

Bismarck Bereft.

Death of the Ex-Chancellor's
Worthy "Hausfrau."Sad Loss for "The Man of Blood
and Iron."No Truth in the Talk of Mr. Blake's
Retirement.Discussion and Passage of the Franco-
Canadian Treaty.

Invited to England.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Truth says that Queen Victoria has invited Emperor Nicholas and his bride to visit England, and they will probably pay the visit next June.

Unity Required.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The executive council of the McCarthy wing of the Irish parliamentary party have agreed that any member differing from the policy of the party shall be asked to resign.

Sir John Thompson's Plans.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Sir John Thompson will reach London on Thursday next from Paris and Rome, in which cities he has been passing the past fortnight. His mission to Paris was in connection with his daughter's studies, and his visit to the Eternal City was in the course of a sight-seeing tour. It is understood that when Sir John returns to London he will discuss fully with Lord Ripon the copyright question.

Mr. Blake Was Misrepresented.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The cable sent to the New York papers stating that Mr. Edward Blake would retire from British politics after the next general election is quite incorrect. Mr. Blake said at South Longford ten days ago that he would stand for the next Parliament if he was again nominated for Longford. However, next session he wishes more freedom to visit his family in Canada. There is no question of retirement at present.

China and Japan.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Westminster Gazette publishes a dispatch from Shanghai, saying that Viceroy Li Hung Chang has been deprived by the Emperor of all his honors. He is permitted, however, to retain his public functions.

A dispatch from Tokio says the Japanese will next land troops to the eastward of Wei Hai Wei, attacking that place from the rear, and afterwards march to Peking.

It is now stated that the Chinese loss at the battle of Port Arthur was 3,000 men. The London Standard's Berlin correspondent learns from a Chinese source that the Celestials do not regard the capture of Port Arthur as decisive. They rely upon the winter to check any further advance of the Japanese until the end of March.

A Princely Scandal.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—It is impossible for newspapers any longer to ignore the scandal which has been talked about in every court in Europe for months past. The persons most affected are Prince Waldemar, of Denmark, and his wife, born Princess Marie of Orleans. The couple were married in 1835 and have three children. In the last year or two there have been frequent quarrels. The pair are now apart, the prince remaining with his children in Copenhagen and the princess staying with some members of her family in France. If the friends and relatives do not succeed in reconciling the young people there will be an action for divorce. The princess accuses her husband of unfaithfulness, and it is alleged against her that her eccentricities have made her name a byword in Denmark. It is asserted that she is an habitual taker of morphia and an excessive smoker of cigarettes, even in the public streets; that she has shown an absurd and imprudent partiality for the Bremen of Copenhagen, and is constantly attending confagurations and distributing cigars and cigarettes among the officers and ordering liquor for the men; and that she was so lacking in good taste as to have herself photographed in fireman's uniform, with the result that copies of that photograph are to be found in all the fire stations. Furthermore, the princess is accused of having, upon more than one occasion, insulted the late Czar Alexander, and also her mother-in-law, Queen Louise, to the great pain and annoyance of the entire family. Such is the husband's case against his wife. The latter has made no statement of her grievances, which are understood to be numerous beyond the general charge of misconduct.

Franco-Canadian Treaty Passed.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The Chamber of Deputies today voted to adopt the proposed commercial arrangement with Canada.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The opponents of the Canadian commercial arrangement urged the Chamber to take notice of the advantages which had been accorded to Canadian timber and apples, which were hurtful to the producers of Northern France. Canadian concessions to the consumers of Southern France, he argued, did not compensate for the injury done to the northern part of the Republic.

M. Berger replied that the Canadian convention would facilitate the export of French wines and general French products, which would go to the Orient by way of the new direct line of steamers from France to the Dominion of Canada.

Comte de Priestbrant condemned the constant changes in the tariff. The convention, he said, would prevent the sale of French apples and preserved fruits.

M. Hanotaux, Foreign Minister, contended that the convention would be to the advantage of French commerce generally. This was the first time that Canada had concluded a treaty by which powers granted the Dominion of Canada by the Imperial Government. Rejoicing her origin, Canada had decided to conclude her first treaty with France. (Applause.)

