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BRITISH COLUMBIA SUGAR.
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THIRTY-THIRD YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27 1891. VOLUME XXXIII., NO. 12.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Empress Frederick Overcomes Prejudices and Increases Her Popularity in the French Capital.

More Decided Stand by the Irish Bishops—Moral Aspect of Parnell's Case.

The McCarthyites to the Fore—The Tithes Bill Passes the Imperial Government.

The Empress Winning.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Empress Frederick has met with more success than she anticipated in persuading the French artists to be represented at the Berlin exposition. The Empress has, personally, been rather a favorite with the more thoughtful class of Frenchmen on account of her exertions in behalf of the wounded French prisoners during the Franco-Prussian war, when she took an active part in alleviating their sufferings and seeing that they were properly provided for. Added to this is the fact that she is not a German, also the fact that she was the object of Bismarck's enmity and persecution and had an active influence in the overthrow of that statesman, whom the French still regard as their arch-enemy. It is now certain that the French artists will participate, and that M. Detaille will attend the exhibition in person.

The Church in Politics.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—It is said that Archbishop Walsh is in communication with other prelates of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, on the subject of taking a disciplinary movement against such clergy as persist in adhering to Parnell. The archbishop argues, it is reported, that the issue is not one of politics but of morality, and that the clergy have no right to take the side of a man who has been convicted of Parnell's offence in the O'Shea case. Archbishop Walsh is deeply irritated at what he calls the insolence of Parnell's followers toward the Irish hierarchy. The priests are to be thoroughly organized with a view to political work in their respective parishes, and will be expected to act, so far, at least, as Parnell is concerned, under the absolute jurisdiction of their bishops. It is suggested that Roman Catholics who persist in attending Parnellite meetings and countenancing the Parnell agitation, may be sent to the bishop of their dioceses for absolution, instead of being dealt with by the ordinary confession. The circular of Bishop MacGovern, of Dromore, in which he denounces Parnell in the severest language, and virtually prohibits his flock from attending Parnell meetings, is believed to be the result of the organized action suggested by Archbishop Walsh.

No Opposition.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The House of Lords has passed the Tithes Bill through its second reading without a division.

Fined Ten Francs.

BRUGES, Feb. 19.—The Tribunal has fined M. Canevet and M. Rochefort, ten francs for indulging in a brawl in the Kursolat, Ostend.

McCarthyites Rule the Roost.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The executive committee of the National League of Great Britain has been for some time in the hands of the McCarthyites, and has decided that the St. Patrick's Day meetings of the various branches shall be addressed by McCarthy speakers.

The Empress in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Empress Frederick walked in the garden of the Tuileries, and drove in the Bois de Boulogne. She was respectfully greeted everywhere. Many French notables called at the German Embassy to pay their respects. The Empress dined at the British Embassy.

Wrangling Over the Money Bags.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—At a meeting of Timothy Healy's supporters, to-day, it was resolved to press for information as to whether the amount drawn from the fund for use of evicted tenants had been actually applied to such use. The meeting repudiated any imputation of reflecting on the honor of O'Brien.

"United Ireland."

DUBLIN, Feb. 19.—United Ireland is still under the control of Parnellites, whatever change may be about to take place. To-day's papers says that with the imprisonment of Dillon and O'Brien dies the hope of re-uniting the Irish party, as at present constituted. It is the duty, the papers declare, of every Irishman to overthrow the banner raised by a faction under British control, and with the object of dividing the Irish.

Too Harsh by Far.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The London Star, referring to the baccarat scandal in which the Prince of Wales is involved, says that England is no longer the slave of royalty, and will only accept as its monarch a person whose habits are creditable to himself and to the people, to whom the sovereign ought to be an example of good behavior. The Star goes on to say that the Sovereign of England, not rules, but only reigns, and that the gilding of the figure-head ought not to be tarnished by royal folly and blunders. The extreme Radicals generally applaud these utterances, but British public opinion, even among the working classes, is showing signs of sympathy with the Prince, who is regarded as having been subjected to more abuse than he deserves. Gladstone, especially, is said to disapprove of the attacks.

