The Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4TH, 1890.

A DISCONTENTED COLONY.

The people of Newfoundland are disgusted with the way they have been treated by the mother country. They considered that they have been betrayed by the Imperial Government, that their interests have been sacrificed.

The French have, by treaty, certain privileges on the west shore of the Island. They can land and cure their fish. This privilege the French have interpreted into liberty to catch lobsters in Newfoundland waters and to pack them in establishments which they erect near the shore. The people of Newfoundland deny that the treaty gives them any such right, and there have been negotiations on the subject between the governments of Great Britain and France. These negotiations have not been closed. In the meantime the season is advancing and something must be done to enable the French fishermen to continue their work during the summer without being interrupted by the indignant Newfoundlanders. The two governments have agreed to a temporary arrangement, which is called a "modus vivendi." By this arrangement the French are allowed to catch and pack lobsters in the way considered so objectionable by the Newfoundland fishermen. This is what has made them angry and caused them to hold indignation meetings in St. John's and elsewhere. They say:

"We object to the 'modus vivendi' because it was concluded without our knowledge or consent—for we most earnestly contend that our rights should not be mortgaged without our approval first given. We have been treated like cattle, auctioned off to the French at a low price, as if we were not worth our keep. We were promised in 1887 by the famous Labouchere despatch that nothing should be done to prejudice our rights without our consent; and up to date that promise has been faithfully kept. In 1885 the arrangement with France was submitted to us and rejected. Assent to the Bait Act was refused in 1886 and conceded in 1887. The 'modus vivendi' with the Americans was submitted for our approval in 1888 and accepted. No precedent exists for the outrageous disrespect shown to us in this latest affair and the cause is hard to understand, except it be that some person in authority have undertook in advance to secure for the arrangement the slavish approval of the Legislature as now formed."

The indignation of the Newfoundlanders is natural. No province of British America would like to see a foreign power establishing fishing stations on its coast under control of that power and taking from them a source of wealth which they believe to be peculiarly their own. But the people of Newfoundland have no remedy. In these fishery questions it is evident that Imperial interests must prevail. If the British Government consider it impolitic to have a serious disagreement with France about the Newfoundland fisheries, if it does not think the lobster question worth quarrelling about, the people of Newfoundland must submit to the invasion of what they regard as their territory and the deprivation of what they consider their rights, with the best grace they can. Their only protection from foreign encroachment is the mother country, and if she fails them they are, as far as we can see, absolutely helpless. Whether their interpretation of the treaty is right or wrong they must submit to the judgment of the imperial authorities. Some of these Newfoundlanders are rash, and in their anger talk about annexation. But if the United States were willing to receive that discontented British colony, which it is not by any means certain, it is not likely that Great Britain would allow her to secede. And even if annexation could be accomplished the French would insist upon what they regard as their treaty rights, and it is not probable that the United States would feel better disposed to quarrel with France about Newfoundland lobsters than Great Britain is. The people of Newfoundland must have patience.

IS STRONG DRINK A HELP?

The Hamilton Spectator directs attention to the fact that many great soldiers and many great statesmen have been also great drinkers. It does not positively say that the capacity for consuming strong drink was the cause of their greatness. It merely mentions the fact, that they were at the same time very able men and were in the habit of using very large quantities of alcoholic drinks. There is no doubt that the Spectator is correct in its facts. Warriors and statesmen can be named—some living, but the greater number dead—who were addicted to drink. But to the question whether these men were great on account of their drinking habits or in spite of them, it does not supply us with an answer. People are too much in the habit of concluding when they see two things existing together at the same time and in the same country that one is the cause of the other. For instance, Mr. A. has known two or three red headed men who were very clever, he therefore jumps to the conclusion that all red-headed men possess more than average ability. We need hardly say that a wider observation would not warrant this conclusion.

Though Pitt and Fox were heavy drinkers, we do not think that to drink port wine in inordinate quantities is likely to make a Pitt or a Fox of the man who tries the experiment. It is said that Bismarck is a great drinker of beer and champagne, and that General Grant was very far from being a teetotaller. There are a great many beer drinkers in Germany, but there is only one Bismarck; and very many officers of the United States army drank a very great deal more than was good for them, but the whiskey straights did not make a Grant of any one of them.

The Spectator, after all, only gives us a new version of a very old story. We have heard over and over again that the best men were apt to become the hard est drinkers. Hence the saying that love of drink was a good man's failing—"good" being used in the sense of able or skilful. We used to be told that if a lawyer, or a writer, or a mechanic, possessed more than ordinary ability he was pretty sure to be a hard drinker. And it came to be believed that the drink had in some way something to do with the unfortunate drinking man's capacity. But we are becoming more scientific in these days. We are better observers than our fathers were, and perhaps not so indulgent to the man who wastes his substance in riotous living. Every man who is able to reason at all must see that if intoxicating beverages aids in developing men's minds, helps to make them deep thinkers and good speakers, there must be in all parts of the British Empire a great number of men only waiting for the opportunity to become eminent as statesmen and philosophers. In every city and town and village in the land there are men who, on this principle, are qualifying themselves to become the successors of Pitt or the rivals of Bismarck. If a war should unfortunately break out there are thousands, if hard drinking is a necessary preparation for a military career, who would make quite as good generals as U. S. Grant.

