CABLE NEWS.

LONDON, April 17.—A celebrated will came up in the Probate court on Saturday. In 1888 the late Duke of Sutherland married his second wife against the bitter opposition of his son and heir. The result of the disagreement was a will as favorable as possible to the second wife, and after the Duke's death the son began suit to set the will aside. In the course of litigation the Duke's counsel secured from the court an order for access to certain papers held by the widow. In court this morning counsel asked for an attachment against the widow in contempt of court, on the ground that she had burned some of the papers called for in the order. Court cited her to make answer on Tuesday.

LONDON, April 17.—Ben Tillett, the well-known labor leader, charged with having incited strikers to riot in Britain in September by last, was found guilty by a jury sitting in the case. The jury decided, however, though the prisoner was guilty of using words calculated to raise a riot, they believed the words spoken on the spur of the moment and were not intended to provoke a breach of the peace. Justice Cave said the rider to the verdict was tantamount to a relation that the prisoner was not guilty, therefore he considered it his duty to discharge the prisoner.

VIENNA, April 17.—A committee representing all the conspicuous Jews of Bulgaria have ordered in Buda Pesth an album album with diamonds, rubies and emeralds, which they will give to the Emperor on the wedding day. The album will cost 250,000 francs. The Pope has sent a diamond ring to the Princess Marie Louise Ferns, the intended bride of Prince Ferdinand.

FLORINCE, April 17.—Queen Victoria leaves this evening for Venice, with the intention of spending several days at Mr. Browning's palazzo on the Grand Canal. She will then continue her journey by St. Gotthard route to Darmstadt, where she will be the guest of the Grand Duke of Hesse for a week. During her stay here she will receive a state visit from her royal grandson the Emperor William.

ROME, April 17.—The delegation of Benedictine Abbots, headed by Bishop Leo Haide of North Carolina, who are to represent the order in the United States at the laying of corner-stone of the International Benedictine College of St. Anselm, arrived to-day. Nearly 600 abbots from different parts of the world, who have been reaching the city during the past week, were gathered at the depot and gave the American brethren a hearty reception. They will participate next week in the international conference of abbots, which will consider plan for increasing the strength and influence of the religious community. To-morrow they will be given a special audience by the Pope, which it is announced that he will make a communication to the order on the exact nature of which, however, is unknown.

ROME, April 17.—The preliminary celebration in honor of the silver wedding of King Humbert and Queen Margherita of Italy was inaugurated to-day. The celebration falls on Monday next, but the entire week will be one of festivity throughout the country. A large number of distinguished

people have already arrived, and a dispatch from Berlin says that the Emperor William, together with the Empress, and a large party, will leave at 11 to-night for this city. To-night the Forum and the Colosseum will be illuminated and fireworks will be displayed on the highest of Rome's seven hills.

LONDON, April 17.—The meetings of Clyde, Bristol and Newcastle shipowners to-day approved the action of the shipping federation against unions.

PARIS, April 18.—Cholera has broken out again in the lunatic asylum in Quimper, department of Finistere. Five patients have died of the disease.

BERLIN, April 18.—Jean Dufraime, a celebrated chess master and author, died here to-day. His age was 64 years. He was chess editor of the Gartenlaube and other illustrated magazines.

PARIS, April 18.—The Bar Association has suspended from membership for three months Senator Renauld and Saar Albert Grevy, on account of their connection with the Dreyfus case.

BOCHAREST, April 17.—Hundreds of workmen and their wives made a demonstration before the parliamentary building to-day against an increase of the octroi or tax levied on products coming into the city. The minister of public works was attacked as he rode from the chamber windows and was thrown through his carriage windows and three men were killed and many injured while trying to prevent the riot. A company of cavalry came to the rescue and were severely stoned before the mob dispersed.

LONDON, April 18.—The Russian Hebrew committee in this city has advised from St. Petersburg that the Minister of the Interior has ordered the governors of Livonia and Courland to expel all the Hebrews from those two provinces before November 1. More than 60,000 Hebrews will be expelled under this order and will be driven into the overcrowded towns.

LONDON, April 18.—The legal widow of the late Duke of Sutherland was to-day committed to Holloway jail, under sentence of imprisonment for six weeks imposed by Sir Francis Jeune, president of the court of probate, for contempt of court. The affair did not excite great surprise among the public. It had been expected that the court would take severe action in view of the flagrant contempt with which the woman, who has been having burnt suits of documents lent her for inspection in this suit brought by the present duke to contest his father's will.