A Stinging Denunciation.

DUBLIN, Feb. 19.—Bishop MacGovern, of Dromore, has addressed a letter to the clergy of his diocese in which he warns the faithful not to attend the proposed Parnell meeting at Newry. The bishop says he had hoped that the poisoned atmosphere of the divorce court, with its filthy, disgusting and scandalous revelations, would not reach his diocese. The proposed meeting was a wanton insult to religion to the bishop and to the priests, and was a laudation of a crime branded with the especial curse of Heaven. "Let God arise," exclaims the bishop, "and his enemies be confounded. Forbearance encourages impunity, and let brave men and true, who love godliness, hate adultery and esteem the sanctity of the home, use all lawful means to save the honor and good fame of their mothers, their wives and their sisters by resenting the daring aggression of those who are attempting to prostitute the country, in order to aggrandize an individual and to hide their own filthy conduct."

Obituary.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Frederick Liggon, Earl of Beauchamp, is dead.

Royalty at Home.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Queen Victoria and her court returned to Windsor, this afternoon. Empress Frederick of Germany and one of her daughters will arrive at Windsor, to-morrow.

Germany's Warwick.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A Berlin despatch says it is yet a doubtful question whether the Kaiser will prosecute Bismarck unless the ex-chancellor is guilty of some utterance or publication more clearly in violation and in derogation of imperial authority than he has been. The majority of the Prussian House of Lords is in sympathy with Bismarck, and in the Federal council nearly all the members are Bismarckians. A prosecution that would result in Bismarck's acquittal would be almost a fatal blow to the Kaiser's prestige and to the supremacy in Germany of the House of Hohenzollern.

Newfoundland Affairs.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Baron De Worms, in answer to a question in Parliament to-day relative to Newfoundland, said the government of that island had protested against the refusal of the British government to sign the convention with the United States. All the documents on the subject, and also on the subject of the *modus vivendi* with France relative to Newfoundland, would be laid on the table in Parliament before the taking of the colonial vote, in order that Parliament might be enabled to discuss fully the action of the home government.

The People "Savey" It.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Pall Mall Gazette published to-day in parallel columns, a sermon which Rev. Chas. H. Spurgeon, pastor of the Tabernacle, preached in 1864, and an address delivered by Right Hon. Joseph Savay, Lord Mayor of London, last week, at the Polytechnic institute (Young Men's Christian Institute for apprentices, artisans, etc.), in Regent street. The two discourses are identical in almost every particular, long passages in the Spurgeon sermon being delivered word for word in the Mayor's address. Lord Mayor Savay, whose attention was called by a reporter to this singular coincidence, said that he was unaware of the similarity, but he had never to the best of his knowledge seen the sermon referred to.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Nominated in Right.

TORONTO, Feb. 19.—C. Douglas Armour, of Toronto, has declined the Equal Rights nomination in West Peterboro, and it has been decided to place no Equal Rights' candidate in the field in that riding.

The Mail's Special.

TORONTO, Feb. 19.—The Mail's Montreal correspondent says: "Sir Hector Langevin has, I am informed, abandoned his intention of running in Richelieu. Bush, Liberal, has been nominated for Algoma. Further nominations are: East Gray, Clark, Liberal; East Durham, Grandy, Equal Rights; Dundas, Johnson, Liberal.

The Contest in Sherbrooke.

MONTREAL, Feb. 19.—Ives' has accepted the Conservative nomination in Sherbrooke, Hall having retired. Ives' Liberal opponent is Miller.

To Oppose Laurier.

QUEBEC, Feb. 19.—Cleveland has been nominated to oppose Laurier in Richmond; Carignan is the Conservative candidate for Champlain.

Moonshine Manufacture.

SASKATOON, N. W. T., Feb. 19.—Mr. Costigan, inland revenue officer, returned from Battleford this morning. He went there a week ago to investigate the charge made by Fletcher, the alleged murderer, against one Prongua, of having an illicit still in his possession. The evidence was sufficient to convict Prongua, and he was fined $700. He gave notice of appeal.