M. Hemon said it was a fact that the population of Canada was largely composed of descendants of Britons and Normans, but that ought not to be a reason for the adoption of a treaty that would be harmful to the agriculturists of Western France, nor ought the maritime industry of the

country be injured merely in order to forward the wine trade. Canada, he said, bought very little wine, and the convention was much in the nature of dropping the prey for the shadow.

Princess Bismarck Dead.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Princess Bismarck died at Varsin at 5 o'clock this morning. Her elder son, Count Herbert, arrived at Varsin yesterday evening in obedience to a summons, and other members of the family are on their way thither.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Johanna Fredericke Charlotte Elisabeth von Bismarck was born on April 11, 1824, of a noble Pomeranian family named Puttkamer. Prince Bismarck first made the acquaintance of his late wife in 1845 at the house of his friend Moritz von Blankenburg, a well-known leader of the Conservative party in the Prussian House of Delegates and the Diet. Their acquaintance became more intimate on a journey to Hartz, on which both accompanied the Blankenburgs. In 1847, two years after the acquaintance began, Bismarck asked Frauine Johanna to become his wife. Her family was not at first disposed to accept his proposals. At that time Bismarck enjoyed a rather unique reputation, he was surnamed "Der Tolle Bismarck"—Mad Boy Bismarck—and had earned this title by his numerous duels, his daring acts of horsemanship, and some widely spread anecdotes concerning his attitude generally towards professors, burgomasters and other respectable members of what German students call Philistine society. To quiet, respectable, religious people like the Puttkamers he did not appear a very eligible suitor for an only beloved child. Bismarck, however, settled the question at once. He walked up to Frauine Johanna, and, having ascended by a look that she sided with him, he folded her in his arms and said, turning to her astonished relatives: "What God hath united no man shall put asunder." No attempt was made to do so, and shortly after the first German Diet, in which he began to take a stand as a political leader, on July 28, 1847, Deichhauptmann von Bismarck-Schoenhausen married Frauine Johanna von Puttkamer. They went to Italy on their wedding tour, and then set up house-keeping in the old, quiet, stone mansion of the Bismarcks at Schoenhausen.

In their old provincial home, where Bismarck himself was born, his first child and only daughter, Marie Elizabeth Johanna, was born on the 21st of August, 1848. Of his two sons the eldest son, Herbert Nikolaus Heinrich Ferdinand, was born at Berlin on Dec. 29, 1849, and the younger, Wilhelm Otto Albrecht, at Frankfurt-on-the-Main on Aug. 15, 1854.

Throughout her life the Princess von Bismarck preserved all the simplicity of her youth. She was a perfect specimen in the best sense of the word of the German Hausfrau. She was very quiet, bore her honors as the most natural thing in the world, held fast by the old friends of humbler days, and had but one great object in life—to make her husband and children happy. She accompanied her husband wherever he was called by his duties and created for him the home life which the man of blood and iron loved so well, and in which he found repose and refreshment from his labors. She cared for her husband and children in a peaceful, motherly way, and her serenity and patience which have always secured for Bismarck a quiet home, certainly contributed to his success throughout life. "She it is," he once said to a friend, "who has made me what I am."

The North German Gazette, in an editorial article on the death of Princess Bismarck, says: "The nation sympathizes sincerely with its old and great statesman and co-founder of the empire, in the irreparable loss he has experienced. It is well known what share the princess took in Bismarck's work, and full thanks belong to her from Germany for aiding her husband to attain his ideals."

Princess Bismarck is completely broken down by the death of his wife, although the event was not altogether unexpected. Prince Bismarck has for some time past had a premonition of catastrophe to himself or his wife before they should leave Varsin, and has recently said repeatedly only to Friedrichsruhe in tolerably fair condition all might be well. He now fears that his himself may not make the journey in safety.

Princess Bismarck this morning sent a telegram to the Emperor expressing his Majesty's sympathy for the death of the princess, in reply to which the Kaiser wired to the ex-Chancellor a long message of sympathy. The funeral of the princess will probably take place at Schoenhausen.