But these men are the very men who would not be selected for any position requiring intellectual activity or sustained exertion of any kind. It is admitted that the constant use of strong drink disqualifies man for hard work, mental or manual. The man who drinks hard and keeps on drinking, if he has not an uncommonly strong constitution, will soon break down intellectually and physically, and the intellectual deterioration is even more rapid and more melancholy to witness than the physical demoralization. If men are wanted to do good brain work the hard drinkers are not selected. If there are men of ability among them, as there are, no one believes that the drink has helped them in any way; and the drinking habit is very properly looked upon as a great drawback, and it may be, a disqualification which cannot be overlooked.

We therefore would not advise any young man desiring to shine either as a statesman or a soldier to attempt to qualify himself for his duties by frequent and deep potations. If he does he will find himself sooner than he believes possible, good for nothing. If he is wise he will try to exercise the virtues of great men and not attempt to imitate their vices. It is not hard to see that the great men mentioned by our contemporary are great in spite of their ability to drink and not on account of it.

FISHERIES REGULATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR: The recently published order of the Privy Council at Ottawa, intpording to regulate licenses until fishing on Fraser river, is of such a discriminating, and consequently unfair, character that it is hard to determine whether it emanates from stupidity, ignorance, or "cussedness" on the part of those responsible for its production.

Recognizing the importance of fostering the leading industry of our province, the B. C. Board of Trade from time to time have carefully prepared reports and statistics and honestly endeavored to assist the Fisheries Department in arranging such regulations as would tend to the preservation of the rivers, while conserving the large pecuniary interests of those engaged in the canning industry for many years past.

The canners, too, have also employed their best efforts to bring about proper regulations with the same object, and quite recently sent a delegation of practical men to further represent matters to the Department at Ottawa. They impressed upon the minister what the Board of Trade has repeatedly done, viz., the desirability of a personal visit to B. C. river to render that cramped idea might be dissipated; and to dispel the absurd notion that what is practicable in the East is suitable in the West.

The canners were led to believe that not only would alleged grievances be remedied and that the minister would eventually come to the coast, but the department actually sent out, for the consideration of the canners themselves, a draft of suggested regulations. These were carefully considered and reported upon in the expectation that at least the department suggested regulations would be adopted, yet it seems that the canners in asking bread have received a polite heavy stone. A poor return, indeed, after anxiously waiting so long for an equitable adjustment of a matter so dear to the interest of the province and her enterprising cannerymen. Fishermen are to pay $5 for a license; cannerymen $20 each up to 20 licenses, and $50 for each license in excess of 20 licenses. This might be in accordance with the policy of the Dominion government, which British Columbians must recognize now, as one which bleeds so many of their enterprises; but, a more discriminating or unfair arrangement could not be put forward. Discrimination between cannerymen, who have many thousands of dollars invested in their business, and the fisherman, who, if he is lucky enough to own a boat, is fortunate indeed if it has not to work for the price of a fishing net before he can fairly begin operations on his own account.

The Fraser River, too, is singled out apparently for this unjust treatment, as rivers to the north will still contribute a rate of $5 for a license all round. Then with regard to the "close time" during the fishing season, the canners readily conceded the 36 hours a week to allow the salmon a free course during that time, and asked the department to fix the hours so as to interrupt the operations in the canneries as little as possible, but in spite of every protest, the time has been so arranged by the department that will necessitate working on Sundays with nothing to do on the Monday.

The cannerymen and fishermen might surely be credited with a practical knowledge of what is the most suitable size of mesh for their fishing nets, yet the fisheries department is as obstinate on this point as all others where it has displayed so much ignorance; and to affect wisdom, it says you must not use five and seven-eighths inch mesh, but five and six-eighths.

It is hard to believe that a government should apparently go out of its way to embarrass those engaged in the development of our industries; and although we have not much to thank the Dominion authorities for in any case, it is scarcely reasonable to expect that such treatment will be patiently tolerated. There is a feeling, pretty well grounded, that the Dominion Government is after our bottom dollar, and this is, to a great extent, confirmed by the annual tinkering at the customs tariff. Even to this there must be an end, and we can fairly ask, how long? MERCHANT.

Victoria, March 31st, 1890.

WESTMINSTER SPECIAL.