In Distress.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 19.—The American schooner Fannie A. Spurling, which put in here badly damaged, has received permission from Ottawa to land and sell her cargo of halibut which would otherwise spoil.

Mowat's Misstatements.

TORONTO, Feb. 19.—An evening paper here says that Mowat made two misstatements in the Liberal meeting last evening when he said Canada will not surrender the control of her own tariff, nor will the British goods entering Canada be subjected to a heavier tax than they are now.

Party Blind.

TORONTO, Feb. 19.—A sanguine Liberal here has made a prophesy as to the result. It may be given for what it is worth. He predicts a Liberal majority of eight in Ontario, 15 in Quebec and a total majority of 23 for his party.

The Mail's Skirts Clear.

TORONTO, Feb. 19.—Editor Farrer, in a letter to the Mail, says: "Will you permit me to say, in justice to the Mail and to myself, that, though, as already stated elsewhere, I wrote a very considerable portion of the private pamphlet of which Sir John Macdonald complains whilst a member of the Mail staff, the Mail knew nothing about it, and, of course, was in no manner or way responsible for it."

FARRER'S LETTER.

How It Was Proposed to Catch Canada—The Baits to be Held Out to the Different Provinces.

The Globe and Its Friends "Brazen Out" Their Annexation Proclivities But Disgust the Public.

The Plain Issue Before the People—Will They Be Sold to the United States?

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 19.—The pamphlet written by Mr. E. Farrer, editor of the Toronto Globe, with a view to influence public opinion in the United States to coerce Canada, is a lengthy document, but an idea of its tenor can be gathered from the closing section, read by Sir John Macdonald, at Toronto. Farrer says: "A word in conclusion about the situation in the maritime provinces. Outside of Halifax the people as a body are well disposed toward the United States. The fishermen's phrase that they should like to see Gloucester moved east in order that they might enjoy higher wages, commends itself to the majority. Sir John Macdonald secures the election of a Tory majority from Nova Scotia only by a system of largesse and corruption carried on without any attempt at concealment. The fishermen have a saying that a Nova Scotia member on the wrong side at Ottawa is "a spare pump in a dry ship." In Prince Edward Island where it is impossible to spend the public money, excepting a few wharves and lighthouses, the people return a solid Liberal contingent to Ottawa. The Islanders are exceedingly friendly to the Americans, and it is said by one who knows the state of feeling there, that fully 70 per cent of them would vote for full reciprocity or for annexation, provided the question were submitted to them, free from any entangling issues of local character, and that the Ottawa government abstained from the use of bribery. It is felt by all that Sir John's methods of reciprocity will subject these provinces to vast economic loss, they sustain from being severed from their natural market in New England, and that they cannot survive the man himself. No one of us could employ them with equal skill or success. He is now 75 years old. The fishery question owes its existence not to the people but to the fish merchants and vessel owners. The leaders in other lines will be glad to see the widest privileges extended to Americans, whose custom was once, and might be again, an important factor in the business of the provinces, more especially since the decay of the inshore fisheries has rendered it all the more essential that the coast population should be permitted to resume their former relations with the visitors. The influence of the fish merchants is far reaching. They control the newspapers and to some extent the politics of the province. The headland question, the dispute over the right of Americans to enter the Bay of Fundy, and other points of the controversy were all pressed by them in the hope to which they still cling, of being able to force congress into yielding free fish. If their minds could be disabused of this notion, and they were to see that free fish are not procurable through coercion, we should soon hear the last of the cry. To grant commercial privileges to the Americans would be to surrender an invaluable franchise. The imposition by the United States of a tonnage tax on all Nova Scotia vessels laden, whole or in part, with fish, would speedily put an end to the seizures, and indeed to the whole controversy. Another ready way of bringing the government and all concerned to their senses would be to suspend the bonding privileges, or to cut off the connection of the Canadian Pacific with United States territory at Sault Ste Marie. Either of these methods would arouse the full force of Western Canadian influence against the government. It would be better still to oblige Britain to withdraw her countenance and support from the Canadian contention, as she did in 1871. That would secure the end desired without leaving the United States open to the charge of being animated by hatred of Canada, on which Sir John Macdonald trades. Whatever course the United States may see fit to adopt, it is plain that Sir John's disappearance from the stage is to be the signal for a movement toward annexation. The enormous debt of the Dominion, ($50 per head); the virtual bankruptcy of all the provinces except Ontario, the pressure of the American tariff upon trade and industry, the incurable issue of race, and the action of natural forces making for the consolidation of the lesser country with the greater, have already prepared the minds of most intelligent Canadians for the destiny that awaits them, and a leader will be forthcoming when the hour arrives."

