The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 189. VOLUME XXXV. NO 18

NO MORE DISQUIET.

Return of Chief of Provincial Police Hussey From His Northern Expedition.

Numerous Pow-Wows With the Indians Result in a Peaceable Understanding.

Details of the Expedition—Well Managed and Highly Successful Negotiations.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NANAIMO, April 13.—The Dominion steamer Quadra reached here at 3 p.m. to-day, after a fifteen days' trip to the various Indian villages on the North West coast. The object of the trip was to inquire into the truth of the reports of an Indian massacre at Sorrow Island, which have already been published; to allay the disquiet that was understood to exist; to prevent, in fact, any outbreak that appeared likely to occur, and if any murder or other crime had been committed to bring the guilty parties to justice.

The trip proved an undoubted success. Trouble among the Kitkatlah, Kamsquit, Bella Coola and O-Wee-Kano tribes had already assumed a serious aspect owing to the various reports which were being industriously circulated by several mischief-makers in the latter tribes, and but for the action of the Government in sending up proper officers there would have been bloodshed in a short time. The Quadra left Victoria on the morning of Thursday, March 30, at 8 o'clock, having on board, beside the regular crew, Superintendent of Provincial Police Hussey, Dr. Duncan, J. F. Bledsoe, F. S. Maitland Dougall and six special policemen. The weather was clear, and a fine run was made up to Departure Bay, which was reached at 4 p.m. While the Quadra was coaling she received as an addition to the force Chief of Police O'Connell, provincial officers McKinnon and McLeod.

The steamer left Departure Bay at 4:30 o'clock on Friday morning, and arrived at Kitkatlah at 9:30 on the Monday morning following. Here Rev. F. L. Stevenson, the resident Church of England missionary, and Indian agent Todd came on board and reported the present state of affairs in the village. There had then been five days since any signs were observed of Indians skulking about the place evidently with evil intentions. The entire party went ashore, and in a short time a grand council was arranged to take place in the house of old Strikes.

In response to the call some sixty men of the tribe arranged themselves around the room to listen to the proceedings. Mr. Stevenson acted as interpreter, and those Indians who had taken part in the repulse of the night attack on the camp were asked to come forward. Mr. Todd explained the object of the expedition, and introduced Superintendent Hussey, who made a short speech, stating that he must have the trouble settled at once, and that only those who knew something of the attack and its causes should speak now. Later on others would have a chance to talk.

Several of the witnesses were then heard, their stories being to the effect that two strange men had been seen in the village on Saturday, March 25, and some footmarks had been noticed about which were also strange. Several shots were fired during the night, some from the bush and some from the houses. Nothing was seen by those in the village by those who were afraid to go out. They supposed that those who were in the bush intended to follow the old method, which was to set fire to a house or two and shoot down the inmates as they rushed out into the light. Those who were in the village had not dared to go out to look for signs of the enemy.

After dinner the taking of evidence was continued, and meantime the Indians not wanted as witnesses were divided up into parties and given in charge of the specials, who made a thorough search of the island for signs of Indians. The search was fruitless. All the evidence having been heard Superintendent Hussey told the Kitkatlahs that the Government would do all in its power to settle the difficulty at once, so that they could return to their work.

The evidence so far heard, was, he said, of a vague and unsatisfactory nature, as the Indians were unable to give any clue to the identity of those who had been molesting them. But such was the desire of the Government to see perfect peace among all the coast tribes that he and those with him would go down among the Bella Coolas, Kamsquits, O-Wee-Kanos and other tribes, and also visit the island where the bodies of the canoe load of people were said to be. In fact this visit would to be made first. If nothing were found he could then convince those tribes that there was no foundation for their suspicions. They would then be warned to discontinue their terrorizing of the Kitkatlahs and go peaceably about their business.

Then arose a massive Kitkatlah named Gaium Daat, who is the undisputed champion of the tribes.

"We men," said he, "of the Kitkatlahs thank the Government for their kindness in giving us all the protection which lies in their power. We thank the Government chief, who has come with his warship and his men to try to make peace. It is surely time, for our hearts have been heavy. Look at me now. Once I was fat; my clothing was too tight for me; see now how loosely it hangs. Judge how heavy must have been my sorrow to wear me away to a shadow. All of us, our wives and children, are the same and fear is ours. We have no doubt that you mean well and will do all you can for us, and we thank you.

