The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

THIRTIETH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1888. VOLUME XXIX, NO. 13

THE KAISER DEAD.

Emperor William Passes Away Yesterday Morning—The Royal Family at the Bedside.

Letters of Condolence From the Queen, Presidents Carnot and Cleveland.

The Crown Prince Proclaimed Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

BERLIN, March 9.—The death of Emperor William occurred this morning at half-past eight. He expired while in a half reclining position upon a camp bedstead. Members of the royal family, except the Crown Prince, were all gathered about him, and numerous court dignitaries and others filled the room. Eye witnesses of the scene at the death bed state that during the last few hours of his life he suffered no pain. Shortly after eight o'clock all the members of the family staying at the palace, court dignitaries, generals, and ministers of state were summoned to the chamber in which the Emperor lay. All the members of the royal family took their places at the bedside. Prince William stood nearest the Emperor, half bending over the dying man. He earnestly watched the face of the expiring monarch until all was over.

The Emperors remain's lie covered with a white cloth on the bedstead on which he died in the imperial chamber. The Emperor died holding the hand of his wife, the Empress Augusta. The body is surrounded with candles. The expression of the face is strikingly peaceful. Divine service will be held in the mortuary chamber to-night. The cathedral choir will perform the choral parts of the service.

HIS LAST HOURS.

The last thirty-six hours of the Emperor's life were of alternate drowsiness, delirium and consciousness. He would start excitedly and speak of family or political matters. Once he mistook Prince Bismarck for the Crown Prince and taking his hand pleaded with him to be always kind to the Czar. Afterwards he recognized the Chancellor and expressed, brokenly, his satisfaction with the Austro-German alliance. About 6 p.m. he talked so much that the Duchess of Baden expressed a fear that he would thus tire himself. The Emperor replied: "I have time to be tired."

PROCLAIMED EMPEROR AND KING.

Frederick William was this morning proclaimed by the Reichstag, Frederick III., Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia.

IN THE REICHSTAG.

The Reichstag assembled at 12:30. The usual custom of ringing the bell as a signal for the assembling of deputies was abandoned. Almost absolute silence prevailed as Prince Bismarck entered the chamber. As he appeared in full view of the body the members rose to their feet. The scene was most impressive when the Chancellor, upon reaching his place, officially communicated to the imperial body the intelligence of the Emperor's death, which he did most eloquently and with an extraordinary show of feeling. "In consequence of the demise of the Emperor," the Chancellor said, "the Prussian throne and with this, according to Article 2 of the imperial constitution, the imperial dignity has fallen upon His Majesty Frederick III., King of Prussia. Telegraphic intelligence received by me allows of the assumption that the reigning Emperor and King will leave San Remo to-morrow and arrive in due course in Berlin." Providing for the prorogation of the Reichstag, Prince Bismarck said: "I addressed to the Emperor a request that he should sign a decree with the first letters of his name. He replied he believed himself able to write his name in full, consequently this historical document, bearing his last signature, lies before me. Under existing circumstances, assuming that the Reichstag might not wish to separate just now, but rather remain in session until the arrival of His Majesty, I do not make any use of the Imperial authorization beyond depositing it in the archives as an historical document." Continuing, Prince Bismark alluded to the afflictions which had beset Emperor William, who, he said, was comforted by the universal sympathy expressed for the Crown Prince. I have received this very day, he added, a telegram of sympathy from New York, which shows what confidence the dynasty of the imperial house obtained among all nations.

NATIONAL MOURNING.

The *Reichsangeiser* announces that the Chancellor read in the Reichstag to-day a message from San Remo from Emperor Frederick III., thanking the Reichstag and the ministry for the devotion and loyalty with which they all served the Emperor Wilhelm. "I rely upon your assistance in the arduous charge upon me. I leave here to-morrow." The dispatch is signed simply "Frederick." The Emperor has also forwarded, by telegraph, the following ordinance to the ministers of state concerning the observance of public mourning: "With regard to the national mourning heretofore customary, we will not order any provision, but will rather leave to each German to find his own expression of affection at the death of such a monarch and to determine how long he will abstain from participating in public entertainments.

THE FUNERAL.

It is expected that his funeral will take place on March 15.

THE EMPEROR'S WEALTH.

The Emperor left a personal fortune of 300,000,000 marks in cash.

THE NEWS AT SAN REMO.

Upon the receipt of the news of the Emperor's death the Crown Princess rushed into the garden of the royal villa, weeping bitterly. Composing herself she returned to the house and informed the Crown Prince, who immediately dispatched Dr. Kraus to Berlin to make arrangements for his return to the capitol.

SYMPATHIES FROM PRESIDENT CARNOT.

PARIS, March 9.—President Carnot has telegraphed his condolence upon the death of Emperor William to the new Emperor, Frederick III, at San Remo.