The foregoing extract, which reached every county of Ontario, as well as Quebec and the Maritime provinces, fairly set men boiling with indignation.

The Globe attempts to brazen the matter out, and Farrer admits the authorship. Naturally, the government organs condemn this treachery, but the independent press, like the Toronto Mail, World, Ottawa Journal and Montreal Star, are not less outspoken in their denunciation.

Munro, the engineer of the New Soulanges canal, has been sent to England to examine the Manchester ship canal, with a view to the preparation and specifications for the new link of fourteen foot navigation in the St. Lawrence.

Mayor Birkett was unseated, to-day, because he was interested in a civic contract at the time he ran for the mayoralty.

John McClary, the largest employer of labor in London, and a provincial license commissioner and hitherto prominent Liberal, is out against unrestricted reciprocity, and will support Mr. Carling against Hyman. This is supposed to put Carling's election beyond doubt.

A careful estimate places the Government's probable majority at thirty-two.

Jas. Yeo, for eighteen years a Reform member for Prince Edward Island, yesterday, at a large public meeting, formally withdrew from the Reform party, stating that its leaders were traitors and schemers. Mr. Yeo announced his intention of running as an independent supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald.

THE LAND OF SEALS.

A Kodiak Man Says Professor Elliott Is an Authority.

Mr. M. F. Wright, of Kodiak, Alaska, who is connected with the Alaska Commercial Company, said the other day: "The principal business at Kodiak, which is 500 or 600 miles west of Sitka, is collecting and shipping furs. The fact that the Alaska Commercial Company did not get the contract from the government for the seal fisheries on the islands has not interfered with its business, except on these islands. You see, the company has been trading in the territories for twenty years, and has its posts established everywhere. The company knew what the seal fisheries were worth, and would probably have bid enough to get them had it cared for them.

"The number of fur-bearing animals in Alaska is steadily decreasing. On the seal islands, for example, only 21,000 were taken last year, whereas but a few years ago it was possible to capture 100,000.

"The settlement of the country has in the same way thinned out the bears, otters, foxes, and other animals, so that the supply of furs is growing beautifully less.

"My own belief is that for three or four years to come no more seals will be taken on the islands. The adoption of such a course is advocated by Professor Elliott who is, I suppose, the best authority on seals. He has made a special study of the animals for years, and I believe him to be competent in every way to speak about it."

THE MARINE KNOCKED OUT.

Young Mitchell, the California Middleweight, Defeats the Conqueror of Dempsey.

A Decidedly Lively Twelve Round Fight, Well Contested to the Finish.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 20.—Young Mitchell, the champion middle weight pugilist of the Pacific Coast, and Geo. LaBlanche "The Marine," met in the ring at the California Athletic Club, this evening, in a finish contest for a purse of $3,000.

Walter Watson and Martin Murphy were seconds for Mitchell, and Pat Quilligan and Jack Delaney were behind LaBlanche. The gong struck for the first round at 9.21.

1st round—Both sparred cautiously for a few seconds, LaBlanche then led and fell short. Both led and a clinch followed. LaBlanche landed on Mitchell's chest, and there was another clinch. Mitchell grazed the Marine's neck with a right hander.

