

## Earthquake in Greece

Zante Suffers from Another Seismic Shaking.

Several Villages Destroyed and Many People Killed.

The Earl of Aberdeen Accepts the Canadian Governorship.

Balfour's Disappointing Debut as Opposition Leader.

Probability of Another Great Strike in South Wales.

Soldiers Made Useful.

Fire-Damp Explosion.

"Puck" Was Too Personal.

London, Feb. 1.—The last number of New York Puck, just received in the American mails, has been confiscated because it contained a picture representing Emperor William as warring with Queen Victoria.

Canada's Next Governor.

London, Feb. 1.—The Earl of Aberdeen told the lobby reporter of the Central News that evening that last August Mr. Gladstone asked him to accept the Governor-Generalship of Canada if the office should become vacant during the life of the present Cabinet. The Earl accepted the offer.

Threatened Strike.

London, Feb. 1.—The conference of the master and operative miners in South Wales for the purpose of revising the sliding scale of wages has ended without the attainment of an understanding. The employers at once gave notice of the termination of all contracts. A strike on an enormous scale is probable. Two hundred collieries and 100,000 men were represented at the conference, and all will be involved by the expected strike.

More Earthquakes.

ATHENS, Feb. 1.—The island of Zante was shaken by another earthquake at 2 o'clock this morning. A hundred houses are reported to have been wrecked in thirty of the islands. Thousands are leaving the island in the fields, and sending the water two feet deep along the shore.

Disappointing Debut.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The debut of Arthur J. Balfour as leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons was disappointing. At the opening of his general attack upon the Government the sarcasm and laudatory sneers which were so effective from the Ministerial benches, were all directed at the old force, and the cry of "Hear! Hear!" and the complimentary attention of the Unionists testified to the favorableness of the impression made by the late First Lord of the Treasury. The body and peroration of his speech, however, were disappointing. The detailed indictments were diffuse, loaded down with minutiae, and frequently excessive. Had it not been certain that Mr. Gladstone would reply, the House would have been half-empty before Mr. Balfour stopped speaking.

Egan's Great Reception.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The popular reception of James Egan, the Irish political prisoner, in Limerick last evening was the most remarkable demonstration yet made in his honor. The whole city was ablaze with bonfires, torchlight processions, and the sound of music and almost every house was illuminated. The mayor presided over the meeting with which the demonstration closed.

A Terrible Story.

HAMBURG, Feb. 2.—Three of the seamen of the Norwegian ship Thetis from Philadelphia, who were rescued by the Danish bark after enduring terrible sufferings on the foundering of the vessel, have been arrested on a charge of murder, the charge being based on their own confession, that they killed and ate a sailor on ship to keep from starvation. The sailor was a Dutchman and the starving men drew lots to see who should die. Then the others fell upon and strangled him and devoured the flesh. The three men arrested are Norwegians, and their names are: Andersen, Jacobson, and Johannsen. Their case is not without precedent, the crew of a wrecked vessel having been tried some years ago in England on the charge of murdering a cabin boy, whom the mate, while afloat in an open boat in the Indian Ocean, and having been without food for several days, killed and partly ate, thus saving his own life.

The Missing Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—There is still no sign of the delayed steamer City of Peking. Following is the list of her cabin passengers: J. M. Rascen, Mexican Minister to Japan, and Madame Rascen; K. Aki, Yama; Miss H. S. Allen; W. C. Duncan; G. A. Forsythe; H. E. Crope; T. W. Mangel; J. W. Stockbridge and M. M. Wye-koff.

## THE HAWAIIAN SENSATION.

Secretary Foster Delays His Trip to Paris.