The princess died in the arms of her husband, who had been watching her throughout the night. She was fully conscious until fifteen minutes before her death.

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says: Princess Bismarck died of dropsy.

THE WHEEL.

INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The grand international bicycle tournament began in Madison Square Garden at 2 p.m. today. It is under the auspices of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs.

The ten-lap track, a temporary wooden creation with dangerous corners and slippery banking, proved tricky and unsafe, and there were numerous fearful, though not serious, tumbles. The great Zimmerman himself had a spill in the first race—one of the afternoon trials heats, falling heavily just as he started to spurt away from the field on the seventh lap. But he was unhurt, and being allowed to start in another heat, won handsily after a hard fight with Peter Berio. When the first race at night began the multitude held their breath, trembling at the reckless work of the men on the flying wheels and tricky track, who, taking fearful chances, rode a terrific pace. Results:

One mile, novices—Won A. M. McIntyre, Riverside Wheelmen, New York; N. M. Bowser, of New York, second; B. R. Schmitt, Long Island City, third. Time, 2:40 2/5.

One mile, 2:15 class, class B—Won by Nat Butler, Cambridgeport; Monte Scott, Plainfield, second; W. F. Murphy, Brooklyn, third. Time, 2:24 2/5.

Half-mile, scratch, class A—Won by A. A. Barbeau, Riverside, N. Y.; E. Hoagson, Newark, second; O. Redstron, Brooklyn, third. Time, 1:13.

Three mile lap race, class B—Won by Nat Butler; E. A. McDuffie, West Everett, Mass., second; C. M. Murphy, third. Time, 7:28 1/5.

Five mile scratch, class A—Won by W. A. Barbeau, C. K. Granger, Riverside Wheelmen, New York, second; J. M.

Baldwin, Newark, third. Time, 14:45 2/5. One mile, scratch, professional—Won by A. A. Zimmerman, Harry Wheeler second, William Martin third. Time, 2:23 1/5.

Half-mile heats, class B—Won by C. M. Murphy, Brooklyn; Ray Macdonald, New York, second; E. A. McDuffie third. Time, 1:10 2/5.

Five miles, scratch, professional—Won by A. A. Zimmerman, Alex. Verheyen second, Wm. Martin third. Time, 13:09 4/5.

A WORLD'S RECORD LOWERED.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 27.—The world's half-mile tandem record was broken at Fountain Ferry this morning when W. A. Rhodes and Pop O'Connor covered the distance in :55 flat. The world's record was :56 1/5.

TORONTO TAMMANYITES.

The Beeble Investigation Going On—Ald. Verral Contradicts Contractor Guelich.

TORONTO, Nov. 27.—The inquiry into the municipal contracts was resumed this morning before County Judge Macdonnell. The most important evidence elicited was that from ex-Ald. J. E. Verral, who it will be remembered was declared by contractor Guelich, of Detroit, to have approached him in a saloon a few hours before the council which Guelich was tendering, and told Guelich that his contract could only go through if Guelich paid over \$15,000.

This morning Mr. Verral absolutely denied the truth of this statement, but declared on the contrary that on the day of the vote ex-Ald. Harry Piper met him in Evans' saloon, adjoining the City Hall, and showed him a letter signed by Gen. Robertson, a partner of Guelich, in Detroit, which virtually promised him \$5,000 for his vote in the council.

Ex-Ald. Piper, and possibly ex-Ald. Hewitt, who has just resigned his seat in the council, will be put on the stand.

Ex-Ald. Hewitt, who resigned his seat in the council a week or two ago on account of Judge Macdonnell's interim report, announces his intention of running for the council again at the impending municipal elections.

Ex-Ald. Harry Piper was examined in regard to the statements made in the morning by ex-Ald. Verral. Mr. Piper said there was no truth in it. He had no recollections of ever seeing Verral at the saloon named on the day in question.

Q.—Do you know Gen. Robertson? A.—Don't know the name; never received a letter from him, and could not have shown a letter of his to Verral.