2nd round—Mitchell sent out his left; LaBlanche caught on his glove. Mitchell led again, and reached LaBlanche's nose. The latter sent out his left, but fell short. Mitchell caught him on the chest with his left. LaBlanche retaliated in the same place and got a warm one on the nose which staggered him. Several leads of Mitchell's, stopped neatly by LaBlanche, occurred just before the close of the round.

3rd round—Mitchell planted his left lightly on his opponent's shoulder. The Marine cut up some capers with his feet, which were stopped by a warmer on the chest. Mitchell led for the Marine's stomach, but didn't get there. Several more clinches, in one of which the Marine struck Mitchell. On breakaway some rapid fighting at close range terminated the round.

4th round—It was twenty seconds before any work was done. LaBlanche, catching a left-hander, led under the chin, but did not daze him. A clinch then followed. Both men were some time in letting go.

5th round—Mitchell sent the Marine's head back with a stiff left-hander. He came at his opponent again, and received several blows on chest and neck, which, however, failed to do any damage. There was now some work at close quarters, but did not count for much. Both led and countered.

6th round.—Both came together and landed by each on the cheek. Mitchell then sent in two rattling right handers on the Marine's face. The Marine retired a few steps, and Mitchell came at him with a rush. The Marine ducked, and Mitchell slid over him on to the floor. On rising he gave the Marine a poke on the nose which sent him to the floor.

7th round.—After a few seconds unimportant work, Mitchell surprised the Marine again with a blow which sent him down. He was up in a jiffy, however, and, after catching a smashing left on the jaw, clinched.

8th round.—Some pretty leads and stops marked two-thirds of the round. Mitchell led once again and came on the Marine's nose with telling force.

9th round.—Mitchell forced matters a trifle, and landed six times in succession, without return or counter. This closed the round.

10th round—Mitchell was still on the aggressive, and landed repeatedly, but his blows did not seem to hurt the hardy marine materially. The latter got in a nice clean blow on Mitchell's ribs. A clinch was the last thing in order.

11th round—La Blanche now set the pace, and repeated with his left on Mitchell's chest, and then landed on his cheek. Mitchell planted a good one on the Marine's neck and grazed his head once or twice, and the latter got in on his ribs again.

12th round—The round opened with frequent leaders, and honors were nearly even. Little work of any importance occurred, and appearances favored a prolonged battle. Suddenly the marine came towards Mitchell with a rush, the latter, quick as a flash, shoved out his left; the marine caught it under the ear and fell heavily on the floor, face downwards, where he lay almost motionless for about three seconds, and then tried to rise. He was on all fours when he was counted out, and the Coast Champion was declared the winner.

Candidates Enter the Lists.

TORONTO, Feb. 20.—Duncan McCormack, of Montreal, is opposing Scriver in Huntingdon. Dr. Ladouceur, Montreal, has been chosen as the Liberal opponent of Col. Ouimet in Laval. In Terrebonne, an opponent has been found for Chapleau in Limoges; Chateauvert has decided to oppose Langelier in Quebec Centre.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Appeal—The House of Zaandam—Empress Frederick Leaves Paris and France.

Carrotty Nell's Murderer—Irish Matters—Welsh Church Disestablished Moonlighters Captured.

A Tremendous Financial Operation—Money Plentiful—General Booth's Movements.

The House of Zaandam.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A dispatch from Amsterdam says that the restoration of the house of Zaandam, in which Peter the Great of Russia lived when he was laboring as a mechanic in Holland, will be completed about April. The house is the property of the Czar of Russia, having been purchased by him to be maintained as a memorial of the founder of Russia's greatness.

Cotton Men Object.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The British cotton manufacturers are much opposed to the bill in Parliament for amending the factory act, which requires among other things that employers shall, with the work, supply to the operatives engaged upon it, such particulars as will enable them to ascertain how, and at what rate they are paid. Considerable discontent prevails among the Lancashire operatives, and several strikes are in progress owing to the unsettled condition of the wage question.

