

To Manage Samoa.

A British Protectorate of These Islands Proposed.

The Scheme Said to be Countenanced by Other Powers.

Introduction of the Welsh Church Disestablishment Bill.

Continued and Increased Decline in Emigration to Canada.

European Cities in Dread of May Day—The Steamer Helvetia Abandoned.

Sanitary Precautions.

BERLIN, April 26.—The German Government will declare a quarantine in a few days on all vessels arriving from Portuguese ports.

Steamship Abandoned at Sea.

GIBRALTAR, April 26.—The National Line steamship Helvetia has been abandoned off Cape Finisterre, Spain, and her crew and passengers landed here to-day.

Terrific Storm.

DRESLAU, April 26.—During a terrific thunder storm near Glatz, Prussian Silesia, last night, several farm houses were struck by lightning and burned and three persons were killed.

Labor Agitation in Vienna.

VIENNA, April 26.—The 14,000 strikers in this city will be joined on Monday by 40,000 men from the building trades. These 40,000 men have demanded higher wages, but their demands are refused.

Quick Time.

LONDON, April 26.—The mail by the steamer New York, which sailed from New York on April 18, was delivered at the London postoffice at 1:15 p.m. yesterday.

She Wishes to Become a Roman Catholic.

LONDON, April 26.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Rome says that Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia desires to renounce the Lutheran faith and become a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

The dispatch added that Emperor William has given his consent to her becoming a Catholic.

Princess Marie Anne, otherwise Princess Frederick Charles, is the widow of Prince Frederick Charles, who died in 1885.

The Prince's father was the brother of Emperor William's grandfather.

The second daughter of the Princess is the wife of the Duke of Connaught.

In Dread of May Day.

VIENNA, April 26.—The authorities of Brunn have prohibited processions, mass meetings and other similar demonstrations on May Day.

The Government of the Duchy of Baden has issued an order prohibiting processions or other public demonstrations on May Day.

Rome, April 26.—The approach of May Day is accompanied by the gravest apprehensions, as the determination of the Socialists to have workingmen's parades, despite the prohibitory orders, is apparently unshaken.

The military will be detailed to occupy all the gates and bridges of the city and the troops will be under arms all day.

Decline in Emigration to Canada.

LONDON, April 26.—Emigration to Canada throughout Great Britain, which declined 64 per cent during March, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, continues to decrease.

So far this month the departures from Liverpool have only been one-quarter of the number as compared with April of last year.

Emigration experts here say that the bottom has been completely knocked out of Canadian immigration.

This, they claim, is partially due to the increased steamship rates, the revival of British rural life, the bad reports of things generally which are received from Canada and the low prices of wheat.

New Light on Modern So-Called "Miracles."

LONDON, April 26.—Mr. Thos. Stevens, the American who rode around the world on a bicycle and on horseback through Russia, is expected home soon from India.

In a private letter to a friend in London he says he has been investigating the mysteries of the Mahatmas, and that by the aid of his camera and his ingenuity he has discovered the secret of those miracles of the fakirs which have puzzled the world ever since Marco Polo told of the wonderful things done by the magicians of Kathi.

According to tradition and repeated tales of travelers, the Tegi or fakirs of India have secret knowledge of certain forces of nature, by which they can produce phenomena as inexplicable to western scientists as the miracles of the Bible.

Mr. Stevens has put these Oriental modern miracles to a practical test, and claims to have secured some remarkable results. He hopes to return to America during the ensuing summer.

Censured by British Baptists.

LONDON, April 26.—At the sitting to-day of the Baptist Union in Bloomsbury Chapel, Holborn, the Rev. Mr. Asquith, of Liverpool, moved the adoption of a protest against sending a greeting to the United States, and also against the wrong done to the colored people, which he declared reflected upon the administration of justice in the United States and upon the honor of its people.

He said that the treatment of colored people in America was a scandal that had no parallel in the history of the world.

The members of the mobs which lynched these poor negroes were generally half drunk, half insane, and always bestial.

The church must not remain silent while the press spoke out.

Dr. Clifford, who seconded the motion, said that the facts could not be impeached, although in some cases they were perhaps exaggerated.

He hoped that the proposed resolution would stimulate American Christians to secure elementary rights and justice to the negroes.

Dr. Clifford added that at the same time he had a great deal of sympathy for the brethren in America,

and the English Baptists should show them kindly consideration owing to the circumstances surrounding the question.

The resolution was adopted by acclamation.

Welsh Church Disestablishment.

LONDON, April 26.—Herbert H. Asquith, Home Secretary, moved in the House of Commons this evening the disestablishment of the church in Wales.

For more than a century, Mr. Asquith said, the vast majority of Welshmen had regarded the Church of England in Wales as an aggressive and sectarian power.