Q.—You have no reason to offer for Verral's statement? A.—I don't know Gen. Robertson. Never saw him, although I have heard of him.

Q.—And Verral's story? A.—He is lying simply lying. Witness continued: Now that Mr. Verral has taken the liberty of using my name to get out of the hole he has got into, I will tell you something. It is not a nice thing to be mixed up with, but one day Verral came into my office.

I was speaking to a gentleman there, and Verral, who knew that I was friendly with these men in a social way, said: "I want to speak to you quietly somewhere." I asked the gentleman to leave us alone, and Verral said: "Guelich is in there (meaning the Headquarters Saloon), and I've told him that there is \$15,000 or \$16,000 to pay to get this work, and that money has been put up on the other side. Now, use your influence and go in and get them to give up."

Q.—That is, he wanted you to talk with them? A.—Yes. I told him I would have nothing to do with that. I was not going into that kind of work.

Q.—What did he say? A.—That there was \$16,000 offered for this work, and that he would rather see Guelich get it to do that the others.

Q.—Did you tell Guelich? A.—I don't think I knew what Verral was. He was around every day drinking with them, accepting their hospitality, just hanging around. "What I tell you is what he said, and he knows it. He asked me to go and use my influence to get them to give up, and I said I'd have nothing to do with it. He went out and I saw him no more. That's all I know about it."

Ex-Ald. E. A. McDonald was examined as to the famous check for \$4,000 paid him by Noel Marshall in 1891, to secure the abandonment of an action for an injunction to restrain the city from selling the street railway franchise.

A. W. Godson, the senior member of the Construction and Paving Company, gave evidence as to the rivalry between his company and the Trinidad Asphalt Company. This rivalry was at an end when Guelich came in, and he had paid to Fred Coleman, of the Trinidad Company, a sum of money on the understanding that he would have nothing to do with Guelich, and the influence of the Trinidad Company would be turned against a Detroitite. He paid Coleman \$1,500 on a three months' note.

Q.—Is it a fact that he and you flipped up for an extra hundred? A.—I guess so, and he beat me out of the hundred. (Laughter.)

Q.—Do you remember whether that money was to go to Coleman personally or to his company? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Did he say it was for here? (Slapping his pocket.) A.—I do not remember. I do not know whether it went to his partners or himself. We paid him to fight Guelich as hard as he could.

Q.—You have a suspense account in your books? A.—I do not know. We have nothing to hide.

Q.—Was that money paid to Coleman the only money you paid to defeat Guelich? A.—Yes.

Q.—No corrupt means were used, directly or indirectly, with any aid, man or official? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Was any game played with an alderman in which he won a sum of money and voted for you afterwards within two days? A.—Not at a supper with spring lamb and champagne? A.—Not so far as I know.

The investigation was then adjourned.

Naval Control of the Lakes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—The annual report of the Secretary of the United States Navy says, among other things: "Under treaty provisions neither the United States nor the English can keep more than one small naval vessel upon our northern lakes. So far the two countries are matched. In case, however, a war should break out between them, Great Britain could promptly furnish guns and gun mounts to her merchant marine on the lakes, and though their marine is far inferior to ours in strength, the British might master these waters and do incalculable damage to our lake cities. If we had

a reserve of ordnance and ordnance stores we could dominate those waters without question."

POLITICAL MATTERS.

Strength of the P. P. A.—The North Renfrew Liberal Convention.

ST. MARYS, Nov. 27.—Rev. J. C. Madill, grand president of the P. P. A., discussed the relationship of that body to the old parties before a fair-sized audience in the town hall here last night. He declared that members of the organization could not stick to their old parties and do justice to their homes and their country. Speaking of the strength of the P. P. A., he said that they had not only 27 members in the Local House who would stand up for Protestantism every day in the week, but they had 150,000 men who were pledged to decorate the Protestant flag. For the defeat of Mayor Essary in London he charged all responsibility, but he charged the temperance people with deserting him. He was told on good authority that the liquor men had given Methodists to the polls to vote against him. Mr. Madill regarded the result in London as a Conservative defeat, and he declared that London had been secured for the Grits for twenty years. Before Mr. Madill had concluded a large man looking the very picture of disgust, gathered up his cane and hat and made for the door. Before going, however, he turned to the speaker and said: "You are a double-dyed Grit. I am a Tory, and I want you to understand so." Mr. Madill mildly protested that that was the first time he had ever been taken for a Grit in his life.