Premier Tirard and Minister Flourens called upon Count VonMunster, the German ambassador, this morning, to express their sympathy at the death of Emperor William.

President Carnot sent Colonel Lichenstein to the German ambassador with messages of regret.

THE REICHSRATH ADJOURNS.

VIENNA, March 8.—The Austrian Reichsrath adjourned to-day upon the announcement of Emperor William's death. Crown Prince Rudolph will attend the funeral.

MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE.

LONDON, March 9.—The Queen, on receiving the news of Emperor William's death, sent a message of condolence to the Empress Augusta, at Berlin, and another to the Crown Prince, at San Remo.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Secretary Bayard, this afternoon, sent the following dispatch to Minister Pendleton, at Berlin: "The President desires you to make known, through the foreign office, that the death of the illustrious and venerable Emperor of Germany has deeply aroused the sorrow and sympathy of the people of the United States and their government."

SNELL'S MURDERER.

On the Track of Wm. B. Tascott—His Moustache Shaved Off and Hair Clipped.

CHICAGO, March 4.—When the local police learned a few days ago that Wm. B. Tascott, the murderer of millionaire Snell, had been seen in St. Paul, Detective Sergeant Aldrich and two other officers were sent up there to investigate the matter. Careful search by the St. Paul police resulted in the finding of Tascott's satchel and finger rings in a pawnshop, where they had been pawned a week ago Tuesday by a young man answering the description of Tascott. A thorough search was made for the fugitive, and a clue was obtained from a barber who had shaved off his moustache and clipped his hair a short time after he had been seen in the pawnshop. Next it was learned that a young man answering the description, but with altogether different clothes had taken a train for the Northwest. Sergeant Aldrich followed this clue to Winnipeg and last night telegraphed to the chief of police that Tascott was in Winnipeg a week ago Thursday, and he is sure of being on the right trail. Important developments are expected to-day or to-morrow. The police sent a secret circular to all points in the Northwest several days ago, giving a careful description of Tascott's new clothing and all other points obtainable.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

James Hooker, sixteen years old, was run over and killed by the cars at the Sacramento depot.

Parker Crittenden, book-keeper for Wood & Wattles, stockbrokers, has been missing since Sunday. He is said to be short in his accounts several thousand dollars.

Thirteen engineers and firemen brought to Chicago by the Burlington road have returned to the east *via* the Fort Wayne road. They claim that the situation was misrepresented to them.

The Burlington and Northern strike is on. The road's freight business was very large before the strike, but is now nothing more than local. The strike effects about one hundred men.

A general strike of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen on the Western and Northwestern railroads is imminent, but exactly what roads it will include and how far it will extend, should it take place, it is impossible now to say.

The large carbonizer used to convert wood into charcoal at Laflin & Rand's Cressonia powder mills, near Pottaville, Pa., exploded on Wednesday wrecking the building. Ruin was made complete by the fire which immediately followed. James Marburger, a man in charge, is fatally injured.

Charles K. Dickson, of St. Louis, treasurer of two street railway companies and a highly connected young man, has mysteriously disappeared from that city. He took all his keys with him. He is a brother-in-law of Julius Walsh, president of the Franklin Avenue and Northern Central Railway.

The passenger brakemen on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway and Erie & Pittsburg, have been granted an advance in wages of from 30 to 35 cents a trip, equivalent to about $6 per month. There is considerable rejoicing among the men, as the advance was entirely unexpected.

The strikers on the "O." railroad claim to have advices that the new men (Knights of Labor) have gone out at Lincoln, Omaha, Creston and Hamilton. Officers of the company who are in direct communication with all these points say they have advices from the superintendents saying that not a man had quit and nothing of the kind is anticipated.

Chairman Stigenfus, of the Iowa executive committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, states that the committee has taken a large amount of testimony before railway commissioners in regard to the incompetency of engineers running passenger trains on the Burlington road in Iowa, and he was satisfied that the commissioners could not do otherwise than report that the trains were not running in accordance with public safety. When asked what would be the result of such a report, he stated that the governor has promised to take steps to protect the people in such case.

LIBEL SUITS.

How the "Examiner" Jocularly Treats the Subject.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—The *Examiner* in referring to the fact that yesterday it was a year old under the new management, speaks in to-day's paper of its progress during that time. It treats libel suits in this vein: "The *Examiner*, since the arrest of its business manager, who is constructively in jail, since the opium ring concluded to arrest him as well as to sue the paper civilly, contemplates instituting a bureau of libels in connection with the counting-room, as these suits are becoming so numerous that one or two men will have to be engaged to keep an index of them. Until this bureau is established the *Examiner* cannot tell exactly how many libel suits there are now on hand. They number, though, between twenty-five and thirty, and damages aggregate over $2,000,000. That will represent the loss of about several year's profits of the *Examiner*, when these cases are decided in favor of the plaintiffs.