The Recent Shooting at Port Douglas—The Old Hospital Building to be Burned.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Mr. Moreby and Capt. Pittendrigh, the coroner, have left for Fort Douglas to investigate the killing of young Percival, the trader's son, by a halfbreed some weeks ago. A coroner's jury will be taken along from Harrison river.

The city council have decided to burn the old Royal Columbian Hospital, which was bought for the purpose of converting it into residences.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

THE GREAT TORNADO.

Latest Estimate of the Losses in Louisville.

Distressing Reports of More Disasters Coming to Hand.

The Destruction was General Throughout the State—The Town of Caledonia Entirely Destroyed.

THE LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

LOUISVILLE, March 29.—The latest estimate of dead places the figures between 120 and 150 people. One hundred bodies have been recovered. The damage to property approximates $3,000,000 in Louisville alone. In Jeffersonville it is about $750,000. Many of the wrecked houses are a menace to life and to the property that escaped the fury of the storm, and they have been ordered to be torn down. Gangs of men, under the direction of city officers, are clearing away the debris from the streets. The embargo on business has been raised, and traffic has been resumed. The picture of sorrow and desolation to be witnessed on Market street, where homeless women and children were wandering about viewing the places from where they so narrowly escaped, baffles description. Main street is thronged with people contemplating the ruins. Little work is being done, except at the tobacco warehouse, where as many men as could be secured are employed in removing the thousands of hogsheads of tobacco to places of shelter.

REPORTS FROM OTHER LOCALITIES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 30.—The swath of the tornado which wrought such terrible destruction in this city is clearly marked through the state. Reports from Paducah, near which place the whirlwind must have entered Kentucky give details of much damage. The new town of Grand River, on the Cumberland, was destroyed and several people were killed. In Laura county many houses were razed to the ground. From Crittenden county the same story comes. Heavy storms are reported from nearly all the river counties. In Christian and Trigg, in the southern part of the state, the loss of life and property was very heavy. East of Louisville no serious damage is reported.

DISTRESSING ACCOUNTS.

HOPKINSVILLE, March 29.—Reports of a most distressing nature continue to be received from sections of this and adjoining counties that were swept by the cyclone. In some places entire farms, houses, barns and fences were laid waste. The loss in property is beyond computation. The town of Caledonia was entirely destroyed. A freight train was wrecked by a tree being blown across the engine, and Peter Burns, the engineer, and William Powell, a brakemen, were both killed. A great deal of valuable stock was killed in every section of this county. There are also reports of a number of persons being injured by falling trees and houses.

IN TENNESSEE.

GALLATIN, Tenn., March 29.—News of the terrible storm of Thursday night is slow to obtain. It is positively known that a school house and building between Bledsoe and Eulia, in the path of the storm, are blown away and hundreds of people are injured and without food, shelter or raiment. It is reported that the whole town of Dixon Springs in Smith county, thirty-five miles distant, was swept out of existence. Horses and cattle are lying upon the ground in great numbers, killed by falling trees and missiles of flying timbers. The Cheaspeake and Nashville railway suffers more from loss of property than could hardly be imagined. In two places about 600 feet of high trestle work was destroyed, and two three hundred ton iron bridges were blown from their pillars. They are a total loss. A mile of track was torn up by the cyclone. The loss of stock and other property in this district is estimated at two millions.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

MARION, Ky., March 29.—A large portion of this town was destroyed and 18 lives lost. A party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Montague and four daughters and the mother of Mrs. Montague, living in the country eight miles from here, were crushed to death by the falling of their dwelling. A boat about five miles above the mouth of Green river was dashed to pieces against a tree, and a man named Fraser and his wife and sister were drowned.

BURYING THE DEAD.

A Mournful Sunday in the City of Louisville.

Crowds of Morbid Sightseers Visiting the Ruins.

All Sorts of Vehicles Brought Into Requisition for Burying the Victims—The Total Losses.

LOUISVILLE, March 30.—If possible the throngs of sight-seers were even larger than the day previous when the woeful spectacle was first unfolded to the light of day in all its hideousness. The early trains brought hundreds of curious visitors and agents of relief from the neighboring cities and towns to swell the multitude of those who wended with local interest towards the scene, and the guards had much difficulty in maintaining their lines against the pressure.

All night long search parties continued their labors, and the sound of rattling wagons rose out of every street. Carpenters and tinners worked like beavers the whole day trying to repair the broken roofs and strengthen the dangerously weakened walls. Gangs of linemen were getting the tangled and broken wires of telegraph and telephone out of the way for further repairs.

In the meantime the solemn tolling of church bells, the frequent passage of laden hearses and long lines of funeral carriages gave notice to the hurrying crowd that the tornado's victims were passing to their last abodes. Careful estimates by competent undertakers and salvage agents are nearly agreed that the damage to buildings of all classes, to domestic goods and commercial stocks will aggregate close to two and a half millions, with a liberal allowance for rebuilding and repairs. The main point of comforting thought is that the loss of life will not prove nearly so great as at first supposed.