Another View of the Cause That Led to the Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The principal development in connection with the Hawaiian situation today is the announcement that Secretary of State Foster has given up his trip to Paris next week, whether he was going as agent of the United States to attend the meeting of the Bering Sea arbitrators.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—In a published interview, Thomas Evans, a commissioned officer of Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii, who is visiting relatives here, is quoted as follows: "This revolution has been brought about by interested parties, with the view of improving their financial condition by inducing the United States to restore to them the advantages they received under the reciprocity treaty previous to the passage of the McKinley bill. Under this treaty Hawaiian sugar was admitted into the United States free of duty and the planters were making from 75 to 100 per cent. on their plantations in 1890, which has gone into the pockets of 20 or 40 men. Now that not more than 10 per cent. can be made on sugar cultivation, the planter is unable to reconcile himself to the existing order of things. He sees in annexation the advantages of 2 cents per pound bonus, and to get this he is ready to sacrifice the Hawaiian Queen, the Hawaiian people and everything and everybody else. How can the United States admit the 20,000 Chinese residents who are coolies of the very lowest type. The debt of Hawaii is little less than \$5,000,000, mostly held in England. A little over 100 years ago the natives then numbered 400,000.

Through the introduction of civilization, with its clothing and whisky, there remain now scarcely 30,000. To crown all, this committee now comes to Washington with the proposition to confiscate the entire kingdom, lands, natives and all.

Berlin, Feb. 1.—An inquiry at the Berlin Foreign Office in regard to the attitude of Germany on the Hawaiian situation elicited a semi-official reply to the effect that Germany at present was positive, but that if the United States should annex Hawaii Germany might demand a slight compensation elsewhere.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 2.—The commissioners' committee of the Provisional Government of Hawaii passed through Omaha this evening on their way to Washington. The commissioners have a sealed letter from John L. Stevens, the American Minister to Hawaii, to Secretary of State Foster. The letter is supposed to contain the credentials of the Provisional Government of Hawaii to the Secretary of State. If the letter is accepted the commissioners will receive it a recognition on the part of the United States of the Provisional Government which will give them authority to present their claims to the recognition and the protection of the Government of this country. In case the Secretary of State refuses to acknowledge the credentials of the Provisional Government, the commissioners are undecided as to what action they will take, but they will not hesitate to use every expedient to have their claims promptly considered. An appeal will be made to the President to have him send a message to Congress on the subject.

"We want the protection of the United States," said one of the commissioners, "and a form of government that will be satisfactory and profitable to both countries. The territorial form of government would not be liberal enough, and a government like that of one of the States of the Union would not be practical. The best of us agreed that we would get the best results from a government similar to that which England gives her colonies."

It is stated that 50,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas were stolen in Indiana, last month by industrial establishments. An investigation is being made.

The North German Lloyd steamer Aller, which sailed from New York for Southampton and Bremen Monday morning, carried \$1,500,000 in gold and \$100,000 in silver.

The caboose of a freight train on the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Railway was derailed near Green City, Mo., Tuesday night. Seven men were seriously injured.

The station of the Pacific Railway at Los Olivos, Cal., was entered Wednesday night by three masked robbers and Agent Moore was shot and mortally wounded. The men looted the station.

Col. Phoebe Howard, the veteran journalist and Democratic politician, died suddenly in Danville, Ill., Wednesday night. Col. Howard was reading clerk of the House of Representatives.

The chief window glass manufacturers and jobbers of the United States have resolved to ally themselves with a combination to be known as the National Glass Company, in order to regulate the price to suit themselves.

Burned Out.

Blaze in Hamilton—A \$200,000 Fire at Little Falls, N. Y., Feb. 1.—A fire early this morning destroyed \$200,000 worth of property. Among the places burned were the Nelson block, the Hotel Roston, the Grand Central Hotel block and the Metropolitan block.

HAMILTON, Feb. 1.—E. S. Nolan & Co.'s tailoring establishment, damaged by fire, lost \$5,000; insurance, \$1,900.

Uxbridge, Ont., Feb. 2.—The tin shop of the late H. Thompson, the upper portion of which was used as a dwelling by Linton, the Ontario Hall and a double house owned by H. Jones, hardware merchant, and occupied by Mrs. Byers and Mrs. E. Prior as dwellings, were destroyed by fire this morning. The Ontario Hall was owned by a joint stock company, whose loss will be about \$1,500; an insurance. Mr. Jones also had no insurance and estimates his loss at \$1,000.

Try A. J. Dancy's new grocery for your canned goods this month. The cheapest in the city for choice groceries. 670 Dundas street east.

## At the Capital.

Breezy Debate on the Binder Twine Duty.

The Canadian Combine Controlled by the American Ring.