"But, Chief Hussey, suppose you go down to Sorrow Island and find there the bodies under a log, what then? We know we are innocent; but would not that be taken as evidence against us—proof positive of our guilt? The men below would never be satisfied until we had all been killed in revenge for what we have never done.

"No, chief, if you visit us to settle the matter for good, the best way will be to take some of us down with you, and under your protection we can talk matters over with those Indians, and I am certain we can convince them that they are wrong in suspecting us of killing their friends. Few, if any, of those present have taken part in any of the bloody conflicts of our fathers, and we do not wish to see bloodshed; so we are now content to let the laws which the Great White Chiefs have given us rule in our midst."

This opinion was concurred in by several others who followed in short speeches. Only one man seemed anxious to have any trouble, his voice being for war.

"If," said he, "the Government do not at once settle the matter, let the men of Kitkatlah go out and settle the affair by force of arms, and ask for no further help." He was promptly sat upon by the others, and called a croaking raven and fool for talking so.

Superintendent Hussey told them he was willing, and on the morning following fourteen Kitkatlahs—mighty men renowned throughout the tribe for their wisdom and valor—came aboard, and the Quadra steamed away towards Bella Coola, Rev. F. L. Stevenson going along as interpreter for the Kitkatlah party. Arrived at Bella Bella on Wednesday morning, an Indian named Bella Bella Charley was picked up. He had been busily circulating stories of the killing. He asserted that he could go right to the place where the bodies were buried.

The steamer arrived at Kamsquits river at 10:30 on Thursday morning. A council was arranged at the house of Chief John, who figured as the head of the tribe. After short explanatory speeches by Mr. Todd and Superintendent Hussey, one of the Kitkatlahs proceeded to explain that his comrades had taken no part in the Sorrow island tragedy. After some time had been spent in argument, the council ended in the shaking of hands all round.

The Quadra then headed for Bella Coola where she arrived on Friday morning, the party going up the river in spoon canoes to the village. In an hour or two a council similar to that held in Kamsquit was under way. The objects of the expedition were explained again. The Kitkatlahs gave an account of their journey, covering the entire time from the spring until late in the fall. The Bella Coolas finally expressed themselves as satisfied to allow the settlement to remain with the Government.

River's Inlet was reached at 2 p.m. on Saturday. No council was, however, held. Chief Pootlas and an Indian named Gassy Charley, who were trying to stir their tribes up to summary measures, were taken in charge. After a round-up of the village the Quadra was headed for Sorrow Island on Sunday, April 9. A careful examination of the entire place was made but nothing in the way of a clue, good or bad, was discovered.

On Monday they visited Lenz Island, called by the Indians Euklee, which is the second of the Cape Scott islands, everything tending to show the loss of a canoe, which nearly brought on a bloody altercation. It was, however, purely the result of an accident. Bella Bella was reached on Tuesday, April 11. At the council Chief Charley began again, and grew so wild that it was thought best to take him in charge. The same course was taken with Chief Pootlas and Charley of the O-Wee-Kanos for similar reasons.

On the way down the Cape Mudge rancheria of the Euclataws was visited on Wednesday night and three old offenders were gathered in. The entire voyage was conducive of great good, and will undoubtedly have a salutary effect on the Indians of the coast for a long time.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Rewards for Rescuing the Crews of Wrecked Vessels—Chinese Restriction Act.

The Northwest Exhibit at Chicago—Weights and Measures Inspection at Victoria.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 13.—The Government has made liberal rewards to the captain and crew of the British steamer Kasbec for rescuing the crew of the brig American Union of Halifax, wrecked in October last. A reward is also made to the officers and crew of the Havre steamer Marseilles for rescuing the crew of the barque Marach, of Yarmouth, wrecked off the Azores in December last.

For the purpose of administering the Chinese Immigration Act all officers of customs of the outside service who have been or may hereafter be, made controllers under the act, shall be subject to the orders of, and must report to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, as far as their duties relate to the enforcement of the provisions of this statute.