At a late hour last night ninety-four names were borne on the list of the dead, and of those but three were taken from the ruins during the whole of yesterday. The work of burying the dead went on with ghastly systematic briskness to-day.

All of the hearses in the city were taxed to their utmost. One procession contained five hearses conveying the bodies of the unfortunate laundry girls Maggie McClure, May Ryan, Bridget Crowe, Maggie Campbell, and Mary McGinnis, whose funeral services were held at the Cathedral at the same time.

Humbolt Lodge I. O. O. F. remained at Cave Hill cemetery during the afternoon, and received one at a time the funeral processions of the ten members of that fraternity killed at Falls City hall. Burials with the rituals of the order occurred at half-hour intervals. So great were the demands on undertakers that as a rule but two hacks were allowed to each funeral. Even with this arrangement facilities were inadequate, and the electric street cars via Green street and Baxter avenue to the cemetery were called into requisition as a more rapid means of funeral conveyance. Twenty-four funeral processions passed out Broadway to-day en route to Cave Hill.

The funeral of the Rev. Dr. Barnwell, pastor of St. John's Episcopal church, took place at noon. His son, Dudley Barnwell, was buried at the same time. The owners of carriages and hacks raised their charges to $10 per hour for the use of their vehicles, and as a consequence all carriages available in Jeffersonville and New Albany were brought to this city. Some of the colored people and the poorer of the unfortunate families were forced to use express and transfer wagons.

ROBBING THE DEAD.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 31.—In the very scene of the disaster, the unprincipled did not forget to ply their trade, and numbers of robberies of the dead and stricken are reported. Ed. Meyers, Isadore Lowenstein, A. Marks and Ike Idlemas, Russian Jews, were arrested this afternoon and charged with arson. The officers caught the men building a large fire in a demolished store on Market street, which is in the midst of the shattered district. The men are charged with fiendishly wishing to set fire to the building and with the evident intention of burning the already devastated district. The fire was extinguished before it had made much headway.

THE CITY OF PARIS

Arrives at Queenstown in a Disabled Condition.

Stirring Incidents Which Occurred on Board the Large Ocean Liner After the Accident.

LONDON, March 30.—The accident to the City of Paris occurred when the vessel was 216 miles off Fashnot. Passengers say they heard a loud crash, followed by an explosion, the ship quivered and the thumping of the broken machinery in the engine room shook the steamer from stem to stern. She began leaking badly from a hole which had been broken in the bottom. The pumps were quickly manned and the boats were ordered to be cleared. The passengers were much excited, but the officers remained calm, and their presence of mind and the enforcement of regular discipline soon had the effect to restore the confidence of all on board. The steamer Adriatic passed the City of Paris, bound west, and would have aided her, but for the fact that the freight steamer Aldergate, which also came up about the same time, was able to tow the disabled steamer into port. Three tugs soon joined the Aldergate and aided in towing the City of Paris to Queenstown.

On the arrival at that port the passengers assembled in the saloon, and, after a religious service in recognition of their providential escape had been held, resolutions were adopted complimenting the captain and crew, upon their able and unwearied efforts for the safety and comfort of the passengers.

A purse of $3,000 was raised, which will be donated to the Liverpool and New York Mariners' institutes.

The steamer was drifting around for 60 hours before aid came to her. Fortunately the weather was fine and there was hardly a breath of wind. Signals of distress were constantly displayed, rockets and flare lights being used at night. Finally, on Friday morning, the Adriatic was sighted.

She offered to take off the passengers and convey them to New York, which was all she could be expected to do under the circumstances. Some of the passengers thought the big White Star steamer ought to have turned out and towed the City of Paris into port, but the officers of the City of Paris said this would have been against all precedent and entirely unnecessary, in view of the fact that the disabled steamer was not in distress and was within reach of other help.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

QUEENSTOWN, March 30.—The City of Paris reached here at 4:30 a. m. Divers are examining her bottom, but the exact nature and extent of the damage has not yet been made public. When the accident occurred and it was found that the vessel was making water, with a possibility of foundering, a panic ensued on board. The excitement was heightened by the fact that the firemen and some of the engineers rushed upon the deck immediately after the crash occurred and displayed great alarm. The engine room had been flooded through the injection tubes, which, it is alleged, the engineers in their excitement neglected to close.

The second engineer remained at his post and risked his life in the effort to shut off the steam. In this he finally succeeded and thus saved the machinery from becoming a total wreck.

After the steamer had drifted about for a long time without sighting a vessel the chief officer and six men started in the lifeboat to get into the track of the liners, hoping to intercept someone of them and procure assistance. They encountered the Aldergate, which willingly came to the aid of the disabled steamer.