Non-Union Labor.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The ship-owners and the Bute docks company have won a substantial victory over the strikers at Cardiff. Work at the docks now goes on without interruption, the non-union men being employed. The shipping federation is greatly encouraged by this victory, and also by the accession of the Liverpool ship-owners. The federation, with those allies, feels able to undertake on a more extensive scale, the struggle for free labor, and the contest will be extended to every port in the United Kingdom, if necessary, to accomplish the aims of the federation.

The Beef Supply.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The importation of cattle from the United States is evidently much on the increase. According to statistics presented to-day at a meeting of the department of agriculture, in 1890 the total importation from the United States was half a million head, being an increase of 120,000 over 1889.

A Visit that was not Pleasant.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The French government is immensely relieved by the departure from Paris of Empress Frederick and her daughter, Princess Marguerite. Notwithstanding that no hostile demonstration was made, the authorities were in continual apprehension, lest some fanatic should make an attempt to injure the Empress. Detectives in large numbers were employed to keep watch for dangerous persons, and any one who approached the Imperial carriage was closely inspected. While the Empress was dining at the British Embassy, ten police agents in plain clothes kept guard outside, and no one was permitted to loiter on the street in the vicinity. It is stated that Earl Lytton, by special request of Queen Victoria, also had agents watching for any danger to the daughter of the British sovereign, and that the Queen was seriously affected with anxiety on the subject.

Sadler Pleads Innocent.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Sadler, the alleged murderer of "Carroty Nell," has written a letter to the London Star claiming to be innocent, and that the police, determined to fasten on some one as a scapegoat for the Whitechapel tragedies, have apparently selected him, and persistently ignored the facts tending to show his innocence. The Star has engaged counsel to defend Sadler, who is without means to defend himself, and proposes to see that no injustice is done him. The belief in Sadler's innocence is growing.

No Hostile Designs.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that the Sultan has ordered his military commanders in Tripoli to repel any invasion of that province, whoever the invaders may be, whether French or Italians. The Porte is equally apprehensive of the ambition of both powers. The Italian ambassador, Baron Blanc, has protested, however, that his country has no hostile designs on Turkish territory. On the other hand, the French are preparing for an expedition to the oasis, south of Tunis.

The French are Frosty.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A Paris despatch says that the reception of the Empress does not augur well for the Kaiser, should he follow her example; for, while she has been received with respect, and not insulted, there has been a significant coldness in the tone of the press and coolness on the part of the people.

No Novelty There.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A Berlin despatch says that General Booth is expected in that city, on Sunday, to hold a review of his garrison. He will also visit Stettin. The Salvation Army does not flourish in Germany, where, owing to the compulsory military service, there is but little disposition to play at soldiering. Some progress has, however, been made within the past few months, in the organization of the "Heilsarmee," as it is called.

The Kaiser Leads.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—At a dinner to the Brandenburg Diet, Kaiser William said that he was aware that many changes had been recently witnessed under his rule, and many hesitated to follow him, but he was looking only to the good of the whole of Prussia, and not of a class. Prussia became great, because in 1813, the whole nation had confided in and rallied round the King. "In our time," added the Kaiser, "when disloyalty and other vices are stealing through the world, when an ocean of printing ink is invoked to embarrass and darken everything lying clear before us, you must hold with me. I remain calm and full of hope, and you may follow me. I have found, notwithstanding all, that there are enough faithful men in Prussia."

The Welch Church.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The motion of Osborne Morgan, to-day, in the House of Commons, in favor of the dis-establishment of the Welch Church, was voted down by 235 to 203. The Opposition cheered the result. The debate was highly interesting. Dillon Wynn, M. P., Liberal, of Swansea, seconded the motion for the dis-establishment. Gladstone said that he could not have spoken on the question fifty years ago as he was able to speak now. The administration of the Church in Wales was open to censure then. It had displayed praiseworthy activity in dealing with the growth of Christianity. The result of the vote was interpreted as a virtual victory for dis-establishment.

The Moonlighters Suffered.

DUBLIN, Feb. 20.—A serious moonlight outrage is reported from Cappoquin, Waterford county. The residence of Major Chearnty, at Salter Bridge, near Cappoquin, was attacked by six moonlighters, who rode upon horseback. The major fired from his window and wounded one; the moonlighters fled, and the major and his servants pursued them, but without overtaking them. They were all afterward arrested.