Hugh Findlay has been promoted to be inspector of weights and measures at Victoria at a salary of $900.

Hon. Mr. Ouimet returned to the city today. He is greatly disappointed with the result of the Vaudreuil election.

Senator Perley went to Chicago to-night as territorial commissioner for the World's Fair. He says the Territories will make a splendid exhibit.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, April 13.—(Special)—The public reception given Dalton McCarthy at the Auditorium is pronounced to have been a great success. The hall was packed and hundreds were in the street unable to obtain admission. Douglas Armour presided. The proceedings were marked by the greatest enthusiasm. The committee in charge of the affair presented Mr. McCarthy with an address complimenting him on the course he had taken in political affairs.

Provincial Treasurer Harcourt delivered his budget speech in the Legislature. His statement showed the assets of the Province to be $5 857,857 and its liabilities at present $19,099, leaving a surplus of assets after deducting liabilities presently payable of $5 838 758. The receipts of the Province for 1892 amounted to $4 662,921 and the expenditures to $4,018,953. The estimated receipts for 1893 are $4,030,752.

GORRIE, April 13.—Gorrie's mill-dam and a small bridge at the east end of the town—the principal bridge over the Maitland river on Main street—have been swept away by the floods.

HOME RULE.

Mr. Redmond Continues the Discussion, Ridiculing the Idea of an Ulster Question.

Mr. Courtney Has Doubts as to the Justice of An Irish Parliament.

The Premier Says He Sees Nothing to Justify Putting on the Cloture.

LONDON, April 13.—The debate on the second reading of the Home Rule bill was continued in the House of Commons. Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, who was president of the Board of Agriculture in Lord Salisbury's last cabinet, dissected the bill from the Conservative point of view, and pointed out the many flaws in it. Mr. Chaplin, in the course of his speech, took occasion to quote from a speech delivered by Mr. Gladstone in 1881, in which the improved conditions that had been effected in Ireland in the preceding twenty years were pointed out. Mr. Chaplin referred to the opinions of Cavour, Geffcken and Molinares against Home Rule, as disproving Mr. Gladstone's statement that foreign opinion was unanimously on his side. If Mr. Gladstone, exclaimed Mr. Chaplin, is going to take his principles from the foreign enemies of England, it is time he relinquished the cares of Government. Continuing, he said the retention of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament, as provided for in the bill, would prove the beginning of a system of danger and intrigue.

Mr. John Edward Redmond, Parnellite member for Waterford city, followed Mr. Chaplin. Mr. Redmond declared that the speech made by Mr. Chaplin was stale, flat and unprofitable. The former president of the Board of Agriculture, Mr. Redmond said, was a type of the officials who had made Ireland disaffected, and the concession of Home Rule to that country was inevitable. Mr. Redmond took occasion to explain why he spoke. He said he would not have interfered in the debate, but he had found that his silence had been misunderstood, and he desired to make his position clear. The bill had been offered and accepted as a compromise measure. Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain had complained that the Irish members of the House did not accept the bill as a final settlement, and he agreed with Mr. Chamberlain that the final settlement would be found in the direction of Federalism. He believed that the new constitution would be a success, and that for the future the bounds of freedom would be widened with the consent of all parties in England, unless Ireland has no capacity for self-government. This constitution was developed. It would be a rash man who would venture to say that it should be immutable for all time. Suppose a clause inserted in the bill were to be final, it would not be worth the paper it was written on. If Mr. Chamberlain meant by his complaint to impute bad faith to the Irish members, because they declined to accept the bill as a finality, he (Mr. Redmond) utterly disclaimed any such interpretation of their intentions. They protested, with all the earnestness at their command, their desire to accept the measure in an honest, candid spirit, and they hoped that the bill would speedily end the miserable chapter of English oppression and Irish resistance. He had never said that Ireland would repudiate Imperial supremacy as had been charged. What he had said was that any interference with Ireland's free exercise of her new privileges would not be consistent with the trust England was about to place in Ireland. He was convinced that the necessity for interference would not arise because rash, or oppressive acts, should they be adopted by the Home Rule Parliament, would be so many nails in the coffin of the constitution. Continuing his remarks, Mr. Redmond made an extended review of the history and basis of Ireland's demands for Home Rule. Mr. Redmond painted a picture of the consequences of the rejection of the Home Rule bill, and ridiculed the so-called Ulster argument. There might be a Belfast question, forty-six per cent. of the population of Ulster being Catholics. Many of the Protestant population were afraid to avow their sympathy with Home Rule. Mr. Redmond concluded with a warm appeal to the House to throw upon Irish shoulders the sobering influence of the responsibility of enabling Ireland to become prosperous, rich and happy—at least as contented, peaceful and free as England.