The accident was caused by the breaking of the low pressure cylinder of the starboard engine, the flying pieces of metal forcing the bulking and disabling the port engine. The starboard engine was shattered almost to pieces. The port engine rooms were filled with more than 2000 tons of water and the port engine was entirely useless. A portion of the machinery smashed through the steamer's double bottom and the water poured through the hole into the engine room, compelling the engineers and firemen to rush to the deck for safety.

PUGET SOUND COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Senator Allen, of Washington, has introduced a bill which he expects will materially increase the commercial importance of the interior of his state. "The state of Washington has 140 miles of ocean coast with 700 miles of inland tide water," Allen yesterday said, "with but one port of entry. My bill asks that the Puget Sound collection district shall comprise the state of Washington, Port Townsend being the port of entry and Tacoma, Seattle and Port Angeles sub-ports of entry and delivery, with the privileges of immediate transportation, and that some point on Bellingham bay and Grey's harbor be designated by the secretary of the treasury, and such other points as the secretary may from time to time select, shall be made sub-ports of entry. This makes my bill very elastic and places all points on an equal footing, and the secretary may establish ports at points where no settlements are yet made. All shippers, the board of trade and the commercial interests of San Francisco endorse our efforts, as the establishment of these ports would cheapen and expedite commerce. Vessels could then go direct from San Francisco and other ocean ports to Port Angeles, not only saving much in towage, but giving all the towage to American instead of British tugs. Senators Mitchell and Dolph, of Oregon, have joined us in setting forth the public necessity of making Port Angeles a sub-port of entry, and the coast and geodetic survey has so recommended to the secretary of the treasury.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Ogilvie Praises the Great Yukon Country.

Mail Service Promised Between Nanaimo and Vancouver.

The Minister's Action in the Pathfinder Matter—Collector Milne at Ottawa—Fish Protection.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Ont., March 31.—Ogilvie's long expected report on the Yukon country is out to-night. It is a most interesting account of his two years' observations and work. During that time nineteen hundred miles of country was instrumentally surveyed, the international boundary was delineated, and six hundred miles of country was traversed for the first time by white men. The explorer speaks highly of the Peace and Mackenzie river countries, and urges the government to take steps to prevent the wholesale slaughter of fur bearing animals.

The pork packers are here to-day with a view to securing a concise definition of "mess pork." All the collectors will be notified to adhere to the definition in the general inspection act.

Postmaster-General Haggart told Mr. Gordon that the weekly mail service between Nanaimo and Vancouver will be commenced as soon as the present contract is terminated.

Nicholas Flood Davin made a vicious attack upon Colonel Herchmer in the House to-day. Sir John and different members defended him as a most efficient officer and a commission of enquiry was refused.

Col. Prior leaves for home between the fifteenth and twentieth inst.; Messrs Barnard and Mara will probably return to British Columbia about the same time, and Mr. Earle will hold the fort until the end of the session.

It is proposed to amend the Fisheries Act, making it a misdemeanor to kill any kind of fish by explosive substances.

Perley, the member for Ottawa, is dying from blood poisoning.

Collector Milne, of Victoria, who is here, had an interview, along with Earle and Prior, with Hon. Mr. Bowell to-day, and the proposed changes in the custom house, Victoria, were talked over.

The release of the Pathfinder was partly due owing to the prompt representations of Hon. Mr. Tupper, who wired to Sir Julian Pauncefote yesterday to endeavor to secure her release in order that she could complete her work.

Cook's bill to prevent others than Canadians born from receiving positions in the civil service, unless they had resided for five years in the country, has been withdrawn on the promise that no undue preferences will be shown.

MURDER MOST FOUL.

A Mysterious Tragedy Near Vancouver The Cause and Perpetrators Unknown.

A COLONIST special from Vancouver last evening says: On Sunday morning Henry Sunbury was found dead near the smelter on Burrard Inlet beach, his naked body covered with planks. The dead man's clothes were afterwards discovered under a stump near by. The head had been smashed in, evidently by a blunt instrument. No clue to the identity of the murderer or murderers was to be found.

The deceased was a very quiet, sober and industrious man, and no cause can be assigned for the foul deed. Sunbury has been in this city about three months, and came from near Sherbrooke, Que., where his friends live. He worked in the sawmill not far from where his body was found. He was last seen alive on Friday night, near the spot where his remains were discovered, in company with a man whose name is unknown. An inquest will be held to-morrow. The city has offered $200 for the apprehension of the murderer.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

The Mishap to the City of Paris.

Balfour's Land Purchase Bill a Complicated Measure.

The Conservatives of Walworth Pass a Resolution of Confidence in Their Member.

THE CITY OF PARIS ACCIDENT.