RECEPTION AND ENTERTAINMENT.

TO THE EDITOR:—Will you kindly allow me to disclaim the title of "professor" which I notice is conferred upon me in your report of the proceedings in connection with the above and oblige your obedient servant.

L. BUTTRESS TRIMEN.

Victoria, March 9th, 1888.

Another Item.

Mrs. J. Thompson, of Elma, Ont., writes that she has suffered from general weakness and was so reduced that at times she became almost unconscious. Three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters completely cured her, and she now recommends B. B. B. to her friends and neighbors.

tu-th-sat-dw

CABLE NEWS.

Mr. Goschen's Scheme for the Conversion of the Consols—The Proposal Carried.

Comment on the Remarks of Prince Bismarck and Von Pottkamer.

The House of Commons Does Not Adjourn, on Account of Important Business.

Still in Session.

LONDON, March 9.—The failure of parliament to adjourn as a mark of respect to the memory of Emperor William is due solely to the importance of the statement of Mr. Goschen, presenting the government's scheme for converting the consols. The moment the plot became known in financial circles consols advanced a fraction, but the scheme makes their conversion so gradual that its disturbance of the financial equilibrium is rendered almost impossible. All of the houses were strong to-day. The effect of the Kaiser's death upon financial centres was discounted by the false reports of yesterday and the prompt proclamation of the Crown Prince as emperor, contributed to the restoration of confidence everywhere. The fact that the royal standard at Buckingham palace was not lowered on receipt of the news of the death of the Emperor created among the uninitiated, quite as much surprise as did the neglect of parliament to adjourn, but it is explained that this is never done except in case of a death of the sovereign of England or in the event of the death of a foreign potentate during the absence of the sovereign from the palace.

Goschen's Scheme.

In the house of commons this evening Geo. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer, in submitting his scheme for the conversion of the consols, asserted that his proposal would greatly lighten the burdens of the country. The time had arrived for a bold scheme of conversion. He proposed that parliament retain the power to pay off dissentients at such periods as parliament itself might determine. He would take 2½ percentage as an indication of the credit of the country, which the government was bound to utilize. To secure taxpayers some advantages a system of a gradual reduction of interest with each, guaranteed for a certain number of years, would, in his judgment, be most successful. He cited the kinds of stock now existing, of which he stated £325,000,000 were consols, £116,000,000 new threes, and £69,000,000 reduced threes. The consols and reduced threes required ten years to pay off: the new threes could be paid off without notice. He proposed that there be one large stock of uniform denomination, and explained his views regarding the paying of annuities and rates of interest. The holders of consols and reduced threes, he offered £105 for every £100 of stock to forfeit their right of 10 years notice, provided they assented to the offer before April 12th, otherwise, conversion would be made at par. The holders of consols would by this scheme be relieved from constantly being paid off. If the scheme were accepted it would result in an immense saving to the country. The proposal was carried.

The Silver Wedding.

The gift of the Corporation of London to the Prince of Wales on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of his marriage will be presented very quietly to-morrow at Marlborough house, by the lord mayor, sheriffs and other officials. The ceremonies which was intended should accompany the presentation being deemed inappropriate.

British Bark Wrecked.

British bark Lanana from Launcester, Australia, for London, with a cargo of wool, has been wrecked near Weymouth. The captain and eleven of the crew were drowned.

Chamberlain Arrives.

QUEENSTOWN, March 9.—Jos. Chamberlain arrived here from New York to-day.

Trouble Brewing.

Considerable comment has been provoked in Berlin by the omission by Herr von Pottkamer in his remarks in the lower house of the Prussian Diet to-day, of any mention of the Crown Prince and it is also noted that Prince Bismarck's reference to him in the Reichstag was extremely laconic.

SAN REMO, March 9th.—Although proclaimed Emperor Frederick III., the new ruler of Germany signs his name "Frederick" without reference to either his imperial or royal office.

Scandalous Placards.

PARIS, March 9.—The police to-day seized a quantity of scandalous placards reflecting upon the dead Emperor, which were being sold by street-hawkers in the streets. The newspapers, without exception, denounce the sellers of these offensive prints and demanded their severe punishment. The Press comments on the death of the Emperor are all dignified in tone and unanimous in their expressions of regret.

Press Comment in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 9.—The Russian press maintains a very respectful tone in commenting on the death of Emperor William. Some papers express uneasiness regarding the possible political consequences the death may cause. Imperial theatres have been ordered to be closed out of respect to the Kaiser's memory.

ALBERNI NOTES.

(Special Correspondence of THE COLONIST.)