Right Hon. Leonard H. Courtney, Unionist member for the Bodmin division of Cornwall, said he saw no necessity for a Home Rule measure. He had grave misgivings as to whether an Irish Parliament would deal with the various interests of the country as justly as the Imperial Parliament had dealt with them. He asked why the Government had not borrowed a further safeguard from America, viz., the provision that no states shall pass any law subversive of obligations or contracts.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, here interposed the remark that the Government had well considered that point, and would be able to give good reason for the course it had taken.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone, replying to Henry Labouchere, Radical member for Northampton, said that the course of the debate on the Home Rule bill did not warrant the invoking of the cloture rule.

Mr. Courtney, in concluding his remarks, said that but for Mr. Gladstone's scheme, he saw no reason why Ireland should not have by now local self-government, and Mr. Sexton have been made Secretary for Ireland.

On motion of Home Secretary Asquith, the debate was adjourned.

CABLE NEWS.

LONDON, April 13.—Mr. John Henniker-Heaton, M.P. for Canterbury, has given notice in the House of Commons of his intention to move a resolution that the State acquire existing sub-marine telegraph cables at their present market value.

PANAMA, April 13.—A furious battle was fought a few days ago near Oruro between the Indians belonging to the estates of Guanacaroma and Quelosta, the battle lasting five days. Thirty of the combatants were killed and a greater number injured. The authorities finally interfered, and compelled the Indians to lay down their arms.

VALPARAISO, April 13.—Quiet has been fully restored in Santiago and all the parties are now awaiting the announcement of the new cabinet. Two famous Balmacedists, Col. Fuentes and Blandtet Holley, have sought refuge in the United States legation house. Minister Egan visited President Montt yesterday and asked for safe conduct for the two refugees, but this was refused by the Chilian president.

ROME, April 13.—The Tribuna publishes a report that the investigation of the bank scandal has revealed numerous irregularities in the affairs of the Banca Romana. Bills to the amount of one million lire are said to have been discounted without being recorded on the bank books. The data proving that this was done was found, says the Tribuna, in the separate private account of the governor. The Tribuna does not guarantee the truth of its information.

MELBOURNE, April 13.—Since April 1st more than £200,000 have been withdrawn from the English, Scottish and Australian chartered bank. The official notice of suspension states that the bank was perfectly sound when the "run" began and that the apprehensions of the depositors were quite groundless. The shareholders will be convened in this city shortly to discuss a plan of reconstruction. Meantime all the colonial banks will cash the notes of the suspended bank, and its ninety branches in Australia will be kept open for the convenience of their customers.

FLORENCE, April 13.—To-day King Humbert visited Queen Victoria at her villa, accompanied by the Duke of Aosta and the members of his cabinet who have come with him to Florence.

PARIS, April 13.—In the anarchist trial today, which was concluded, Brico was found guilty as charged in the indictment, and was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude. Francois and Mary de Lange were acquitted.

VIENNA, April 13.—The town of Vesprem, thirty miles from Buda Pesth, has been almost completely destroyed by fire. Many people perished in the flames and others died of their injuries.

MOSCOW, April 13.—In consequence of the news that has been received here to-day to the effect that China is gathering arms and other warlike material in Chinese Turkestan, adjoining the Pamir, a Russian force of Cossacks and artillery to reinforce the garrison at Tioulta has been sent on.

THE ARBITRATION.

U. S. Counsel Carter Continues His Argument and Causes Considerable Controversy.

"The Decision Must Be Based on Great Moral Principles Common to Humanity."