LONDON, March 31.—In spite of the rose-colored reports of the officers of the City of Paris, calculated to show that at no time was the ship in danger, and the publication of obviously inspired articles arguing that the vessel did not go to the bottom because it is conclusive evidence of the superior qualities of the faster liners in respect of safety over the slower ones, it is unquestionably the truth that the situation was regarded by all on board as very grave. Though the passengers unite in testifying to the high qualities of seamanship displayed by the officers of the disabled ship, and their persistent efforts to quiet the fears and conduce to the comfort of those under their care, there were many painful scenes and anxious hours, particularly when darkness would set in. Most of the passengers passed sleepless nights and sought relief from the strain of anxiety and suspense in excessive use of intoxicants, an indulgence in which was to some a new experience, while others gave vent to their feelings of utter hopelessness in shrieks and wails of anguish.

RESOLUTION OF CONFIDENCE.

The Conservative association of Walworth division, of Newington, met to-day and passed a resolution of confidence in their member of parliament, Mr. Lewis Henry Isaacs, and adopted him as their candidate at the general election. In view of the fact that Mr. Isaacs recently figured in the courts as the accuser of Miss Elizabeth Vincent, whom he had seduced, and who in retaliation for his subsequent desertion, shot him in the arm, it would seem that he stood very much in need of an expression of confidence in some quarters. Nevertheless the action of his constituents has caused general surprise and some fury indignation. Isaac's majority in the last contest was less than 250, and it is surmised that with a locally popular Liberal candidate opposed to him the perfunctory vote of confidence passed to-day will be of little benefit to him.

BALFOUR'S LAND PURCHASE BILL.

Mr. Balfour's Irish land purchase bill is one of the most elaborate and complicated measures that has been laid before parliament in many years, and it will have to undergo a great deal of pruning before it is presented to the Queen for royal assent. Already the rumor of amendments prepared and in process of preparation is appaling, and the term of its committee stage promises to be protracted and exciting. The bill contains 75 clauses and covers 66 pages of foolscap.

TO ARBITRATE FUTURE STRIKES.

The chamber of commerce has decided to appoint a permanent committee to deal with future strikes in a conciliatory spirit. The object of the committee will be to act as an arbitrating body at the request of the members of disputes between employer and employes, particularly those which may arise in industries whose interruption would directly affect commerce.

"A LIFE ON THE OCEAN WAVE."

Herr Johann Orth, formerly Archduke John Salvator of Austria, sailed from the Thames for Rio Janeiro today as mate of an Austrian barque.

LABOR TROUBLES IN BAVARIA.

Extensive strikes, affecting most of the principal industries of Bavaria, are imminent, owing to the defiant attitude of the masters, which has been particularly observable since the issuance of the imperial labor rescripts. In many cases the owners have positively refused to consider any of the demands of the men, and in some instances have threatened to dismiss members of delegations presenting grievances in the future.

A BERLIN SWINDLE EXPOSED.

The Brothers Wolff, conducting a prominent banking business in Berlin, have been arrested for issuing a swindling prospectus, setting forth the merits of certain glycerin lamps in America, representing that they have victimized a large number of would-be speculators, who will be required to testify against them.

AMERICAN NEWS.

S.S. City of Paris Disabled.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The World prints a cable despatch from Ballard Smith, dated Baltimore, Ireland, thirty miles from Queenstown. Mr. Smith was a passenger on the steamship City of Paris. He went ashore in an open boat while the steamer was being towed to Queenstown, and filed a history of the accident at Baltimore. He says an explosion of some kind occurred in the engine room on Tuesday afternoon, causing a leak, which flooded several compartments, but only caused a slight settling down of the ship. The Adriatic, from Liverpool for New York, passed the City of Paris and offered to bring her passengers to New York, but refused to tow the vessel to Queenstown. Afterward the Aldergate came up and offered a tow. All on board are well.

The Seizure of the Pathfinder.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Secretary Windom this afternoon directed the release of the British sealing schooner Pathfinder, which was brought into Port Townsend last night by the revenue cutter Corwin.

Death of a Financier.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., April 1.—Hon. John Reynold, of Olive township, this county, died last night of gastric ulcer. He was 76 years of age; was a millionaire and owned a controlling interest in the First National Bank of South Bend and the First National Bank at Michigan City. He was also president of Buchanan's Michigan Bank and a large stock owner in the Union National Bank of Chicago. He was an ex-member of the legislature and widely known in financial circles.

Mississippi Floods.

VICKSBURG, Miss., April 1.—Reports of a new break at Austin, Miss., and of wavering levees elsewhere are inducing many families to move beyond the danger line. Greenville is surrounded and partly inundated. Mayersville has yielded to the flood. There is no loss of life reported in the crevasse which breaks, but many head of live stock have perished and much property is ruined.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S RHEUMATISM.

Great Britain's Sovereign Undergoing Treatment at Aix-les-Baines.