LONDON, April 18.—Michael David said in an interview last evening that Piero Maloney, who contested with him unsuccessfully the constituency of North Meath at the last general election, and subsequently he caused him to be arrested, has had a notice of bankruptcy served upon him for default of 21,800 individuals to the hearing of the court of the petition against his return to parliament. Mr. David declared that he would not pay this enormous sum which was charged against him, and might cause all his property to be seized. In such an event he would become bankrupt and would be obliged to resign from Parliament.

VIENNA, April 18.—The municipal elections in this city have resulted in a victory for the anti-Semites. With the aid of the Gentile middle classes they secured 49 of the 18 seats in the council.

BOZEMAN, April 18.—Forest fires are reported from the suburbs of this city. One large factory was burned to the ground and others were heavily damaged. The towns of Sadeau and Kaleres have been almost destroyed. No lives lost.

SOLAR ECLIPSE.

The Longest and Last Important Occurrence During the Present Century.

Many Interesting Problems Expected to Be Settled by the Observations Made.

MADRID, April 17.—The eclipse of the sun was clearly visible from this city to-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—The total solar eclipse, which took place yesterday, was the longest of the century, and also the last of this century from which any additions to the history of solar physics could be obtained. The eclipse was not visible from any point in the United States. It was observed by Prof. L. M. Schaeffer, of the Lick observatory, who sailed for Chile in January last with the intention of setting up a photo-heliograph in the heart of the Andes, probably in the Sierra Blanca district, with the expectation of taking elaborate observations. He took with him two telescopes, and the observatory photo-heliograph, which was a lens of five inches in diameter, and a focal distance of forty-feet. The duration of the totality of the eclipse was nearly five minutes. The Royal Society has sent out two expeditions for observation purposes, one to Africa and the other to Brazil. The eclipse has excited much attention among astronomers, both in this country and in Europe, and the observations are expected to materially aid in solving many unsettled problems connected with the spots, projections, coronas and motion of the sun.

NEW YORK, April 17.—According to a letter received from London, Joseph Richard Lambert, an inmate of St. George's Work-house at Southwark for eight years, who is a veteran of the Crimean war, having fought at Sebastopol, has been made glad by information that a fortune of some where in the neighborhood of three quarters of a million dollars has been left to him by his mother's brother, James Killik, a millionaire New York settler, who, according to the story, killed in this city last fall. Lambert's long statement says that he recollects Killik well, that the latter went to the United States in 1834, and that he had heard from him several times during the half century or more that has elapsed. Investigation in this city, however, fails to disclose any grounds for the story. There has been no Killik in the city for many years, and the recollection of the surviving pioneers of that branch of business, the mortuary records fail to disclose the death of a Killik last fall, and the only known persons of that name in this city are people of no great means, one being employed as an engineer and the other a clerk.

REHEARSAL AND CURE.

Fine.—Have used Hagar's Pectoral Balm for coughs and colds and it gives me a new note and always results in a cure. I would not be without it.

Mrs. ALFRED VICE, Berlin, Oak.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Imperial Decorations for Long Service in the Canadian Volunteers—Requimal's Fortifications.

Canada's Commissioners at Chicago—No Announcement as to the Governor-Generalship.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 7.—General Herbert left for England to-day. It is understood that the object of his visit is to complete arrangements for the construction of the Requimal fortifications. A party of the Royal Engineers will superintend the work.

The Imperial Government have decided to extend to the volunteer officers of Canada the issue of decorations for twenty years' meritorious service.

At to-day's meeting of the Cabinet, Hon. John Carling and Senator Tasse were appointed honorary commissioners for Canada to the World's Fair, J. S. Lark, who has been acting commissioner, has been appointed executive commissioner with pleasure.

The dispute in the matter of the disputed accounts between the Dominion and Quebec and Ontario meet here to-morrow. The principal point in dispute is whether the Dominion should allow ample or compound interest on moneys owing to the provinces.

Dr. Wakeham's commission, signed by His Majesty, appointing him international fisheries commissioner, was presented to him to-day.

A board of military surgeons has drawn up regulations for the better care and treatment of sick volunteers in camp.

The petition for Arnold's release will go through the usual routine. No exception will be made.

No intimation has been received at Government House that Lord Aberdeen has been actually appointed Governor-General. Two divorce applications have been already filed for notice next session.

OTTAWA, April 18.—Speaking with the Deputy Minister of Marine to-day, he stated that any hospital so designated by the Department was a marine hospital under the terms of the Sick and Distressed Mariners' Act. The contention of certain members of the Victoria Board of Trade, that the Government were bound to maintain a special marine hospital at that port, was, he said, totally unfounded. The Government has not yet made definite arrangements with the Victoria Jubilee hospital for the care of sick mariners. The contention of the Victoria Board of Trade, that the Government were bound to maintain a special marine hospital at that port, was, he said, totally unfounded. The Government has not yet made definite arrangements with the Victoria Jubilee hospital for the care of sick mariners.