A public tea meeting and entertainment was held here last Monday evening, the 27th ult., in aid of the Presbyterian mission at Alberni. Although the weather turned out wet and disagreeable, the settlers gathered together from all parts of the settlement until by 7 o'clock, Mr. Saunders' capacious store was filled with a crowd both downstairs and in the large hall above the store. Tea was served in the kitchen where the tables had been furnished with an abundant supply of well-cooked eatables provided by the ladies for the occasion. After all had partaken of that which restores the inner man, the second part of the entertainment was carried through in the hall above the store and a very interesting programme prepared by the committee was carried out, the Rev. Alexander Dunn acting as chairman. After an able address had been delivered by the chairman, songs, recitations and speeches were given by Messrs. R. Russell, M. M. Sarsanet, and Wm. Swanson, all of which were well received and applauded. Among the ladies who took part in the evening's entertainment were Mrs. Chas. Taylor, Mrs. Sarsanet and Mrs. H. Hills, each of whom gave a song which received the applause which all these ladies so well merited. The children of the public school also contributed their efforts towards the entertainment, by giving songs and recitations, and taking the fact into consideration that it was the first time that any of these children had ever attempted to say anything in public, they all succeeded beyond our expectations, and it is due the teacher, Mr. Procter, to state that he deserves credit for the manner in which the children under his care had been prepared for the occasion. Among the young people who took part in the entertainment may be mentioned Agustus and George Sarsanet, William Clarke, John and Charlie Mellet, and among the girls Bertha and Hettie Nicholas, Martha Trukley, Emma Josephs (Indian) and Lizzie C. Mollet. It was nearly midnight before the somewhat lengthy programme was carried through. The proceeds of the entertainment amounted to $30, and considering that all the children and ladies were admitted free the result was most satisfactory and exceeded the most sanguine expectations of those interested. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Saunders for placing his premises freely at the disposal of the committee for the occasion. It may be stated also, that Mr. Saunders was congratulated by the chairman upon his removal from the old store into so commodious and comfortable an establishment, and wished him success in his enterprise. After a vote of thanks had been tendered the chairman, a most successful entertainment was brought to a close. Those living at long distances could not think of going home through bad roads at that time of the night, they therefore amused themselves with some of the younger people until daylight by engaging in dancing, and returned to their homes early the next morning.

Alberni, B.C., March 5th, 1888.

ANOTHER CASE OF C.P.R.

TO THE EDITOR:—My case is very similar to the one alluded to in your issue of yesterday headed "Overchargers on Freight," but the consequences might have been more serious. On the 4th of September last I made a special contract with the C.P.R. for carrying 38 casks of skin, sweighing 21,000 lbs., value $17,000, @ 2.22½ per 100 lbs., the route to be from Victoria to New York, from Liverpool to London—by the steamers of the Cunard, White Star, Guion and Inman lines, and no other. I stated at the time that my insurance was covered by these lines only. The bill of lading calls specially that the goods must go by one of these lines—judge of my surprise and the unconscious risk I was running when my agents in London advised me that this shipment was coming from New York direct to London on the steamer "Denmark," an old tramp not belonging to any of the companies stipulated for, and for this surprise and pleasure the C. P.R. only made the modest overcharge of $40. Would the C.P.R. have paid the $17,000 value of the shipment in the event of loss? I think not—judging from the long delay in refunding the overcharge of $40. I see no reason or profit to Victoria shippers in sending their freight by the C.P.R. The Northern Pacific is by far the most satisfactory route—cheaper rates and quicker dispatch, besides they are working in the interest of Victoria, by sending daily across the Sound two of the finest steamers afloat. They are not running *by* Victoria but *to* Victoria.

J. BOSCOWITZ.

THE DANGERS OF COAL MINING.

TO THE EDITOR:—It is, sir, almost with a feeling of regret that I feel constrained to address, through you, a reply to Mr. Williams, anent his remarks upon my first letter. My honest intention (which seems to have been mistaken) was to place the facts available before the public, and the miners particularly, in their proper light.

I endeavored (I tried so hard in my own weak way) to be unprejudiced in discussing the question of the employment of Chinese in the coal mines. I thought I had succeeded in being impartial, and I even now believe that I was; yet I find that I am looked upon by Mr. Williams as an "enemy" of the miner; and for what? for having told the truth! It seems to me that the fact of Mr. Williams having treated me as antagonistic to the miners' cause shows a prejudice, the very danger of which I attempted to point out in my first communication. In short, sir, in being looked upon as opposed to the miners, shews a spirit which, though born of good intent, is misdirected, and one that is ever suspicious and ready to question the veracity of statements that are not in concord with their own? I am fain reluctantly to admit that their prejudice blinds them to the recognition of their friends. In spite of this, however, I must call attention to the fact that Mr. Williams has rather endorsed than disapproved the evidence of the facts that I was enabled to adduce. They are, that most of the accidents in the mines have been occasioned by whites. He advances, as an excuse, that in such and such an instance it was the fault of a foreman; that in another instance blame was attached to an inexperienced white man who had turned miner; that in another the management of the mines is to blame, and, perhaps, rightly. But of what weight are these as an argument against the *Chinese?* In discussing this question I can truthfully say I do not get heated—I have no point to gain—no end to serve, excepting the truth; and the fact of my advances having been received in such a defensive spirit by Mr. Williams, almost leads me to suppose that the miners are over-sensitive, and being biased themselves, are liable to attribute the same prejudice to others.