THE PETITION AGAINST MR. PATON FAILS.
TORONTO, Nov. 27.—Center Simcoe's representative in the Local Legislature, Mr. Robert Paton, carries mail for the Dominion Government. Apart from this the Conservatives of that constituency have been unable to procure any evidence in support of the protest of Justice Osler held that this ground was insufficient to unseat the member. The application for the withdrawal of the West Huron protest will be dealt with tomorrow. Fourteen requests to withdraw protests in all have been filed.

NOTES.
The North Renfrew Liberal Convention to select a candidate for the Commons meets on Dec. 5. It is said that Mr. Thos. Hale, a strong lumberman, will be offered the nomination, and that if he accepts Hon. Peter White will once again know defeat.

Sir John Thompson will sail for Canada on Monday next, probably. So he has cabled to Mr. Bowell, who is said to be getting on badly as acting Premier and cabled the Premier to hurry home.

REDUCED TO RUINS.
Twenty Houses in an Old Town Destroyed or Damaged.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 27.—At the oil town of McDonald, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, on the Paikhandle Railroad, this afternoon fire destroyed or badly damaged twenty houses and their contents. Loss, \$150,000.

LYNDENVILLE, Vt., Nov. 27.—Fire this morning destroyed the J. C. Eaton & Co.'s block, several tenements in Stone's block, Ide's block, Merchants' block, C. H. Weeks' block, Cook's block, Parker & Hoyt's block, and several other buildings and dwellings. Loss, \$200,000; insurance, \$13,000.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Fire that started tonight in the foundry of the Pullman Palace Car Company caused a loss of \$25,000.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.
Relations of the Labor Party to the Patrons of Industry.

The regular meeting of the London Trades and Labor Council was held in Labor Hall last evening, with the vice-president in the chair. After roll call the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The committee appointed to wait on No. 1 committee of the City Council re assessment roll stated that a recommendation for a plebiscite was granted.

The concert committee reported that the programme was out for the concert to be held on behalf of the unemployed in the City Hall on Thursday evening, Nov. 29, and recommended that Bro. H. B. Asplund be requested to take the chair on that occasion. Report adopted.

The committee appointed to wait on the Board of Education re free school books reported that arrangements were made to wait upon that body at their meeting on Dec. 11.

A communication from the Cigarmakers' International was referred to the committee on bylaws.

The secretary read a reply from Mr. T. S. Hobbs in reply to a communication of local option on taxation, promising to support any such measure that may be introduced in the Ontario Legislature. No communication was received from the other candidate to whom a similar letter was sent.

In response to instruction from the council, the secretary laid upon the table the platform of the Patrons of Industry. An animated and interesting debate took place in relation to the same, and the following motion was unanimously carried:

"That this council of delegates, representing the organized wage-earners of the city of London, Ont., is in hearty sympathy with the political party known as the Patrons of Industry, and consents to the appearance of all officers and members as active workers on the public platform of that party. We regret, however, that the official platform of the Patrons of Industry does not at present embody a sufficient number of planks of the Labor party as set forth in their various platforms, and respectfully advise the incorporation of such planks as may hereafter be mutually agreed upon."

A committee was appointed to consider the advisability of arranging for Sunday afternoon meetings for the discussion of social reform subjects, as in Toronto, and to report at next meeting.

The concert committee was re-elected for the balance of the season to arrange entertainments on behalf of the unemployed. Some accounts were passed and the meeting adjourned until Tuesday, Dec. 11.

Attempt to Blow Up Seven Men.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—An attempt was made to kill seven young men at Quincey, Plumas county. They composed a supper party, and the building in which they sat was blown up with dynamite. James Betterson, foreman of the Plumas Independent, was instantly killed, and all the others were injured.

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