PARIS, April 13.—Upon the resumption of the sitting of the Behring Sea court of arbitration to-day, James C. Carter continued on behalf of the United States the presentation of the American side of the case, commenced yesterday. He read letters bearing upon the question at issue, sent by James G. Blaine, when secretary of state, to Sir Julian Pauncefote, then British minister at Washington. After the reading of these letters, Carter lengthily commented on them. He contended that Blaine's communications to the British representative showed that the basis of negotiations for the regulation of the sealing industry was to preserve species, and this apart from the question of rights.

Lord Salisbury, Mr. Carter further contended, had, in his dispatches to Pauncefote, in response to Blaine's letters, ably and ingenuously evaded rather than answered Blaine's argument that pelagic fishing was contra bono.

At this point Senator John Morgan, one of the United States arbitrators, inquired whether Canada had approved the draft of the convention before Lord Salisbury had made his suggestion relative to the ten-mile limit. This question led to a discussion in which Mr. Carter, Sir Charles Russell, counsel for Great Britain, Sir John S. D Thompson and Senator Morgan took part.

Mr. Carter, continuing, admitted that the fact that pelagic sealing was wrong did not give the United States the right to interfere; but he contended that when it was proved that such sealing seriously injured an American industry, it became the duty of the United States to stop the practice. Lord Salisbury had contended that only piracy justified the seizure of vessels on the high seas, but both piracy and the slave trade had been suppressed because they were injurious to humanity at large. The American counsel failed to see how they differed from pelagic sealing, which was also injurious to humanity. After luncheon, Mr. Carter in concluding his recital briefly recapitulated the genesis and development of the sealing dispute under various heads, as far as it referred to the regulation of the industry. He then proceeded to the question of the right of the United States to protect its sealing interests and industry.

Mr. Carter began by declaring that however valuable to the United States the seal herd might be, its greatness as a nation forbade its accepting any decision unless founded on the principles of justice. He was convinced that Great Britain shared these views, and demanded only a decision dictated by these principles. The decision, said Mr. Carter, ought to be a monument for future generations. He appealed to the members of the Court to dismiss from their minds any feeling of partiality, and to give their judgment, not as citizens of any particular country, but as citizens of the world. The question at stake was a moral one. The controversy, however, was one between nations. The particular code of morals of either country therefore was inadmissible. The tribunal must base its decision upon the great moral principles common to all humanity. Mr. Carter had not finished when the Court adjourned.

TORONTO, April 13.—Several of the largest plate glass merchants in Canada have formed a combine and have applied for a charter under the name of the Consolidated Plate Glass Company, Limited, with a capital stock of $250,000.

CABLE LETTER.

Failure of Large English and Colonial Bank—Alexander Baird's Two Wills.

Ulster's Immense Protesting Delegation—Successful Cholera Inoculation.

LONDON, April 12.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is suffering from a troublesome affection of the ear. During his stay at Vienna he was constantly visited by Prof. Politzer, who hopes to effect a permanent cure of his malady. His marriage to Princess Marie Louise of Parma is now fixed to take place on the 20th at Viareggio, a little town in the old duchy of Lucca. Several Bulgarian ministers are to be present.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia have invited the Princess of Wales to visit them at Livadia, and if she does so she will curtail her stay in Greece and proceed from Athens to the Crimea in the Osborne, passing Constantinople.

Emperor William's racing cutter, Meteor, is about fitted out at Keil and will again be placed in charge of Captain Gomez Gosport, who sailed her last year. The Meteor is to have a mixed crew this season, half English and half German. She will not come to England until July, and it is unlikely that she will be able to beat the crack new vessels.

Squire Abingdon Baird's will was in strict accordance with the family principle, which has always been that not a shilling be diverted away to strangers, but that the member of it who leaves no issue shall so bequeath his fortune that it shall ultimately go back to his relations. This has always been the Baird system and Abingdon profited largely by it. There is likely to be a sensational fight, however, should it prove true, as reported, that a will leaving Langtry a large legacy was made while he was on board the Majestic. I hear that even a cursory examination of Baird's papers has led to startling results. The number of people of all stations and of both sexes who borrowed money or tried to borrow money is simply fabulous, and he seems as a rule to have responded generously to the applications with which he was besieged. The list of Baird's debtors with the respective amounts would be a truly sensational revelation. His Scottish estates were disentailed a short time ago, and they will be held under trust by his will.