The Empress in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The Empress Frederick dined to-day at the German embassy. She also enjoyed a long drive on the main thoroughfare of the city, and paid a visit to the artist Bonnat.

Resigned.

VIENNA, Feb. 20.—The Servian ministry has resigned.

Tokar Taken.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Egyptian troops have occupied Tokar. They met but little opposition on the part of dervishes.

A Three Per Cent. Loan.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—The new Prussian and German three per cent. loan of 420,000,000 marks was subscribed for twelve times over, in Berlin alone, and altogether thirty times over.

Nothing Unusual There.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 20.—An assassin fired a revolver at Gen. Roca to-day, wounding him slightly. The assassin was immediately arrested, and precautions taken to prevent an uprising against the government.

Switzerland's Minister.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Bourcart, secretary to the Swiss Legation in Paris, has been appointed minister to London.

Dead.

ROME, Feb. 21.—Signor Malliani, a prominent member of the ministry which preceded that headed by Signor Crispi, is dead.

The Swift Messenger.

VIENNA, Feb. 21.—Count Bylant, the German statesman and diplomat, died in this city, to-day, of heart disease.

A Napoleonic Dream.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The Journal des Debats expresses the hope that, in the interest of Europeans, Canada will not surrender to the United States, whose dream is to extend its economic leadership to the two American continents.

The Contest in Chili.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 21.—A despatch received here from Valparaiso, says that a Government steamer has arrived there from Arica, a maritime town in the province of Tarapaca, where she landed troops. The steamer reports being pursued by the rebel ships Huascar and Esmeralda, and had a narrow escape from being captured. Three regiments have been sent to protect Tacna. The Government is sending fresh troops to recapture Pisaqua. The latest news received from the rebel squadron is that the insurgent vessels are scattered along the coast, but Valparaiso is not in a state of blockade.

CAPITAL NOTES.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 20.—The Premier arrives in Kingston to-morrow night, and will remain there until after the nomination.

The usual notice enjoining foreign fishing vessels from fishing in Canadian waters, without licenses, will be published to-morrow.

The Grit candidates in Ottawa are Andrew Hutchison and N. A. Belcourt.

Dr. Cranston, South Renfrew, finds that he has not the ghost of a chance, and has retired in favor of David Barr.

Senator Glazier, a life-long Liberal, and his two sons have joined the Conservative ranks.

The English press opinions on the Farrer episode have been cabled here. The papers are unanimous in denouncing the annexation dickering with Washington.

A collision occurred between two Canadian Pacific freight trains, at St. Hermys, near Montreal, this morning. Cannamb, a train hand, was killed, and four others injured.

WANTS NONE OF HIM.

An American Congressman who Declines to be Connected with Farrer's Traitorous Scheme.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 21.—Representative Hitt, chairman of the Congressional committee on foreign affairs, for whom, it has been alleged, Editor Farrer wrote his notorious pamphlet, telegraphs that he never saw or heard of it.

Respectfully Declines to Run.

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 20.—McFarlane, who received the Liberal nomination for West Middlesex, has resigned.

PARNELL UNMOVED.

He Pays No Attention to the Denunciations of the Heads of the Church.

Gladstone in Failing Health—The Disestablishment of the English Church a Possibility.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Irish clergy have evidently determined to make short work of Mr. Parnell, if denunciation will accomplish his political otherthrow. About a dozen bishops have almost simultaneously, and by apparently concentrated action, directed their batteries against him. Right Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Clogher, says in a letter to the clergy of his diocese: "Even home rule, under the directorship of the vile adulterer, might be only a calamity and a curse. Most of our parliamentary representatives from this diocese have ranged themselves under the banner of Parnell. Some of these gentlemen have done and suffered much for the cause of Ireland, but if they have joined Lucifer in his revolt and shall remain in his camp, they must take the consequences. Effective measures should, therefore, be taken for the selection of proper candidates before the approaching elections, gentlemen of abilities, of good character and of reliable metal."

