

## GOLD EXPORTS.

Europe Continues to Drain Vast Quantities of the Precious Metal From America.

The Demands Likely to Require a Further Invasion of Uncle Sam's Reserves.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—When the day closed the Treasury department had to its credit slightly over \$70,000,000 in free gold. It is expected that this will be increased on Monday, as there is a disposition shown by Western bankers to help the treasury with its old balance. Several banks in New York, too, are stated to have turned in gold for greenbacks. There is a better feeling temporarily at heart, and the fact that no bad results have occurred from dipping into the greenback gold reserve leads to the belief that none will come from the use of it. It is found necessary to repeat the proceedings.

It is anticipated here that large shipments of gold will be made next week, large enough, if the present information is correct, to begin again to free the gold and invade the gold reserve. No official information of these shipments has been received by the treasury, but the reports come from sources usually correct. In case the shipments are made, there is nothing to indicate that Secretary Cassville will do as he did yesterday, viz: invade the gold reserve to meet all demands.

The expenditures so far this month have been heavy, exceeding the receipts by over \$2,000,000. The receipts have been \$29,700,000 and expenditures \$24,000,000. This has had the effect of reducing the net cash balance of the treasury, which stands at \$24,905,000, and of this amount \$10,600,000 is in subsidiary coin, and \$14,305,000 in national bank deposits.

The statement of the United States treasury, showing the classified assets of the treasury and demand liabilities at the close of business today is as follows: Gold coin and bullion, \$29,707,340; bonds, dollars and bullion, \$33,372,117; silver dollars and bullion, \$10,183,786,317; fractional silver and minor coins, \$11,183,312; United States notes, \$3,820,281; United States treasury notes, \$3,333,128; gold certificates, \$6,989,980; silver certificates, \$5,980,215; national bank notes, \$5,615,674; deposits with national banks, \$1,111,111; general account, \$11,030,281; disbursing officer's balance, \$4,178,584.

Liabilities—Gold certificates, \$114,963,189; silver certificates, \$228,179,500; United States treasury notes, \$133,357,280; gold certificates, \$15,760,000; disbursing officer's balance, agency accounts, etc., \$41,110,870. Officers aggregating \$4,000,000 have been received and accepted by the treasury.

He did not think it wise to state the names and places from which the officers came. He stated the treasury would continue the policy now being pursued of paying out gold for treasury and coin notes, and as he was at a loss to understand how any uncertainty prevailed in the public mind as to the action of the treasury department in the premises.

It is interesting to note, in connection with the gold question, how during the past few years the government has gradually lost gold. January 31, 1890, \$177,000,000; January 31, 1891, \$161,000,000; January 31, 1892, \$110,000,000; and on January 31, 1893, \$110,000,000.

New York, April 22.—A calmer air prevailed the sub-treasury and its neighborhood this afternoon. The positive knowledge that the government had met at Cleveland gold yesterday, that there had been no gold exportation, and that the treasury had not been forced to issue greenbacks, and apparently the firm belief that the government would gradually reduce the policy of the government to maintain the parity between gold and silver, evidently had a soothing effect, and there was a good deal less nervous talk around yesterday.

At 10:30 o'clock it was said by Mr. Mohlmann that \$700,000 in gold had been ordered to-day. As an offset, however, it is known that \$100,000 in gold was sent to the sub-treasury to-day. There were also rumors that some of the gold taken yesterday might be returned on Monday if the situation would still further improve.

Gold was shipped to-day to Europe on the steamship La Champagne and Riba. The former carried \$2,000,000 of the precious metal, exported by the bank of London. Lazard Freres, \$1,500,000; Kahn, Loeb & Co., \$500,000; Hoekler, Wood & Co., \$300,000. The shipment by the Riba amounted to \$1,640,000. The gold was exported by Lazard Freres to Bremen. Estimates place the shipment of gold by next Tuesday's steamer at \$2,500,000. Heilfisch, Lohndorff & Co. had ordered \$750,000, and Lazard, Thalmann & Co. will ship \$500,000 on the day named.

OTAWA, Ill., April 22.—On the eve of his departure for Cleveland, Mr. J. H. Eckles, President Cleveland's recently appointed comptroller of the currency, was tendered a farewell banquet at the Hotel Ottawa, where he has resided for twelve years past, at the Clifton house to-night.

In response to the toast "Our Guest," Mr. Eckles said that he had been in Ottawa by many that a practicing lawyer rather than a skilled financier is placed at the head of a bureau so distinctively financial one, and the distinction is thrown out that the national bank system has suffered serious impairment through the rashness of the comptroller in taking action without a sufficient understanding of the duties. No impairment by any system can be brought about by the honest and rigid enforcement of the law which governs it, not complain if the nation in criticism must stand upon the statute books, be the rule and guide of the comptroller. Danger to the public and danger to the banks has never been due to the rashness of the comptroller, but always had its source in the difference of bank officials in keeping within the restrictions of the law. I venture the statement that the history of the failure since the organization of the first bank will prove that loose methods of official of failing banks or the most dishonest cases caused the great majority of the bank disasters.