The researches of the American school of archæology at the temple of Hera, near Mycene, have just been rewarded by an important discovery. The excavations of 200 workmen, under the direction of Dr. Charles Waldenstein, have revealed the foundations of an ancient temple. Many priceless antique works of art have been unearthed.

The English, Scottish and Australian chartered bank has failed with liabilities amounting, it is said, to £8,000,000, or $40,000,000. No estimate of the assets has yet been made, but they are supposed to be large. The bank was incorporated by a royal charter in 1852 and claimed to have a paid up capital of £900,000 and a reserve fund of £310,000. The suspended bank has branches at Sydney, Adelaide, Brisbane, Melbourne and at various lesser points in the colonies of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. It transacted a banking and exchange business between Great Britain and the Australian colonies and had large deposits. The failure has added to the anxiety and consternation which the previous recent failures of financial institutions with Australian connections have caused. The only reason given for the failure is that there has been for several weeks a steadily increasing withdrawal of deposits.

The French court of cassation has rejected the appeal of Charles de Lesseps from the sentence of one year's imprisonment imposed on him as a result of his conviction of having corrupted ex-Minister of Public Works Baihutt to support the Panama lottery bonds bill, the sentence also including payment of costs and damages demanded by the civil parties to the proceedings. The one year's imprisonment was to run concurrently with the five years' sentence previously imposed on Charles de Lesseps upon his conviction of having defrauded Panama shareholders. Charles de Lesseps has no recourse now for escaping from punishment, excepting the clemency of President Carnot.

The other evening 40,000 National Liberals of Hamburg marched in torchlight procession before Prince Bismarck's castle in Friedrichsruhe, to celebrate the birthday of Prince Bismarck. After the procession Bismarck thanked them for himself and wife.

Dr. Haffkin has written from India to Russian papers that he has conquered the cholera by his inoculation method. He says he has inoculated one hundred persons with positive results, and promises to give his method to the world on his return from India.

The 1,200 men of Ulster who are coming to England shortly with their protest against the Home Rule bill have been invited by the Marquis of Salisbury to attend a garden party at his house on the 24th of April. The Duke of Devonshire, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain and other Conservatives and Unionists will be present.

RAIN-MAKING.

TOPEKA, Kas., April 13.—A. B. Montgomery, president of the Goodland rain-making company, forwarded papers to Washington yesterday asking for a patent on his system of rain-making. The company claims to have discovered Melbourne's secret two years ago, when Melbourne was making a test at Goodland, Kas. A party of men broke into his room and took the chemicals which he is supposed to have used in making rain, and since that time more than a dozen rain-making companies have been organized in Western Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado, claiming to have the secret formaking rain. Montgomery is contracting with Kansas farmers to make rain for $1 an acre. Last year these companies made money at the rain-making business, but they would not allow the farmer to name the time for making rain. This created suspicion that they were duping them. Recently it has leaked out that the rain-makers were governed by the predictions of Prof. Hicks. When a call was made by the people of a county for rain the rain-makers first consulted the predictions of the prophets and then fixed dates accordingly, allowing three days' grace in which to charge the atmosphere with their chemicals, which they sent up into the heavens through a stove-pipe thrust through the roof of a small board shanty.

FATHER OF DEMOCRACY.

NEW YORK, April 13. — Democrats throughout the United States, by receptions, banquets and public gatherings, celebrate to-day the 150th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson. According to advices received by the National Association of Democratic Clubs, the observance of the day will be more general on the part of local clubs in all sections of the country than in any previous year. Some time ago the association issued an address recommending that the exercises of the day take the form of a kind of jubilee of victorious Democracy. The idea caught like wild-fire. The spirit of the address is contained in the following: "The time is peculiarly appropriate for a general renewal of our devotion to the principles of Jefferson. For the first time since the civil war the Democratic party has returned to power in all political branches of the general government. We have professed the purity, simplicity and frugality of Jefferson and his Democratic associates. Let us, the Democratic people, see as best we may that these professions are redeemed by our public servants. The Republican party, by its excesses, invited the most sweeping condemnation ever visited upon any party in America. It has been displaced and the Democratic party restored, because the people at large desire the pure, just and constitutional government which Jefferson and his disciples gave them, and which we have promised them."