The Bishop of Galway declares that the "teaching of the Church is that politics are inseparably bound up with moral law, and with religion."

Archbishop Logue, of Armagh; Mac Evelly, of Tuam, and Walsh, of Dublin, are one in advising both clergy and laity to abandon their former leader. The Archbishop of Tuam asserts that a "certain newspaper," apparently meaning the Freemans Journal, had done more mischief in the past three months than could be repaired in a decade, in blunting the keen susceptibilities of the Irish people, and in lessening due respect for authority; but all these assaults fall to equal in fearful severity the arraignment of Parnell by Bishop McGivern, of Dromore, which has already been cabled.

PARNELL UNMOVED.

It is most singular that in the face of this bombardment from nearly every cathedral and every pulpit in Catholic Ireland, Parnell not only holds his own, but actually seems to be gaining strength. The people usually devoted to the clergy are sullenly defiant when the matter of Parnell's leadership is mentioned, and refuse to accept the argument that the issue is one of morality. Protestants of the North point to the clerical assumption of right to dictate in politics as evidence of what Ireland would be under home rule. Parnell pays no attention to the moral side of the attacks upon him, but goes right on, urging the Irish people to hold out for what practically means Irish Independence. He argues that the Liberals cannot hope to carry Parliament without the Irish vote, and will grant home rule rather than send the Irish support over to the Tories.

"Ireland," he says, "stands fast to her claim to be sovereign within her own domain and country. She refuses to admit any English veto. She declines to obey the order, so far as her own business is concerned, of any Imperial or English ministry taskmaster or dictator." Parnell points to Northampton and Hartlepool as proof that home rule is in no danger, and that one great point is to obtain genuine and not sham home rule.

GLADSTONE IS FAILING.

Notwithstanding the assertions that Gladstone is in good health, his condition excites considerable anxiety among the Liberals. Twice this week, he has left parliament immediately after making his speech. It is thought that he was fatigued but it is evident that he can no longer be depended upon to lead the party through an all night sitting, and this is an eminently important function of English political leadership. His absence from the House when Balfour was answering Morley's resolutions on the Tipperary prosecutions, left the field virtually free to the Irish chief secretary, who has few equals in certain qualities of oratory that are very effective in parliamentary debate. It is said that Gladstone's speech on the disestablishment of the church in Wales, cost him more than physical exhaustion. It was only with great hesitation that he arrived at a decision to sustain what is really an attack upon the Church of England. To abolish the Welsh church is to abolish so many bishoprics of the English church, there being no Church of Wales, properly speaking. To support the motion of Osborne Morgan, was perhaps the most difficult sacrifice to the genius of radicalism of which Gladstone was capable. The result of the debate means disestablishment in England. The Government was surprised at the narrowness of the majority. Everybody sees it in the handwriting on the wall.

SHE IS AN ENGLISHWOMAN.

The visit of Empress Frederick to Paris was, it appears, a sudden idea of that lady, with a view of insuring the artistic success of the coming Berlin exhibition, of which she is a patron. The Empress had appointed some time ago to join Queen Victoria upon the return of the latter to Windsor, and she would have left Berlin about this time, apart from the Parisian trip. In Paris she has been received rather as an English than a German Princess. Even as a matter of business, Parisians could not afford to insult the daughter of Queen Victoria, for next to the Americans the English spend their money most lavishly in France, and the members of the royal family are rather popular with the upper classes of the French capital. The visit of the Empress, however, makes no change in the relations between Germany and France.

The people of London are wondering whether the police have really got "Jack the Ripper." Among the officers themselves the belief is growing that they have. Strong evidence is being accumulated against the man Sadler, which he will find it hard to answer. He has appealed to the Firemen's union to do something for him in the way of securing a proper defence, and one London newspaper actually proposes to provide counsel for him. There seems to be no doubt that he was with "Carroty Nell" on the night she was murdered. It will be a great thing for Commissioner Bradford if he really has the assassin of the Whitechapel victims in his power.