To this and shall I strive always—that the law shall be enforced, that business and moral integrity shall characterize those connected with the bureau, that the independence shall the public interests be sacrificed to political expediency. When we have reached a point where we can view the business side of every public man with a clear political eye, we will be freed from troubles that have more than once returned to plague us. Who can doubt but that less of politics and more of justice would have prevented the placing upon the statute books of the United States of an act which to-day is giving the secretary of the treasury anxious and harassing duties, and the nation's credit. Democratic party.

and Republican partisans, striving for party advantage, gave to the special interest the Sherman law as against the business judgment of even the author of it himself. The result is that the financial market is agitated to the very center at the prospect of a silver monetary system here in opposition to that of every nation of recognized commercial standing. The disaster that its continued operation threatens may be averted for the present through the wise and heroic acts of the President and secretary of the treasury, but just so long as it remains unrepulsed, just so sure shall the gold coin of this nation be withdrawn from circulation and the devalued and discredited silver dollars be given to us instead.

## AGAINST HOME RULE.

LONDON, April 23.—Albert Hall was crowded yesterday with 10,000 people, the occasion being an anti-Home Rule demonstration. The first tier of boxes was filled with ladies in bright summer costumes, and the front of the platform was decorated with palms, masses of flowers and banners. The vast assembly displayed great enthusiasm and sang "God Save the Queen" and "The British Anthem." Among the distinguished Unionists present were the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Arran, the Earl of Bessborough, Baron Ashbourne and nearly every member of the House of Commons. The speaker was the Duke of Devonshire. He said that the Duke of Devonshire was a Unionist, and that he was a Unionist. He said that the Duke of Devonshire was a Unionist, and that he was a Unionist. He said that the Duke of Devonshire was a Unionist, and that he was a Unionist.

## WESTMINSTER'S MEETING.

A Numerously Attended Gathering—The Resolutions Which Were Unanimously Adopted.

Redistribution and the Provincial Buildings the Theme of the Speeches Delivered.

(Special to the Colonist.)

New Westminster, April 22.—The public meeting held to-night to consider the action of the Government on redistribution and other matters was very largely attended. James Johnson acted as chairman.

J. A. Forin was the first speaker, and moved the following resolution: "Resolved that this meeting protests against the refusal of the Provincial Government to introduce a just redistribution measure and their failure to recognize the established principle of Parliamentary Government of representation based upon population." C. S. Sward, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The next resolution, moved by Dr. Cooper, seconded by A. C. Brydson-Jack, was as follows: "Resolved, that a petition be prepared for signatures and forwarded to His Excellency the Governor-General, calling upon him to disallow the Parliament Building Construction Act until after consultation and a general election."

It was further "Resolved, that the committee appointed at the last public meeting to consider the question of the redistribution of the people in this connection, and that the said committee have power to add to the petition, to consult with the committee appointed by other constituencies, and generally to do all things necessary to give prompt and full effect to the wishes of the people in this connection."

After this had been carried without a dissenting voice, Chairman Johnson announced that Mr. Speaker Higgins was in the city to-day, and that he intended to speak at the meeting. He, therefore, cordially invited Mr. Higgins to come forward, assuring him of a good hearing. Mr. Higgins, however, was not in the hall, and consequently could not respond.

The other speakers were: Captain Robertson, Morley Island; J. Balfour, K. H. O. Bell-Verrier, Vancouver; and J. C. Brown, M.P. The speakers all severely criticized the Government's failure to introduce a redistribution measure, and refused to credit it with any good intentions. Once or twice cheering was vociferous. The "action" question was not discussed except in Mr. Brown's speech, who said it should only be thought of when every other constitutional matter getting justice in representation had failed.

## CAPTURE OF PIRATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—The steamer Belgic brings news of the capture recently near Tahiti Island by a war junk disguised as a merchantman, of a formidable band of pirates, who have for the past eight or nine months made themselves by their ferocity and blood-thirstiness, a terror of all the shipping in the Pacific Ocean.

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## MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS.

PARIS, April 22.—At a cabinet council held in the Elysee, it was decided to give notice to all workmen in the employ of the French Government that they are forbidden to take part in the coming celebration of May Day by the working classes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—A cable message received at the State Department says that the Emperor of Russia has signed the extradition treaty between the United States and Russia, and that ratifications have been exchanged by the United States Minister and the Russian Foreign Office.

## CABLE NEWS.

Emperor Francis Joseph and the Hungarian Prime Minister Differ as to Policy.