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 13.—The University Club celebrated Jefferson's birthday to-night with a grand banquet under the auspices of the alumni of the University of Virginia. The speakers included Dr. Randolph, director of the board of visitors; Dr. Barringer, of the University faculty, and ex-Congressman Converse of Ohio, secretary of the Nicaragua Canal Co., who will speak on that subject.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 13.—The University of Michigan Democratic Club kept open house this afternoon in celebration of Jefferson's birthday. At the banquet to-night Vice-President Stevenson, Congressman Wilson of West Virginia, McMillan of Tennessee, Warren of New York and others made stirring addresses.

LAST OF THE AZTECS.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., April 12.—Telegraphic advices were received yesterday by an Albuquerque gentleman who has interests in that country that troops have just been sent out by the Mexican Government from Chihuahua to Temohic to exterminate the friends and sympathizers who are emulating the example and seeking to avenge the extermination of the last remnant of the Aztecs in September last. It was the last known tribe of the Azteo race and their village near Temohic is situated about 100 miles from Chihuahua. This little band fortified themselves within the walls of their village and slaughtered a thousand Mexican soldiers before the last one of themselves succumbed to the rifle and the bayonet. The natives of the surrounding country, who have followed their example in refusing to pay taxes, are now up in arms. The battle will be a bloody one.

CLEVELAND AT CHICAGO.

His Wife Will Press the Button at the White House.

The Machinery and the People Left to Do the Rest.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 13—Arrangements for the trip of President Cleveland to Chicago to take part in the exercises attending the opening of the Columbian exposition on May 1 will be completed in a day or two. It is probable that the train will leave Washington on the morning of April 30, and start on its homeward trip from Chicago on the evening of May 1. The train was tendered by the World's Fair committee on reception and will be elegantly fitted up for the party. All the members of the cabinet have expressed a desire to accompany the President and they will probably carry out their intentions. Mrs. Cleveland will not attend the opening ceremonies, but will press the button at the White House that will turn the molten metal at Chicago into the mold for the memorial bell to be used by the society of the Daughters of the American revolution.

CHRISTIANS IN COREA.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 13.—Secretary Gresham said yesterday afternoon that the action of this government in directing Admiral Harmon to send a war vessel to Corea had been taken simply as a precautionary measure. No trouble had occurred, he said, but the Christians in Corea had been threatened, and it was to avert possible bloodshed that the United States had sent an armed ship to that country. It is believed at the State department that the trouble originated through the machinations of native priests. Trouble of a similar nature has been frequent in China and the outbreaks there against missionaries have made the administration see the necessity for quick action in preventing any semblance of an uprising against the whites.

While the information furnished the State department by its representatives in Seoul did not represent that any outbreak had occurred, but merely stated that an uprising was feared, Secretary Gresham lost no time in seeing that the protection asked for should be furnished. He applied to Secretary Herbert for a ship, and the request was granted immediately. Admiral Harmon has probably received Secretary Herbert's cable dispatch by this time, and it is likely that one of his vessels has started for Corea.

MEAFORD, April 13.—William Butcher's hardware store has been gutted by fire. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $6,000.

PLUNGER PARDRIDGE.

Chicago's Great Wheat Bear Ruined by Bulls Cudahy and Egleston.

Exciting Scenes on 'Change—Wild Fluctuations in Values—A Deal Consummated.

CHICAGO, April 13.—The most widely known bear speculator in the grain trade of the world last night acknowledged himself beaten if not ruined. In the interview Edward Pardridge talked wildly of his losses and of revenge, declaring that his wife's fortune and his real estate would yet enable him to redeem himself and down the enemies who he admitted had pushed him to the wall in the great May wheat deal.