LONDON, March 30.—Queen Victoria is undergoing treatment at Aix-les-Baines for rheumatism. She is taking baths regularly and spends an hour every day swathed in flannel bandages, with a towel tied around her head. Those who have seen her reclining on her bed after her bath, wrapped up to the chin and looking thoroughly uncomfortable, find it hard to realize that she is queen of Great Britain and empress of India. Her rooms are in the second story of the hotel annex and are eight hundred feet above sea level. The air and baths of Aix have always benefitted her, but she is suffering at present from the most obstinate case of rheumatism she has ever experienced.

CABLE NEWS.

Lottery Swindlers.

PESTH, April 1.—Some time ago there was discovered a conspiracy to defraud the lottery company at Temesvar, Hungary. Among the conspirators were two officers of the company. The conspirators after drawing prizes of one million florins were arrested. As a result of their trial the conspirators have been sentenced to Forlich, holder of the successful ticket, and Sabovits and Putspocky, the two implicated officers of the company, being sentenced to 8 years' penal servitude. Frau Telkesy, mother of the girl who disguised as a boy drew the winning number, was sentenced to two years, and Col. Hergatts to three years' imprisonment.

Sealskin Sale.

LONDON, March 31.—The auction sale of sealskins to-day show the following advances: Middlings advanced 5 per cent; middlings and small, 2½; small, 2½; large pups, 10; middlings, pups, 20, and small pups, 12½.

The O'Shea Divorce Case.

LONDON, April 1.—Parnell has filed denials in the case of Capt. O'Shea vs. Parnell, as the co-respondent, and Mrs. O'Shea has asked a month's delay in filing her pleas. Capt. O'Shea will oppose granting further delay, believing, as he alleges, that the postponement is sought for political effect. It is now regarded as impossible to bring the case to trial before autumn at the earliest.

Bismarck's Birthday.

BERLIN, April 1.—The celebration of Prince Bismarck's 75th birthday at Friedrichsruhe to-day was characterized by more enthusiasm and general festivity than have marked any similar occasion since the observance of Otto's natal days. Two special trains loaded with Prince Bismarck's admirers mingled their freight with that of the regular trains, which landed thousands of persons in the city during the day, and the castle was thronged with visitors until a late hour. In addition to these personal visits, the ex-chancellor received over 1800 birthday greetings by mail. The Emperor sent his portrait.

The Disabled Steamer.

QUEENSTOWN, April 1.—The disabled steamer City of Paris, sailed for Liverpool this afternoon under power of her port engine.

When Baby was sick, We gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, She cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, She clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, She gave them Castoria.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Lively Contest Expected at the Windsor Election.

The Oxonians will Support the Gladstonian Candidate.

Emperor William's Pet Scheme to Heal the Breach Between France and Germany.

THE WINDSOR BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, April 1.—It is expected that the parliamentary election which is to be held in Windsor to-morrow will be one of the liveliest contests of late years. Both parties are working hard—the conservatives to maintain their majority of about 250, and the liberals to overcome it by the popularity of their candidate and the accessions to their ranks through the increase of the total vote in the district since last election. The liberals have organized an immense parade, one of the features of which will be one of Balfour's battering-rams used by the government's evictors in "levying the walls and doors of houses whose inmates refused admission to the bailiffs and police. The conservatives declare that they will capture this engine of destruction, and should they adhere to their resolve an exciting scene will ensue, from which may result many broken heads. Members of the recently victorious Oxford crew are giving every possible assistance to the Liberals in the contest, the Gladstonian candidate, Mr. Grenfell, being an Oxford graduate, and having coached the crew to victory. Seldom has there occurred a contest into which both sides have entered with such perfect confidence of success.

LORD RANDOLPH PLEASES HIS FRIENDS.

Lord Randolph Churchill has declined the invitation to address a Liberal meeting on the subject of the conference of the peace commission at Berlin, a decision which meets with the approval of his friends, who depreciate his making any public speeches on any subject at this time.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SCHEME.

It is stated that Emperor William is preparing a scheme for a peaceful compromise of the existing differences between Germany and France, and will submit its terms to the French Government at an early day. The plan is said to be so entirely equitable that its tender by the more aggressive of the two powers can't fail of cordial acceptance by the other, though it may possibly be subjected to some modification.

THE WALPOLE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

Captain Robert Walpole has through his counsel secured an order from the court demanding the production of the diaries kept by Miss Vallery Wiedemann, the young German governess against whom his suit for breach of promise and seduction has been reopened, and is still pending. By these journals Walpole will attempt to prove grave misconduct on the part of Miss Wiedemann, and that the military officer at the time she claims to have been completely under his own protection in the belief that she was his wife.

INSPIRED JOURNALISM.

Chancellor Von Caprivi has announced his intention of abandoning the system of inspired journalism, which he believes to be unfair to other newspapers and productive of no benefit to the inspiring authority. In future he will decline to extend favors to one paper which are denied to another and will act on the other hand aim at a more equitable distribution of official news among respectable journals without reference to their political leanings, than has heretofore been the practice.