In looking over Mr. Williams' list I find that, after all, only three accidents can be attributed to Chinese, being (as I said before), only 8 per cent of the accidents, dangerous to others, occasioned by employes of the mines. I do not want to shield the Chinese by any means, but I do wish to be fair—deeming that by ridding myself of prejudice I am better prepared to receive the truth. Facts, sir, cannot be altered, and Mr. Williams (or anybody else), in blaming the foreman, the fireman or the management for accidents that have happened in the mines loses sight of the fact that it is not a question of the coal miner *versus* his bosses, but one of white men against Chinese. He says there are inexperienced white men employed. It may be, I don't know; but what argument is that against Chinese? That is a question of white men against white men. If that, Mr. Williams, is your specific complaint, make it so; but don't jumble up the two. I thought it was the question of the employment of Chinese in the mines. If it is—all accidents, whether attributable to foreman, firemen, managers or coal-getters, tell against your own argument. And mind you, Mr. Williams, and all miners, I am not interested in this question (as you rightly are), therefore my judgment is not warped, and I ask you once more—as a true friend—to set aside prejudice—view the facts as they are—and admit that whatever your objection may be to Chinese, you cannot accuse them of having been the chief or even ordinary cause of explosions in your coal mines. I may say, in conclusion, that Mr. Williams evidently mistook me for a late *confrere*. I can assure him that such is not the case, that I was never down in a coal mine in my life, and with the greatest spirit of friendliness beg to ask him again if his prejudice has not—as I am afraid it has in the other instances—somewhat distorted his judgment?

THANET.

P.S.—By the way, with regard to my *nom-de-plume*, I am not ashamed to sign my own name; but it would carry no significance to Mr. Williams nor to anybody else, I being a comparative stranger in the province. This makes me almost tempted to exclaim:—Prejudice again!

T.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Is Invited to Legislate For Entrance Into the Dominion.

The Governor General's Message States That no Difficulty Would Arise in Making Terms.

Governor Blake Responds That he Will Lay the Communication Before His Ministers—The Irrepressible Peter Mitchell Sat Upon.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Ont., March 9.—The following dispatch was sent to the Governor of Newfoundland on the 6th March: "It is considered by my government that if your government approve, the time would be convenient for discussion as to the admission of Newfoundland to the Federal Union, and that no difficulty would be likely to arise in arranging the terms. Under these circumstances, could you send a deputation to Ottawa with power to negotiate? In our opinion the deputation should present the opposition as well as the ministerial part, and, as the Canadian session has begun and may be short, I would suggest expediency.

(Signed) LANSDOWNE.

Governor Blake replies that he will lay the communication before his ministers.

The publication of the dispatch here to-day created a great sensation.

The Governor-General had a conference to-day with the Manitoba delegates. Mitchell contended that this was a breach of constitutional representative government. The Premier and Laurier sustained Peter, telling him no one could prevent the Queen or her representative from conversing with any one with whom they chose.

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

QUEBEC.

The death is announced of Rev. Mother St. Gabriel, *nee* Plante, who has been a nun in the Ursuline convent, Quebec, for the last three quarters of a century.

Judge Armstrong, chairman of the labor commission, and several of the Montreal papers, are to be prosecuted in connection with the statement that the cotton mills were little better than houses of prostitution.

All the Catholic bishops of the province of Quebec, presided over by Cardinal Taschereau, met on the 28th ult., to select three names for submission to the Pope, for an election to the vacant bishopric of Chicoutimi.

Charles Selby, who has been connected with the customs department of Montreal for 35 years, 29 as cashier, died of cancer of the throat, the symptoms being exactly similar to those in the Crown Prince of Germany. He was greatly esteemed by his associates.

The C.P.R.'s earnings and expenses for January, 1888, were: Gross earnings, $801,205; working expenses, $778,919; net profits, $22,286. This does not include the earnings or expenses on the South-Eastern railway.

A Quebec Intercolonial railway hand has taken an action for breach of promise of marriage, damages $1,000, against a young girl in this neighborhood, who on the morning she was to be wedded to him feigned sickness, and then when the coast was clear skipped off and got married to another fellow.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A real estate boom is taking place at St. Andrew's, the great advantage of this seaside village for summer resort being expected to commend it to tourists from Ontario and Quebec when the Short Line is completed. An island near the shore, known as Ministers' Island, which could have been bought a year ago for $5,000, changed hands recently at $15,000, and lots in the village are held at prices two or three times that asked a few months ago.

NOVA SCOTIA.