Sentences on Belgian Rotter—Explorations in East Africa—The Curator Record Breaker.

BREMEN, April 23.—Many men who participated in the recent suffrage riots in Bremen have been sentenced to short terms in prison. The Socialist leader, Bremen, was sentenced to prison for five years. In Bernstadt a thousand strikers went down the streets, pillaging the shops and damaging private houses. In an encounter with police they fought bravely with stones and clubs. Eventually they were put to flight by the police charging them with drawn swords. Several policemen and a dozen strikers were injured. Ten rioters were arrested.

VIENNA, April 23.—An important conference was held at Vienna yesterday between Emperor Francis Joseph, Dr. Welleke, the Hungarian prime minister, and two other members of the Hungarian cabinet. The conference did not result in reconciling the Emperor to the prime minister's policy. Dr. Welleke asked the Emperor to assent to certain Austrian generals and leading officers attending the unveiling of the Honvéd monument on the anniversary of the storming of Buda in 1848 by the revolutionaries. The Emperor refused to give the desired permission. The difference has also widened on Hungarian political opinions with which the fate of the Hungarian government is bound up.

BERLIN, April 23.—Despite official confidence in the successful conclusion of the Russo-German commercial treaty, negotiations lag, and it is expected that the treaty should be nothing more than a dead letter.

PARIS, April 23.—President Carnot gave a luncheon yesterday to the members of the Berlin peace tribunal of arbitration, the members in the case and the members of the French cabinet.

PARIS, April 23.—There was a meeting of the American colony to-day to pay a tribute of esteem to the retiring American Minister, Hon. Thomas Jefferson Coolidge. The following speeches were made by Hon. J. Thiers, Hon. John W. Foster and others. The meeting resolved to give Mr. Coolidge a farewell dinner and address.

ZANZIBAR, April 22.—A letter bearing date up to March 6, has been received from William A. G. Clark, who is leading an exploring expedition to East Africa. He says all the members of his party were well and he gives details of their recent explorations in the region around Mount Kenia.

LONDON, April 24.—The new Cammarders, the Cammarders, which is expected to be a record breaker, left Liverpool for New York on Saturday. Mr. Minister Robert T. Lincoln also sailed for New York, whether his wife and daughter preceded him two weeks ago.

NAPLES, April 24.—A fatal panic occurred last evening in the church of Santa Annunziata. During the service the clergyman, who was standing at the altar, was suddenly seized by a convulsion. The flames spread rapidly and the congregation rushed for the doors.

Women and children were trampled under the feet and trampled upon. When the fire was extinguished it was found that eight women and five children had been crushed to death, while hundreds of others had been seriously injured.

VALPARAISO, April 24.—The leading newspapers in Santiago and Valparaiso publish statements denying Minister Egan's assertions that he did not connive at the escape of Blandford Holley, the fugitive who sought an asylum in the United States legislature. Mr. Egan's assertion is based upon a statement by officials in the foreign office. It was rumored here yesterday that Secretary Gresham had ordered Minister Egan to go to one time and to be a British agent. The admiral has decided that at any rate within the next twelve months the following new ships are to be completed and passed into the fleet reserve as ready for sea:

Five first-class battleships—The Empress of India, Repulse, Ramilies, Resolution and Royal Oak, each with a displacement of 10,150 tons; each with 12 10-inch guns, eight smaller quick-firing guns, besides multi-millionaire and American-made armor-plating abdicating the active control of affairs in order that he may give his entire time to the care of his wife. The Empress, since the tragic death of the Crown Prince Rudolph in the Myerling forest, four years ago, has lapsed into a condition of acute melancholy, and is constantly brooding over that terrible tragedy. The Empress is very popular with his subjects, largely owing to the fact that one of his first acts upon ascending the throne, was to establish a free and constitutional government, and his abdication would be deeply deplored.

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How the Deceased Sport Disposed of His Extensive Estates and Money.

A Chapter of Family History—Immense Ironmasters—Generous Public Benefactors.

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At the beginning of the present century there was in Lancashire a shrewd and thrifty farmer and miller, named Alexander Baird. Although successful in his own business, he was disposed to venture further, and consequently, in 1869, he leased the Woodside coal works, near Daley, which he managed together with his land, and later added to considerably. His property, so well that he purchased the estate of Loochwood, where, as his valuable time permitted, he indulged in agricultural pursuits. In May, 1869, along with his sons William, Alexander and James, he obtained a lease from Mr. Hamilton Colt, of Gartsherrie, of the coal fields of Sunnyside, Holmlands, and New Castleside, and in 1872, he became iron-masters as well as coal-owners, by acquiring a forty years' lease of the ironstone in the lands of Cairn Hill, adjoining Gartsherrie. They afterwards erected blast furnaces, which commenced operations in 1880, and by the ingenious efforts of the son, James, the production of the furnace increased from 60 to 250 tons a week, while the number of furnaces increased to sixteen.