There were scenes of wild excitement on the board of trade when the movement began to boom May wheat to $1 a bushel. The whole trade seemed to feel that the fate of the great plunger, Ed. Pardridge, hung in the balance, and the feeling of nervousness and anxiety was widespread. He covered his enormous short sales heavily on Tuesday and the opening today found every one who had dealings with him calling on him heavily for margins away beyond the market. His position was supposed to be weakened by advances in July, as he was suspected of being short a lot of that month also.

It is said that he had been turning securities into money in large amounts for a week in anticipation of a squeeze, but his need for ready cash had to-day apparently only fairly begun. Everything seemed to be conspiring with the big bull clique, headed by the multi-millionaire pork packers and speculators, Michael and John Cudahy, to make life a burden to the big bear. Weekly weather crop bulletins unfavorable to wheat continued, and notwithstanding the widespread storms in West Kansas, showed that the drouth seemed practically unbroken. Correspondents wired: "No improvement in wheat. It is not a question of weather, for the damage is already done."

With a terrific roar May opened to 90 cents, an advance over night of 3½ cents. It was supposed that this would bring the plunger down, but he was apparently still in the ring by a large majority, and the clique, seeing its mistake, began pounding the market with heavy offerings of one of the best known clique brokers, Linn, and inside of five minutes the quotation was 84 cents. A series of wild fluctuations between that figure and 90 cents followed, until the excitement had exhausted itself. At the end of the first hour the market was comparatively steady, 6 cents under the opening figure, though another upheaval was looked for at any moment.

The bull game evidently was to make heavy margins necessary, though disinclined to take much wheat at the highest figures. Partridge was on the floor directing the operations of his brokers in person, and evidently unruffled. He hung stubbornly to his May position, but bought in some July, which he sold yesterday at a profit of one cent or more a bushel, thus executing a clever flank movement, and his apparent mastery of the situation elicited the admiration even of those who opposed him.

After unusual fluctuations May wheat closed at 86½ cents, within ¼ cent of yesterday's prices. The range during the day was about 6 cents. With Partridge's defeat there seems to be nothing to prevent a consummation of the deal. As to the identity of the clique there is as much mystery as ever. Nobody is known in it but John and Michael Cudahy and "Sandy" Egelston. But few acquainted with the situation believe that these are the principals.

Ed. Pardridge, who has been apparently burst by the bull movements of Michael and Jack Cudahy and Sandy Egleston is a nervy little fellow, whom it would seem impossible so full of life and energy is he. He is an extensive dry goods merchant and owns, or did own, if it is not all "liquidated" enormous quantities of real estate. For long he, as a bear, has been contending with the Cudahys and Egleston; Billy Linn, as he is termed, being the principal broker who manipulated matters for him. The present smash appears likely to be the culmination of the great Harper deal some months since, in which it is believed that Jim Keene was interested.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Extraordinary efforts will be made to secure an adjudication upon the Chinese Exclusion Act by the Supreme court at this term. The matter has been the subject of correspondence between the governments of China and of the United States, and at the request of the State Department the Department of Justice has completed the necessary preliminaries in conjunction with counsel for the Chinese Government and its subjects in this country. The argument in contempt, the arrest of a Chinese laborer in New York for violation of the terms of the law, a prompt decision in the Lower courts and an appeal to the Supreme court of the United States, which may be heard on the 8th day of May, is outlined. If the programme be carried out, the decision will be rendered by the middle of May, at which time the court expects to adjourn sine die for the term. The argument for the United States Government in support of the constitutionality of the law will be made by Solicitor Aldrich, and for the Chinese Government by Choate, of New York, and Ashton, of this city.

QUEBEC'S WANTS.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 12.—Ex-Premier Honore Mercier, of Quebec, and J. C. Langelier, late assistant Registrar of the Province of Quebec, arrived in Washington City to-day. Mr. Mercier said that he was on a pleasure tour, and that annexation or other political measures had nothing to do with his presence at the capital. In response to a request for his views upon annexation, Mr. Mercier said: "I can speak for the Province of Quebec alone. There is with us a strong feeling for annexation under certain conditions. The dominating sentiment, however, is for a separation from England and a complete Canadian independence."