Mr. Davis's Argument for Abolition of the Duty—A "Protective" Tariff That Kills Manufacturers and Cripples the Farmer—Not Shot From Col. O'Brien—A Revision Foreshadowed by Mr. Foster.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.—In the House this afternoon, after a number of preliminary matters had been disposed of, the well-known question of the abolition of the binder twine duty was again debated. The preliminaries included the introduction of his Sabbath Observance Bill by Mr. Charlton.

The binder twine matter was brought forward by Mr. Mulock, who, quoting from an advertisement of the Consumers' Cordage Company, showed that it had a capital stock of \$300,000 and made at least 10 per cent. dividends, and therefore it was not, he contended, an infant industry. Moreover, the Canadian concern was only a part of the National Cordage, the still greater combine of the United States.

Mr. Sample made a speech, attacking the duty, and was followed by Mr. Davis, who has a motion of his own on the order paper abolishing this duty. Speaking of the Canadian combine, he gave the further information that of the \$3,000,000 capital stock of the Canadian company they only had one-half, while the American combine owned the other half. The fact was that the American Company had said to the Canadian Company give us a half interest and we will give you the Canadian field. The Canadian combine was under the control of the American so much so that when Mr. Morris wanted to run for the Quebec Legislature he had to go to New York to obtain permission—(laughter and applause)—and they did not know, Mr. Davis proceeded, whether a certain member of this House (Mr. Stirling) would enter the House. He did not have to obtain permission from New York. Continuing his argument, Mr. Davis said that it was as a protectionist he made this protest against the abuse of true protectionist principles by this tax in favor of the Consumers' Company. In 1877-8 he said they had promised the country that industries would spring up all over the land as the result of the N. P., but this Consumers' Company was closing industries.

He had done this at Lehigh in the case of the cordage duty, which had cost \$15,000, which employed 60 hands. The combine had guaranteed the owners \$8,000 a year to close down their works and had taken the bread out of the mouths of 60 hands. Was that something to be encouraged by the Government? The same thing was done at Quebec and St. John, N.B.

Mr. Mulock—You voted against the resolution last year.

Mr. Davis—Yes, but I may vote for it now; but it will go against the grain. When he (Mr. Mulock) brings a question forward he does it in such a rough manner that it is difficult to go with him. In this and many other articles what was once a protective tariff has become an oppressive tariff.

Mr. McMillan (Huron) said the Government had last session acknowledged the injustice of the duty by making in the estimates a vote of money to equip a binder twine manufacturer in Kingston positively.

He had done this in the case of the cordage duty, which had cost \$15,000, which employed 60 hands. The combine had guaranteed the owners \$8,000 a year to close down their works and had taken the bread out of the mouths of 60 hands. Was that something to be encouraged by the Government? The same thing was done at Quebec and St. John, N.B.

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own friends to await the decision of the Government upon this and other matters in connection with the tariff.

Col. O'Brien said it is very unfortunate perhaps that a subject of this kind cannot be fairly discussed without bringing in issues which do not belong to it. We cannot discuss this question of the binder twine duty in the general principles of the National Policy. Now, I think that the principles of the National Policy were fairly laid down by the member for West Assiniboia (Davies). That honorable gentleman, I think, expressed them in perfect accord, and at any rate, in terms with which I think he was right in saying that the moment any industry of this country, which we have fostered by the N. P., becomes the subject of combination it ceases to deserve any consideration from this House in the shape of protective duty. There are many other matters of a similar character which will probably be discussed when they come before this House at a later period. Now with regard to this subject I will simply say I accept the declaration of the Finance Minister as it goes, that they are prepared to deal with the National Policy as a whole. I do not desire to attack it piecemeal, but I must say if there is any doubt in the country or any doubt in this House, the Government have themselves to blame for it; because in the speech from the throne, although nobody could have expected they would have said they were going to reduce this or that particular duty, yet at any rate they might have given some general declaration as to what their policy would be. (Cheers.) Sir, their position is a very honorable one. They have read one honorable member of the party because he was supposed to intend to say something against the National Policy, and here they have from front and rear, from flanks and center, shots coming in from their own supporters attacking the National Policy, which seems to me somewhat of a Spanish gallop in the fight of the Armada—they are apparently unable to fight and unwilling to fight. And so submit to attacks from various quarters in a manner which is certainly very complimentary to the financial position of the Government. I do not propose to discuss this subject any further at present, but in order to meet the views of the Finance Minister and express my own opinion, and because of the failure of the Government to give us any distinct declaration of their policy, I shall certainly vote for the motion of the member for York (Mr. Mulock.) I beg to propose that this debate be adjourned.