The Bairds continued to acquire coal and iron works in Lancashire, viz: Stirling, Dumbarton and Cumberland, and added works at Eglington, Blair, Muirkirk, Lugar and Fortland. In 1884 they possessed six blast furnaces and fifty furnaces, with a power of turning out 300,000 tons of iron per annum, and of giving employment to nearly 10,000 men and boys. The land invested in by the Bairds, accumulated to such an extent till their estates reached, in round numbers, the sum of £2,000,000. William and James both represented constituencies in Parliament, and the latter, devoted much of his time and money to religious and educational affairs. He built and endowed many schools, and in 1871 he founded the "Baird Lectures" for the promotion of orthodox teaching. In 1875 his liberality culminated in the princely gift of £500,000 to the Church of Scotland, "to assist in providing the means of ministerial support, as far as possible, promoting the mitigation of spiritual destitution among the population of Scotland." Mr. Baird was a son of George Baird, a younger brother of James, and inherited from his father large estates in Scotland, together with a large amount of money. His wife, Anne Baird, through which he inherited a quarter of a million, but his lavish expenditure made serious inroads upon it.

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A Chapter of Family History—Immense Ironmasters—Generous Public Benefactors.

NEW YORK, April 24.—It is now absolutely certain that the late George Alexander Baird, known to the sporting world as "Squire" Abington, did not bequeath any money to Mrs. Langtry. He was said to have sent a letter to the fair Lily on Jan. 7, saying, "I have made my will and have left everything to you." His last official letter to the will is dated Feb. 7, and Mr. Langtry, the "Squire's" solicitor, is a recent interview, said: "I know nothing whatever of the letter which Mr. Baird is stated to have written to Mrs. Langtry. Codicils are only legal documents which carry out the general idea of a will. The codicils to Mr. Baird's will were dealt only with details, and do not interfere with the general scheme of the testamentary dispositions." The will of the "Squire" is dated November 14, 1889. There are two codicils, dated respectively November 14, and February 7, 1893. Under these testamentary dispositions, Mr. Baird devised and bequeathed all his real and personal property, both in England and Scotland, and trustees to pay the income to his mother during her lifetime. After her death the property is to be divided between his children, of his first union. Searching inquiry on the part of Mrs. Langtry's lawyers among the officers of the Majestic has just been concluded. It was thought the dead sportsman might have made a will in the Lily's favor while coming over to this country with Charles Mitchell.

At the beginning of the present century there was in Lancashire a shrewd and thrifty farmer and miller, named Alexander Baird. Although successful in his own business, he was disposed to venture further, and consequently, in 1869, he leased the Woodside coal works, near Daley, which he managed together with his land, and later added to considerably. His property, so well that he purchased the estate of Loochwood, where, as his valuable time permitted, he indulged in agricultural pursuits. In May, 1869, along with his sons William, Alexander and James, he obtained a lease from Mr. Hamilton Colt, of Gartsherrie, of the coal fields of Sunnyside, Holmlands, and New Castleside, and in 1872, he became iron-masters as well as coal-owners, by acquiring a forty years' lease of the ironstone in the lands of Cairn Hill, adjoining Gartsherrie. They afterwards erected blast furnaces, which commenced operations in 1880, and by the ingenious efforts of the son, James, the production of the furnace increased from 60 to 250 tons a week, while the number of furnaces increased to sixteen.

The Bairds continued to acquire coal and iron works in Lancashire, viz: Stirling, Dumbarton and Cumberland, and added works at Eglington, Blair, Muirkirk, Lugar and Fortland. In 1884 they possessed six blast furnaces and fifty furnaces, with a power of turning out 300,000 tons of iron per annum, and of giving employment to nearly 10,000 men and boys. The land invested in by the Bairds, accumulated to such an extent till their estates reached, in round numbers, the sum of £2,000,000. William and James both represented constituencies in Parliament, and the latter, devoted much of his time and money to religious and educational affairs. He built and endowed many schools, and in 1871 he founded the "Baird Lectures" for the promotion of orthodox teaching. In 1875 his liberality culminated in the princely gift of £500,000 to the Church of Scotland, "to assist in providing the means of ministerial support, as far as possible, promoting the mitigation of spiritual destitution among the population of Scotland." Mr. Baird was a son of George Baird, a younger brother of James, and inherited from his father large estates in Scotland, together with a large amount of money. His wife, Anne Baird, through which he inherited a quarter of a million, but his lavish expenditure made serious inroads upon it.

DEATH, April 25.—Rev. Hugh Conway, Roman Catholic bishop of Killala, died at his residence, New Castleside, at 10 o'clock.

LONDON, April 25.—The Prince of Wales held a levee at St. James' Palace yesterday