To them it had been a symbol of national discord. The bill with which the Government proposed to correct this objectionable state of affairs would cover with its provisions Monmouthshire as well as Wales proper.

Twelve parishes in English dioceses would be thus disowned and disestablished.

Toucheing on the subject of disendowment, Mr. Asquith quoted many figures. The gross income of the church in Wales, he said, was £2,900,000.

This sum under the act would be applied to municipal and public purposes, such as providing for hospitals, nurses, parish halls, libraries and laborers' dwellings.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach denounced the Government's proposals as akin to the legalization of sacrilege and plunder.

Sir Richard Webster spoke in a similar strain against the bill.

A British Protectorate Over Samoa Probable.

LONDON, April 26.—The movement looking to a British protectorate over the Samoan Islands is no longer disguised, but is going on in a manner which would seem to indicate that Great Britain believes she will be supported by Germany in the matter.

To all appearances some secret understanding exists between Germany and England in regard to Samoa and it would seem that the understanding includes the United States.

A person in high authority here who was questioned in regard to the attitude of Great Britain and Germany in the attempt being made by New Zealand to assume the administration of the Samoan Islands, stated to-day that a protectorate movement on the part of Great Britain was progressing with the sanction of the United States Government, which is represented as caring nothing as to who manages Samoa, so long as the rights of the United States under the Berlin treaty are continued.

Coler is given to this assertion by the United States ambassador, the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, who in an interview with Sir John Thurston, Governor of the Fiji Islands and British commissioner for the Western Pacific, Mr. Bayard is quoted as saying:

"The presence and councils of a man of such ability would in my opinion offer a happy solution to the present difficulties."

Mr. Bayard added at the same time that he had received no information from his Government either in regard to any present negotiations between the United States, Great Britain and Germany, nor in reference to an impending conference of the three powers interested in the Samoan Islands.

A gentleman who has just returned from Samoa, and who is the oldest British resident there, as well as the owner of the harbor of Pango-Pango, in an interview with the British project of a protectorate over the Samoan Islands was impending.

He also asserted that the United States Government would not object to this action on the part of Great Britain.

He also asserted that the present situation of affairs in Hawaii was impossible.

There was no doubt, he claimed, and some of the most powerful chiefs of the island had been sent to work in chains, on the high roads.

"By the American lawyer, who is chief justice," referring to Chief Justice Henry Ide.

It is believed here that Pango-Pango will be selected as the landing place of the proposed Pacific cable and as the junction for the branch lines to New Zealand and the Fiji Islands.

Some arrangements, it is said, is therefore necessary by which the British flag shall float over the spot where the cable lands.

The press informant, continuing, said that under no circumstances will it be permitted that the tri partite protectorate shall have control of the spot where the British mails and cables land.

The Berlin treaty, it is asserted, never contemplated other than ordinary commercial relations, and the new state of things, it is added, will naturally compel Great Britain, in the interests of the colonies to insist upon a modifying readjustment which will not cause a lessening of United States and German rights under the treaty.

In regard to the attitude of the United States Government, the gentleman from Samoa expressed himself in the following terms:

"The United States attitude is simply this. Having certain rights and privileges under the Berlin Act its Government is quite prepared, provided those rights and privileges are not interfered with, to join the Government of Great Britain in having more efficient arrangements made."

"British trade," he added, "is two and one-half times greater than that of the other countries, and it is perfectly clear that if facilities are given for the development of that trade that Great Britain will eventually have such a predominating influence that the other Government's will be compelled to yield."

In view of the Ottawa conference in June it is essential that the powers must be called before them.

The united demands of the Australian colonies are far too strong to be ignored even if Imperial authorities had any intention of so doing.

Before long a British protectorate over the Samoan Islands is inevitable.

MELBOURNE, April 26.—Advices received here to-day from the Samoan Islands dated April 19 stated that there has been no further outbreak upon the part of the natives, who have been causing much trouble recently to the authorities.

The Anna natives, however, still decline to give up their arms in accordance with the agreement arrived at between them and the foreign consuls, who have been acting as mediators.

The natives base their refusal to disarm on the fact that they are still threatened by the warriors of the Government, claiming to apprehend an attack if they relinquish their weapons.

The natives of Savaii Island, one of the largest of the Samoan group, have shown a better spirit and at last accounts they were returning to their homes in a peaceful manner.

The representatives of the French Government at Samoa on behalf of the French mission has filed a claim for damages, claiming that the French school and other property of the mission were destroyed by the Government troops during the recent outbreak.

BERLIN April 25.—The National Zie-

tung, probably reflecting the opinion of the German Government, advises the United States to leave the protectorate of the Samoan Islands, under a treaty giving the United States a coaling station.

The same paper adds that under no consideration could Germany withdraw from the position which she now occupies in regard to Samoa.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Buxton, Under Colonial Secretary, made a formal reply to the question of Sir Thomas Esmond that the Government assent to the annexation of Samoa to New Zealand.