It is said that Col. Stevenson, who formerly commanded the 37th regiment at Halifax, will succeed Lord Lord Alex. Russell as commander of the forces.

A party of Boston capitalists purpose building up a city and summer resort near Port Mulgrave on the Straits of Canso, and have purchased five miles of land for $30,000. They have purchased a coal mine, and as this is the only certain winter port for Cape Breton, they hope to build up a large city.

A great sensation has been caused in society at Halifax by the publication of an extraordinary story of blackmail, involving a leading society belle and a prominent swell. The names are not mentioned, but the people are generally known. It seems the woman fell in order to maintain a position in society which her husband's means could not afford, and when her companion in guilt tired of her and desired to end the partnership, she extorted, under threat of exposure, several thousand dollars. He put the case in the hands of prominent lawyers, who under threat of exposing the woman and her husband, received a written promise not to annoy her paramour in future.

One Good Point

Out of the many possessed by Burdock Blood Bitters is that it may be taken at all seasons of the year, and by either young or old. In this way the three busy B's are always at work and doing good.

tu-th-sat-dw

The Buxton life boat, while attempting to rescue the crew of the British ship Strania, from San Francisco for Dunkirk, while stranded at Atherfield, Isle of Wight, capsized and several persons were drowned.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

The Conservative Party About to Introduce an Irish Federal Union Bill.

A Spreading Conviction Among Unionists That the Policy of Coercion Has Failed.

The Measures Set Forth in the Bill are Measures of Home Rule—Affairs in Germany.

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LONDON, March 10.—The serious aspect of foreign affairs resulting from the death of Emperor William and the rapidly approaching dissolution of his son, his successor, has caused considerable talk during the last few days among the rank and file of the ministerial party. They acknowledge right and left that coercion and nothing more is an extremely bad policy to pursue in view of the present danger of a European war, when England needs friends instead of enemies, especially at home. Therefore, it would not be surprising if the government's policy should be so far changed as to admit, at least, of authoritative speeches, containing more or less promises of home rule legislation. The conviction is spreading fast through the unionist ranks that the policy of coercion has failed and the ministers have been privately urged, as they have never been before, to furnish the party with a more hopeful material. The most important change of opinion regarding the government of Ireland is that of Lord Londonderry. He, like Lord Carnarvon, accompanied his acceptance of office of the Viceroy of Ireland with the stipulation, that in certain conditions he should be at liberty to retire, and, like Lord Carnarvon, he has since become convinced that a policy of conciliation is the only method of successfully governing Ireland. Recently Lord Londonderry informed Salisbury that he had had enough of Dublin Castle under the coercion policy, and requested that he be allowed to resign. Salisbury, wishing to keep things as they are until after the Easter holidays, at least, pressed Londonderry to remain in Dublin, at the same time promising that an Irish local government would shortly be brought into parliamentary prominence. The education of the conservative party on the subject of home rule in Ireland appears to be proceeding more rapidly than could be conveniently admitted by the party leaders. Digby Seymour, Q. C., conservative candidate for South Shields at the election of 1885, has prepared a draft of

AN IRISH FEDERAL UNION BILL,

which a number of tory and liberal unionist members are urging Salisbury to adopt and bring it forward in parliament at the earliest possible moment, with a view of conciliating Ireland and making her an ally in event of the opening of hostilities on the continent. It has the full title of "a bill to further amend and perpetuate an act of union and to provide for the future government of Ireland." This is, of course, a label intended for unionist eyes, but the measures set forth in the bill are measures of home rule. The bill begins with an elaborate scheme for the establishment of four provincial councils in the four provinces of Ireland, each council to be composed of two chambers, and to have very extensive jurisdiction within the limits of the province. Next comes the portion of the bill by which the lord-lieutenant and the existing system fo administration at Dublin Castle are abolished, their places being filled by royal residents in Dublin and the secretary of state for Ireland. In these earlier portions of the bill, two very important provisions also find a place. Irish representatives in the Imperial parliament are reduced in number to thirty-five, though it is not made clear whether this reduction is to be made immediately or to be delayed until the parliament of Westminster has been, according to the author's proposals,

TRANSFERRED INTO A FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

for Great Britain and the colonies. The Irish share of the national debt is reduced to forty-eight millions and the Irish contribution to the treasury to rather more than three and one-half millions. All these arrangements are preliminary to the third part of the bill which establishes, after certain conditions have been realized, as the preliminaries on an "Irish federal assembly" composed of a senate and a house of delegates. To this federal assembly is to be given, not merely those local Irish powers usually attributed by home rulers to an Irish parliament, but also the control of the customs and excise and certain very important military powers. Also especially authorized to deal with land and with the relations of landlords and tenants; in a word, Seymour's is a home rule bill, going in some directions further than that proposed by Mr. Gladstone, and embarking bodily, at the same time, on the largest schemes of imperial colonial confederation. The provincial councils are thrown in as a bait to Chamberlain and his friends and an apparent safeguard is provided, that the third part of the bill creating an Irish parliament is not to come into operation until after certain addresses have been presented to the Queen.