Sir Richard Cartwright said that there might be a good deal to be said in the matter of the Government should not be pressed upon this matter were it a new question brought to their notice for the first time, or as to which the Government had not had the most simple means of obtaining the fullest information. At the time Mr. Mulock made his statement he had not had the most simple means of obtaining the fullest information. At the time Mr. Mulock made his statement he had not had the most simple means of obtaining the fullest information.

Sir John Thompson, rising, said that he would not consider it worth while to take up the time of the House if it had not been for the remarks of Col. O'Brien. Although the honorable gentleman was critical in his observations in regard to the course pursued by the Government, he recognized with perfect fairness the propriety of pressing this question to a vote just now, but he considered the observations that while the binder twine tariff, the Government had read out of the party a gentleman for no other reason than because he had criticized the tariff. Whatever that observation upon speeches made elsewhere, or articles written elsewhere, he (Sir John) had simply one observation to make upon it, and it was that the Government of this country has read no man out of its party. If any member who has given his support in the past is unable to continue that support, let him resign, but it is reserved to any member in that position to read himself out of the party. The Government had never done it in the past and would never do it in the future.

The debate, continuing until 6 o'clock, the Speaker left the chair.

After recess the House spent the evening in supply, and discussed the usefulness of the office of the High Commissioner in London, and the amount of his salary and contingencies. The House adjourned at 10:45.

Ottawa Notes.

Mr. Monet (Liberal) gives notice that he will move "That the interests of Canada require the removal of the duties levied on all kinds of agricultural implements."

Mr. Mulock will on Friday move for a return showing the total expenditure of every kind since Confederation in connection with the office of the Governor-General, and also in connection with Rideau Hall and grounds.

Mr. Patterson, of Brant, has laid a petition on the table of the House from Mr. John Mason and a large number of others, of Brantford and its vicinity, who ask for the incorporation of a benevolent society to be known as the Woodmen of the World.

[By Associated Press.]

Judge Taschereau, of the Supreme Court, has written Sir John Thompson criticizing the criminal amendment code passed last session and which goes into operation next July. Judge Taschereau suggests that the law should not go into operation until 70 amendments be proposed should be added to it.

Mr. Chiquette, M.P., gives notice of a bill to amend the Civil Service Act. His amendments provide that hereafter no appointments shall be made to the service in the capital and province of Quebec unless the candidates are able to read and write in both languages.

A Pleasant Sneeze

of health and strength renewed and of ease and comfort follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts in harmony with nature to effectually cleanse the system when constipated or bilious. For sale in 70-cent bottles by all leading druggists.

There are amiable political misrepresentations—penal codes of moralists—who make up deficiency in facts by force of assertions.—[James Neimiger, Viceor.]

## CULLED AND CURTAILED.

News of the Day Without Note or Comment.

Henry Smith (colored) charged with a heinous crime was mobbed at Paris, Tex., on Wednesday, tied to a stake and after being subjected to every conceivable torture, he was executed.

The Harrison International Telephone Company, with a capital of \$60,000,000, has applied for incorporation at the office of the Illinois Secretary of State. Chas. M. Ferece is president.

It is thought probable that the French Government will make an inquiry into the so-called Orleans plot against the Republic with a view to exiling the rest of the Orleans leaders before the elections.

The next palace announced for construction in Upper New York is that of August Belmont. The location will be Fifth Avenue and Eighty-first street, and the cost will be about \$500,000. The site, comprising five lots, cost \$275,000.

GROVER'S ANNEXATION POLICY.

The Herald Correspondent Thinks He Has Found It—Canada To Be Gathered in White Eagle Land—Buy at War.