Mr. Buxton said the Government regarded the proposal of New Zealand to annex the islands as having the full support of South Australia and Tasmania.

Further than this the Government was not at present prepared to speak on the subject.

LONDON, April 26.—A dispatch from Auckland, N. Z., says: Dispatches dated at Apia, April 19, say that all is quiet in the islands.

The Anos refuse to disarm, however, until the Government warriors cease menacing them.

The Savaii people are returning to their homes.

The Rogues' March.

LONDON, April 27.—The Daily News calls the Coxeyites in the United States a ridiculous "rogues' march."

"If each State had done its duty," says the writer, "it would have arrested the malignant troops as they approached the frontier."

The Standard says: "Congress will not be overawed by a multitude avowedly bent on obtaining what nobody on earth is able to give, viz., something out of reason. The executive will no doubt adopt measures which will show the impotency of the Coxeyites."

Late Canadian News.

Case of Suicide with Laudanum at Galt.

Narrow Escape from Drowning of a Drunken Boating Party.

Whitney Mockridge, the vocalist, is going to England early in the summer to reside.

Rev. Mr. Clay, of Moosejaw, has received a call to St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Victoria, B.C.

The executive of the Toronto Council by paying the appropriations have reduced the rate to 18½ mills.

The postoffice authorities have been notified to look out for counterfeit \$20 bills on the South Bend (Ind.) National Bank.

There are now 2,400,000 bushels of wheat in the William and Fort Arthur elevators.

At this time last year there were over 3,000,000 bushels.

Mr. Michael Adams, M. P. for Northumberland, N.B., is in poor health, and will go to Denver, Colorado. He may return to Ottawa before the end of the session.

Rev. Dr. Benson, pastor of the Dominion Church, Ottawa, will likely visit England during the coming summer months, and will lecture on "The Condition and Prospects of Canada."

An injunction to prohibit the construction of the Hamilton, Grimsby and Beamsville Electric Railway between Red Hill and Stony Creek, has been secured, and work on that section is stopped.

Allie Lennox, the 3-year-old daughter of J. Lennox, Welland High School, was so badly burned on Wednesday that her recovery is doubtful.

Her clothing caught fire from a brush fire in the yard.

Burglars blew open the safe in the Credit Valley Railway station at Waterloo shortly after midnight Wednesday and got \$6. In an inner drawer protected by an iron door was \$600, which the burglars did not get.

Chancellor Fleming, of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., at a meeting of the theological annual Wednesday advocated the use of prepared forms of prayer in the Presbyterian Church at the discretion of the minister.

The pool room men of Montreal have refused to obey the chief of police's order to close up their establishments.

They declare they will not do so until compelled by law. The chief of police has entered action against them.

Dr. Edward Bull died on Wednesday morning at his residence, 131 Bloor street, Toronto, after a painful illness of several weeks, age 71 years.

He was a life-long Liberal and a worthy member of the Methodist denomination.

Three citizens of Youngstown, N. Y., just across the river from Niagara, while intoxicated, started out for a boat ride. When out about a mile in the lake the boat upset and all three would have been lost had it not been for the quick work of the new life-saving crew at Fort Niagara.

An old man named James Campbell, a tailor, was found dead Thursday morning in room of the Queen's Hotel, at Galt.

He arrived in town on Tuesday evening, looking for work. Two bottles were found on his person, one empty, the other half-full of laudanum.

Mrs. Dorothy Scott, of St. Thomas, daughter of the late J. T. Carscallen, of Bartonville, has entered suit to impeach the will of the deceased.

Mr. Carscallen left property to the value of between \$30,000 and \$40,000, but the will was chiefly in favor of a 15-year-old grandson, to whom nearly all the estate will revert when he attains the age of 25 years.

ALMOST A CATASTROPHE.

Two Serious Accidents in a Sight-Seeing Crowd at Port Huron.

PORT HURON, April 26.—George Whistler, the champion water walker, gave an exhibition to-day on Black River. Five thousand people were waiting from the bridges and rear verandas facing the river.

Suddenly the approach leading to Schoolcraft's real estate office, occupied by ladies and children, gave way, precipitating them to the dock below.

Several babies were injured, baby carriages wrecked and ladies severely hurt. None of the injuries, however, will prove fatal.

This accident was followed almost immediately by the giving way of the projection at the rear of Munn's saloon, on the south side of the river, occupied by men.

A man named Spencer had his face smashed. Another suffered a broken leg, while half a dozen were bruised. The men dropped twenty feet, and it is a great wonder several were not killed.

Try Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco. 5, 10 & 20c Plugs.

A Coal Famine

Caused in Some Places by the Miners' Strike.