A number of politicians are unable to see that this provision constitutes any guarantee, but the main interest in the scheme arises from its conservative origin.

MGR. PERSICO'S REPORTS.

It is learned to-day from a well-informed quarter that Mgr. Persico's reports to Rome are of a rather ambiguous character. It is understood that he sympathizes with the nationalist movement, which he advises the Holy Father, is perfectly just and laudable, but is extremely distressed by the failure of the Irish priesthood to check agrarian crime, and feels that any failure in this respect must unfavorably affect public view of the Catholic religion. Moreover, he is alarmed by the spectacle of certain nationalist leaders coquetting with communism, which in its development on the continent has always shown itself a deadly foe of Catholicism. Under the pressure of these rather conflicting sentiments Mgr. Persico reports that the movement for home rule may safely be encouraged, that it is of the utmost importance that the causes should be kept free from all association with crime and violence, and should be enforced by strictly constitutional methods.

NATIONAL CALAMITY.

The death of Emperor William is a dire national calamity, and in any circumstances is doubly a misfortune to Germany at this time. It is admitted by those responsible for its government that the peace of the empire has for some time been seriously endangered. Seven hundred thousand men between the age of 30 and 40 years, who had arrived at a period of life when they felt safe in marrying and settling down in the belief that their liability to military duty had passed, have been recalled into a fighting army. No nation makes changes of this sort except in a last resort.

Emperor Frederick is for the present, at anyrate, incapacitated from taking an active part in the management of affairs. His son, Crown Prince William, is a young man of 29 and a popular officer, who recently received a general's rank, and has the reputation of being of a warlike disposition. Notwithstanding his recent speech at the annual gathering of the regiment of the guards, in which he took pains to assure the world of his love of peace, there is no doubt that Prince William is the rising hope of the German military party, so that anything like a warlike speech from him on that occasion would have been taken as an indication of a degree of expectation, current in military and junker circles. The death of Emperor William and the probable fatal illness of Emperor Frederick may possibly have the effect of postponing the crisis in the Bulgarian affair. Even the most sanguine prophets seem to admit that

WAR IS INEVITABLE

and that peace really means nothing more than a postponement, but the catastrophe which has befallen Germany has made Bismarck exceedingly anxious to preserve peace as long as peace can be preserved consistently. For this object Germany would sacrifice Prince Ferdinand of Cobourg, and upset any arrangements made by the Bulgarians in contravention of the treaty of Berlin. It would not be surprising, therefore, if an agreement between Germany, Austria and Russia, should be eventually arranged, by which at a cost of some sacrifice of liberty in Bulgaria, *modus vivendi* between the powers will be attained.

FRASER RIVER NAVIGATION.

Soundings Prove a Minimum Depth at Half-Tide of 24 Feet.

The Result Forwarded to Ottawa for Action—Westminster Anxious for a Foreign Shipping Trade.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 10.—The committee composed of members of the board of trade, together with Pilot McAllister, made a careful survey of the Fraser river channel to-day. Soundings were carefully taken and a minimum depth of water at half-tide shown to be 24 feet. The opinion of the committee is that there is no possible obstacle to ocean vessels coming to this city. The result of the investigation has been forwarded to the Marine Department at Ottawa for action.

WATER COLOR DRAWINGS.

President O'Brien, of the Royal Canadian Academy, Exhibits Some of his Works.