New York, Feb. 2.—The Herald prints the following from its special correspondent in Washington: The impression is general that the new Administration will pursue an aggressive foreign policy. Enthusiastic members of the House are already impressed with the belief that Mr. Cleveland favors the annexation of Hawaii but of Canada. They think he favors the absorption by the United States of the entire North American continent. I suggested to the United States annex such an important country as British North America. The reply was that Europe would be in a blaze of war within the next 24 months, and that England would be so busy protecting her European and other colonial possessions that she would not likely do more than to merely protest against the action of this Government. It is remarked that the sentiment in Canada is entirely in favor of its annexation by this country. The sentiment in the Western States is also strongly inclined toward the taking in of this country. The interests of both of these countries, it is argued, are identical, and the greatest good results to both can be secured by no better means than by the unification of the two countries.

WILD WESTERN WEATHER.

Terrible Fatalities in Colorado Caused by Snowdrifts.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 2.—The storm which has prevailed in the Northwest for several days reached Colorado yesterday morning. Near Carbondale, Col., Charles Smith and a young man known as Bill started to cross a gulch, when a snowdrift caught them and carried them over the edge. Smith extricated himself, but Bill was suffocated. At Aspen, Col., H. W. Shively and John Bradley, two miners, were caught in an avalanche and killed. Frank Haw, a milkman, was lost in a slide with his team.

At Mackay's saw mill, ten miles from Aspen, 8 men and 25 mules have been snowed in, and as it is known they have but little provisions, a rescue party have started from Aspen to relieve them. Several slides have occurred between Aspen and Mackay's mill, and it is feared the rescuers have been caught between them.

Burned to Death.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 2.—The house of a man named Malone near Parkersburg was burned at midnight. Malone, brother and a boy named McArthur were burned to death and Mrs. Malone was fatally burned.

A Bank Suspends.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 2.—The First National Bank of this city, will not open for business today. The liabilities are understood to be over \$500,000. The cause of the suspension is the suspension of the bank's paper by the former officers of the bank to the amount of several thousand dollars.

United States Hop Crop.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The New York Homestead of Syracuse, N. Y., publishes this week a complete report of the hop crop of the United States, based upon special reports to the Homestead from 3,087 plantations in the whole country, of which 2,494 yards are in the State of New York. The aggregate results show an increase of rather less than 3,000 acres in the 1892 crop, as compared with 1891. And an increased yield for the whole country of 2,620 bales. The total 1892 crop of the country is given at 217,942 bales, as compared with 215,347 bales in 1891.

Another Great Telescope.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 1.—Another great telescope, the third largest in the world, has just been completed by Warner & Swasey, of this city. The instrument was constructed for the new Government Naval Observatory, on Georgetown Heights.

When the telescope is pointed to the zenith the object glass will be 38 feet above the floor. The weight of the telescope is 30 tons. The tube is 32 feet long and three feet in diameter at the middle, from which point it tapers towards either end.

It has three motions of speed, operated by clock-work, one for the stars, one for the sun and one for the moon.

Economy.

Mrs. Trotter—I hear that all three of Mrs. Barlow's children have the measles.

Mrs. Foster—Yes, so I understand. They are so poor that they have to economize on the doctor by all getting sick at once.

Probably Both.

"Congratulations me," said Younghusband.

"My daughter is just 1 year old to-day."

"This is her birthday, hey? What did you give her?"

"I don't know whether it was something syrup or pargure, but it was one of the two."

Have You Asthma?

Dr. R. Schittmann, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of Schittmann's Asthma Cure to any sufferer who sends his address and names this paper. Never fails to give instant relief in worst cases, insures comfortable sleep and cures when others fail.

## REMOVAL.

An invitation is extended to all to visit us at 216 Dundas street, northwest corner of Clarence Brown & Morris old stand.

We opened our new Drug Store on Saturday, Jan. 21. We will be happy to see all our old friends and customers.

As in the past, we will endeavor to keep an absolutely pure and fresh stock of Drugs and Chemicals, quality to be of first importance.

In our new premises we are opening many new lines of Toilet Goods, Hair Brushes, Exquisite Perfumes, etc., all at remarkably low prices.

Dispensing Prescriptions is with us a specialty.

Please remember the new address.