Work Virtually at a Standstill in the Pennsylvania Coke Regions.

Prospects of a Serious Collision Between Strikers and Workers.

A Stonecutters' Strike at Markham, Ont. —C. P. R. Shops at Toronto to Close on May 1.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., April 26.—The strike is a success in this section of the coke region. Eight thousand men are idle.

There is not a plant in operation from Brookford to Scottsdale. The Valley, Bessemer, Mullin and United works, which had refused to come out yesterday, closed down to-day.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 26.—The coal miners' strike is beginning to have an effect upon the different industries. Railroad companies, it is claimed, have been appropriating coal which had been billed to different mills, and there is already a coal famine at certain manufacturing plants.

The anthracite coal sales agents met here to-day and decided to make no changes in the prices.

OTHER LABOR TROUBLES.

ROCKLAND, Ont., April 26.—A deputation of the stonecutters waited upon Mr. Stewart, the owner of the stone quarry, in Ottawa, demanding \$3 per day. Hitherto they have been working on piece work.

Their demand being refused they struck. There are 50 men on strike.

TORONTO JUNCTION, April 26.—Notices were posted in the C. P. R. car shops here this afternoon announcing that they would shut down on May 1. The men were taken completely by surprise. How long the shops will remain closed is unknown.

BLOOD MAY BE SHED.

LASALLE, Ill., April 26.—Three thousand miners from Peru, Seatonville, Lasalle and Lacle left Peru this evening on the march across the country to Tolosa, 23 miles south of here.

Trouble is feared, as the Tolosa miners do not want to quit work. One hundred deputy sheriffs have been sworn in by the coal company officials, and blood is sure to flow.

TOLUCA, Ill., April 26.—The mine operators here have prepared for trouble with the marching strikers who left Lasalle to-night by laying in a large supply of rifles, pistols and cartridges.

The strikers were quietly delivered yesterday, and are now in the hands of a force of deputies sworn in for the occasion by the sheriff.

RESUMED WORK.

BELLAIRE, Ohio, April 26.—Over 400 miners returned to work here to-day at the new 70 cent rate.

The Wheeling Creek miners, employing 500 men, made their men the same offer but it was refused.

NO SETTLEMENT.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 26.—A settlement of the strike on the Great Northern Railroad is to-night further away than at any time since the trouble began.

President Hill and the conference committee having failed to agree at their meeting this afternoon, the union men declined President Hill's proposition to submit the whole matter to arbitration, but offered to declare the strike off at once upon the restoration of wages in effect prior to Aug. 1, 1893.

This afternoon a Great Northern freight train, manned by a full Brotherhood crew and escorted by thirteen deputy United States marshals, left the St. Paul depot and will attempt to run through to the Pacific coast.

Two railroad bridges between Fort Burford and Williston, N. D., on the Great Northern were burned this morning.

IDLE VESSELS.

BUFFALO, April 26.—For lack of coal for cargoes, 50 vessels lie idle in the harbor.

A fuel famine is imminent, and except the Lackawanna, which burns hard coal, and the Lehigh which has a supply of hard, the scarcity will soon compel the railroads to shut off some motive power.

NINE THOUSAND IDLE MEN.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., April 26.—There are 9,000 idle men in this section of the coke region to-night. The mobs last night frightened the workmen so thoroughly that not one could be found to-day who would go to work even under the protection of armed deputies.

OUT OF COAL.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., 26.—Estimate made by men familiar with the demands of the local coal trade differ somewhat, but the conclusion is that a coal famine is not far off. A number of manufacturers have been obliged to close for want of fuel.

CHICAGO PLAGUED.

Smallpox Raging There—Schools to be Closed.

CHICAGO, April 27.—The health department officers have declared that smallpox is epidemic between Ashland Avenue and Halstead street and south of Forty-Seventh street. Twenty-two cases have been discovered within the past 24 hours.

On the recommendation of the health commissioner the board of education has decided to close the public schools for a week.

World's Fair Buildings Sold.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Graft & Co., house wreckers of this city, have bought the World's Fair buildings from the South Park commissioners for \$87,500.

Modesty Cost Her Life.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 27.—When natural gas burned the house of George Hibbard last night his sister-in-law, Miss Jane Redman, aged 50, refused to leave in her night clothes, and before she could dress herself she was suffocated. The rest of the family fled in their night garments, and even then Hibbard's son was seriously burned.

Dr. Meyer's Trial Begun.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The second trial of Henry C. F. Meyer, charged with poisoning Ludwig Brandt or Baum in order to collect the insurance money on his life, commenced to-day before Recorder Smyth in the Court of General Sessions.

The principal actors in the case were all present in court, and Assistant Attorney McJannet made his opening address. It took about a week to get a jury.

France is manufacturing a new kind of fuel from solidified petroleum and other materials.

Housekeepers, Attention!

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