AMENABLE TO CIVIL LAW.

The emperor has decided that military officers on the retired list are under the jurisdiction of the civil authorities, and must in all cases be amenable to the civil law.

THE ARCHDUCHESS STEPHANIE.

The report of the bethrothal of Archduchess Stephanie, widow of Crown Prince Rudolph, to Archduke Francis, heir to the Austrian throne, is officially denied at Vienna.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, April 1.—In the House of Commons this evening Wm. Redmond asked the Government whether the Newfoundland delegates had been invited to London to discuss the fisheries question, and if not, whether the Government would make an invitation.

Sir James Ferguson said the premier had invited them, and they doubtless would come as soon as their duties permitted. Therefore it was unnecessary to cable to them.

Dr. Tanner asked whether the consent of Newfoundland had been obtained to the arrangement between England and France before the beginning of the fishing season.

Sir James Ferguson said the modus vivendi had not been received in Newfoundland when the Government last heard from it, and therefore the question he said might be left for the Newfoundland legislature to decide.

THE LOUISVILLE CYCLONE

Miraculous Incidents Connected with the Great Storm.

The Number of Deaths not so Great as First Reported—Losses in Other Places.

WEBSTER COUNTY'S LOSSES.

HENDERSON, Ky., April 1.—The total of killed in Webster county is forty, and the wounded eighty. A relief corps has gone out from Henderson. A coat found near Henderson contained papers which showed that it had been blown from Paducah, one hundred miles away.

LOUISVILLE'S LOSSES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 1.—The total number of killed here by the tornado of Thursday night is ninety-three. It is feared that R. R. Barton, of Pittsburg, is dead in the ruins. So far about 150 badly wounded persons have been found. Several of those who were worst hurt are at the hospitals in a dying condition.

MIRACULOUS INCIDENTS.

LOUISVILLE, April 1.—There are hundreds of most interesting and miraculous incidents connected with the tornado, showing the queer freaks of the wind. A block of iron weighing over 150 pounds was blown in the second story of the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southern Railroad, a building near the Union depot. Nobody knows where it came from, and the nearest building from which it could have come is nearly one hundred yards away. Great sheets of iron were dropped upon Dr. Barry's farm near Turner's station, forty miles from the city on the short line. In the ruins of a house on West Main street a clock was found clinging to a wall. It was a large office clock, but no one in the vicinity had ever seen it before, and no one knows where it came from. It was badly broken, but the hands still pointed to 8:20 p. m. A large slab of marble was found in a residence on West Madison street, which was never there before. It will weigh over a hundred pounds. At Baird's drug store, on Market, above Ninth, two bird cages with birds were blown in through a skylight. The cages were not injured and the birds were as full of song as ever. When the building occupied by Brand & Bethel, the tobacco men, on Green street, went to pieces, a portion of the frame work dropped through the roof of a little cottage just east of the factory. It consisted of heavy timbers to which were mortised four upright pieces of timber. When this came through the cottage the family were sitting around the table in the dining room, and the four uprights simply penned them in but did not hurt them in the least. It was one of the most wonderful escapes yet heard of.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN COLORS.

A Discovery That May Cause a Revolution in Camera Work.

LONDON, March 30.—More complete reports from Klausenburg, in Austria, where a photographer named Veress, nearly a month ago, hit upon the discovery of photography in colors, show the event to be more important and definite than was at first thought. Specimens, both on glass and on paper, have been exposed to the light for three weeks and are in no way affected. The colors obtained range from deep clear ruby red to light orange, and there is also a brilliant French blue, but, thus far, no suggestion whatever of green, no variations of blue and no approach to violet or brown. Viennese professors are much impressed by the discovery, and are confident we are on the eve of a revolution in camera work.

THE GREER CASE.

How Mr. Samuel Greer Puts It.

TO THE EDITOR:—I wish to refute the statements of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, made before the House of Assembly, on Thursday last, and in so doing, after characterizing the whole as a tissue of unmitigated falsehoods, I will proceed to consider the clauses seriatim:

Clause 1.—"No proof that Preston occupied the land." Here I wish to publish the letter from Captain Pittendrigh to S. Preston, stating that Indians had laid complaints that he (Preston) was encroaching on their lands in 1874. I certainly stated that the land was open for pre-emption at the time of Spinks' claim, but I was in error, as I afterwards found that Preston still claimed it. Robert Preston abandoned his claim December 3rd, 1875. Sam Preston never did, but occupied it and paid taxes on it. Well, sir, if Sam Preston NEVER OCCUPIED the claim, as stated by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Sam Preston never abandoned it as stated by Mr. Hughes? Further, I have the certificate of the government agent, at New Westminster, dated 2nd December, 1886, that the original record is correct and has never been cancelled as stated by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. Sam. Preston had the permission of the mill company to pre-