The contract for the new wharf at the Williams Head quarantine station, signed by Contractor Leamy, was presented to the Public Works department yesterday.

Professor Macoun, botanist to the Geological Survey, leaves for Victoria to-morrow. He will be accompanied by a detachment of Canadian volunteers to be present at the opening of the Imperial Institute.

John Roche, one of the Legislative Councilors for Quebec, died suddenly this afternoon.

The leading newspapers of Ontario came upon the news of the death of the late Mr. J. H. King, who was a member of the Ontario Legislature. The Mail says the idea of forming two provinces is absurd. The small population is referred to, and it thinks the Province ought not to spend money in putting on frills.

The Empire says the new Provincial building is badly needed, but \$600,000 are too much.

Half a dozen Canadian officers proceed to England next week in connection with the Requimal works. They will undergo a preliminary course in the tactics of the army. The local Board of Trade has adopted a resolution in favor of the application of single tax to municipalities.

SERVIAN POLITICS.

VIENNA, April 18.—Events at Belgrade explain ex-King Milan's reconciliation with his wife, Queen Natalie. Both had intended to return to Belgrade, if necessary, to advise their son in his difficult situation. Alexander proved cool and firm enough to carry out the coup alone. Dokitch, the new prime minister, on the previous day, had been arrested by the army to consult with Milan, while ex-Queen Natalie was instructed to sound the call to war whether Russia would approve the restoration of the monarchy or not.

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THE ALASKAN SURVEY.

United States Plans Respecting the Work of the International Commission.

Importance of the Issues Involved—How the Cause May Become Interested.

A Port Townsend special on the subject of the international commission on the survey of the Alaskan boundary will be read with particular attention here, from the fact of the local boundary which would be affected should the United States ideas as to possibility of the outcome be struck.

The dispatch is as follows: "The United States coast and geodetic survey steamer Haasler is expected to arrive here Monday from Mar Island. The vessel will have eighteen government surveyors, who will be taken North to engage in the boundary survey between Alaska and British Columbia. Four expeditions will be organized under the leadership of E. G. Ogden, O. H. Tietmann, J. E. McGrath and Prof. Dickson. Tietmann's party of eight men will go up the Stikine river fifty for a mile and then south to a distance of about thirty miles from the coast. They will come out to salt water near Fort Wrangell. The work will be entirely new, with the exception of the old survey made on the ice several years ago by the government."

McGrath and Ogden will each take a party of eight men, and will go up the Stikine river fifty for a mile and then south to a distance of about thirty miles from the coast. They will come out to salt water near Fort Wrangell. The work will be entirely new, with the exception of the old survey made on the ice several years ago by the government."

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Canadian Cattle in England—Dock Laborers' Strike—Niagara Canal Arrangements.

Home Rule Denounced by Lord Randolph Churchill—Self Preservation Forbids Its Concession.

Morley's Reply—"No Reason for Unionist Fear"—"The Object Will Be Realized."

LONDON, April 18.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, stated in response to questions that the treaty between Great Britain and Nicaragua signed in March, 1889, guaranteed to British subjects the "most favored nation" treatment in regard to any canal, railway or other mode of transit that might be established in Nicaragua. The ratification of this treaty had not been exchanged, however, and therefore the treaty was not in force. Sir Edward said that nothing had been decided between the two countries to invalidate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Herbert Gardner, president of the Board of Agriculture, intimated that the board was about to issue new regulations regarding the examination of the lungs of Canadian cattle imported into Great Britain, which were suspected of suffering from pleuropneumonia. From the statement of Mr. Gardner, it is inferred that facilities will be given to the agent for the Canadian Government to inspect such cattle.

In response to questions as to the outlook for a settlement of the dock laborers' strike at Hull, the Hon. A. J. Mundella, president of the Board of Trade, said that he was bringing about a compromise of the trouble and spoke hopefully of a settlement of the strike.

The debate on the second reading of the Home Rule bill was then resumed. Lord Randolph Churchill started the debate by declaring that the crucial test of the bill was the provision for the unimpairment of the Imperial Parliament. Ostensibly each supremacy was protected, but in fact the bill would reduce the British Government to a position of great instability. (Hear, hear.)

Then the Irish members, when present in the Imperial Parliament, might, decided in favor of one policy, and the House of Commons, in their absence, might decide in favor of another. It was a matter of great importance, and the bill would reduce the British Government to a position of great instability. (Hear, hear.)

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