The charming exhibition of water color drawings, by Mr. L. R. O'Brien, president of the Royal Canadian Academy, illustrating some of the more prominent peculiarities of the scenery through the Rocky mountains and the Selkirk range, on down to Victoria, B. C., is full of interest to the Montreal public. * * * Though the present exhibition is small, comprising but seventeen works in all, it is a credit both to the country and to the artist. Where all is good a difficulty occurs in choosing. Perhaps the happiest unframed works are "An Afternoon at Banff," a fine instance of tone; "A Snowstorm on the Mountains," where one almost oneself sees as the artist must have done, the snow clouds hurrying across the face of the mighty range in the back ground mountain, peaks appearing and vanishing as the swirl of the storm leaves them for a moment but to renew the assault with redoubled vigor, all the quiet valley where the artist sits being meanwhile in the full light and comfort of the sun. "The Castle Range" as seen from Banff looking as if some magician of old had raised its hoary summits for the dwelling and place of defence of a race who looked upon the magatherion as we regard the mouse. "Mount Baker from Vancouver Island," interesting as showing a glimpse of the further ocean, and as pointing out the terrible isolation of the lonely giant whose name is attached to the picture. "A Misty Day on Burrard Inlet," perhaps the most charming work of the whole exhibit, and a "Prospector's Camp," an unconscious illustration of the line in Bret Harte's well-known poems "Dickens in Camp," "And so in mountain solitudes o'ertaken." There are but three framed pictures, and special attention may be drawn to "Mount Lefroy," with its green river of glacier water in the foreground rushing down to the sea. "The Emerald Lake" is another example of the color that the water coming from the glaciers assumes. It lies embedded in the pocket of the mountains and in the back-ground the spectator gets a glimpse of the everlasting reservoirs that keep it ever full. To bring home to oneself the Titanic obstacles which had to be overcome in the construction of the railway already alluded to, to appreciate the beauties of nature which it has unlocked, it is necessary to see such works as Mr. O'Brien's. Mighty mountain chains stretch their huge length and height across the way; foaming torrents pour down in apparently resistless force; valleys, whose depths the eye can barely scan, seem the only possible route; avalanches and snowslides hurl themselves from the heights; almost impenetrable forests bar the path, yet all these difficulties have been surmounted, and that the pictures which have been mentioned are now on view in our Art Association is an eloquently silent witness to the great victory. Of the beauty and completeness of Mr. O'Brien's style it is unnecessary to write; his pictures touch the hearts of all true lovers of the beautiful and the picturesque, while his position testifies to the appreciation of his brother academicians.—*Montreal Gazette.*

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

The Queen, Duchess of Albany, Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg, all attired in deep mourning, drove to Malborough House yesterday to greet the Prince and Princess of Wales on their silver wedding day.

The U.S. warship Enterprise, has arrived at Tangiers. The captain demands the release of the man who is under American protection and who is imprisoned at Rabat. He also demands satisfaction from the Moorish government.

The British ship City of Corinth from Iquique, for Hamburg, was sunk at sea on the 5th by the British bark Tasmania from London for San Francisco. The latter was badly damaged and returned to port.

A CARLOAD of Reed and Rattan Goods just opened at John Weiler's. *

THE FIGHT A FIZZLE.

A Go-as-you-Please in a Pugilistic Ring—Spectators Disappointed.

Sullivan Corners Mitchell and Sends Him to Grass Three Times—Pouring Rain During the Fight—The Ring a Miniature Lake.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

CHANTILLY, France, March 10.—The long-expected and much-talked of prize fight between Sullivan and Mitchell took place to-day on the grounds of Baron Rothschild, near Creil, and was a disgraceful fizzle. The battle was delayed until to-day in consequence of a wrangle over the selection of the ground, which lasted all day yesterday, and at one time threatened to prevent its taking place altogether. Finally three newspaper reporters went to Amiens and Criel last night to decide upon a suitable spot, and at 7 o'clock this morning the fighting party followed, taking carriages from Criel to the fighting grounds. Mitchell carried himself jaunty fashion, having entirely recovered from the effect of the sea sickness. He was accompanied by "Pony" Moore and his seconds Baldock and Kilrain. Ashton, Holake and Barnett accompanied Sullivan. Arthur Brisbane, of the New York *Sun*, Mr. Bonsal, of the New York *World*, Lord Wemays and Hon. Michael Sandys were among the party of forty who witnessed the fight at the ring side. Sullivan entered the ring at 12:30 p. m., and Mitchell followed five minutes later. Sullivan appeared to be trained too fine, and the result of the battle fully confirmed the opinions formed by his friends on this point, that in reducing his weight he had impaired his strength. Macdonald and Ashton seconded Sullivan and Mr. Engle, member of the London stock exchange, was chosen referee. Barnett acted as Sullivan's umpire and Charley Rowell performed the same office in behalf of Mitchell. Before hostilities began Sullivan offered to bet Mitchell £500 that he would best him; the offer was declined and Phillips came forward with an offer of £500 to £200 on the Boston champion's success. This being also refused Phillips declared he would bet £300 to £100 which was promptly taken. The formality of shaking hands was observed by the principals with a mutual exhibition of disgust at having to touch one another save in the way of punishment.

THE FIGHT.

In the first round Sullivan hit his adversary a heavy blow on the left side of the face which Mitchell returned lightly on the body. Sparring ensued, which seemed to exasperate Sullivan, because of Mitchell's plain endeavor to prolong the fight, and the American made one of his famous rushes, landing a tremendous blow on Mitchell's head and knocking him down. In the second round Sullivan forced Mitchell into his corner and landed heavily on his chest, Mitchell escaped and began dancing about the ring; Sullivan again got Mitchell into a corner and swinging his right hand knocked the Englishman down with a heavy blow on the head amid the shouts of the American party. Despite the two knockdowns he had received, Mitchell showed up well in the 3rd round by dancing away from his opponent with surprising agility much to the disgust of Sullivan. The men finally came together and the round closed with some sharp exchanges. The fourth round was more remarkable for its display of pedestrianism than for any fighting that was done, and in the fifth