

BEHRING SEA REGULATIONS.

Adoption by H. M. Privy Council of the Orders of the British Bill.

Provisions Relating to Exercise of Seizing Power by British and U. S. Vessels.

LONDON, May 1.—A meeting of the Queen's privy council was held at Windsor yesterday, at which Lord Rosebery and Lord Justice Sir Charles Russell were present. At the meeting the council adopted the order specified in the following paragraph of the Behring sea bill: "The Queen in Council is authorized to make, revoke or alter orders carrying into effect the scheduled provisions of the act, and any one contravening the regulations of such orders shall be liable to a penalty of £100. The order of the Queen in Council may provide that such officers of the United States as are specified in the order may exercise powers under the act, with the necessary modifications in relation to a ship of the United States." The order bears date April 30, and specifies the U. S. officers to be authorized to arrest of sealers violating the provisions of the act. The order says that the commanding officer of any vessel in the U. S. naval or revenue service, whom the President shall have appointed to exercise such powers, (the name of whose vessel shall be communicated to Her Majesty's government) may, in the name of the British vessel liable to be forfeited and seized, bring such vessel to trial before any British court having Admiralty jurisdiction, or he may deliver such vessel to any British officer for that purpose. On the other hand, any British commanding officer similarly appointed may exercise similar powers in regard to any vessel of the United States. The Secretary of State of the United States may grant a special license to any British sealing vessel for the present year, to fish for fur seals in the manner regulated by the act, and upon the delivery of such license to vessels which sailed before the date of the order such vessel shall be deemed licensed. The Secretary of State may also prescribe the flag to be used by British vessels and may cause such flag to be delivered to each vessel which departed from port prior to the issuance of a license.

COXLEY AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Jacob S. Coxley's much advertised demonstration on behalf of the "Commonwealth of Christ," in favor of roads, etc., ended in a fizzle, quite as ridiculous as the principles enunciated by the leaders of the movement. All told about 600 men out of the originally promised 300,000 men, marched up the Capitol hill and marched down again. In this 600 were included all the well known capitalists who could be drummed into supporting the movement. After weeks of effort on the part of Coxley's local agent, and encouraging speeches in the Senate from Populist senators. The local contingent dispersed after the Capitol fiasco was over, and only the original 300 marched down into the newly opened street, and stood in an open sewer canal, condemned as an unhealthy resting place by the health officers. There they have been placed on exhibition by their leader, who has taken out a license to charge gate money for admission to the camp and the privilege of hearing his lectures. Coxley himself who studiously courted martyrdom, but was careful to shield himself from personal harm behind his wife's petticoats and the presence of his infant child, was contemptuously turned loose after he had supposed he had secured his purpose of being arrested. His burly lieutenant, Brown, who deliberately attempted a movement to force his way through the Capitol grounds to the steps of the Capitol to sustain Coxley in his effort to speak, and the leader of the Philadelphia contingent, Christopher Columbus Jones, who went to his assistance, were both landed in the lock-up; Brown, with a damaged head from a police clubbing, and without his befattered hat.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, May 2.—(Special)—Sets of questions to be submitted to candidates for the Local Legislature and House of Commons and to be satisfactorily answered before any candidate can be eligible for the support of the members of the P. F. A., are published here to-day. Those to be presented to candidates for Dominion honors include the following: "Will you pledge yourself to electors not to support any member of Parliament to the position of premier who is a Roman Catholic?" "Are you prepared to do all you can to abolish separate schools?" "Will you oppose all interference with the legislation of the province of Manitoba abolishing separate schools?" "Will you support the abolition of the dual language in the Northwest Territories?" The death of William J. Gould removes another of the few survivors of the famous Light Brigade. Mr. Gould, besides seeing service in the Crimea, went through the Indian mutiny and several of the South African campaigns. The Conservatives of the new division of North Toronto have nominated G. L. Marter, the present Provincial member for Muskoka, as a candidate for the legislature. The New England Theatre Co., of Boston, Mass., is about to erect a fine modern theatre on the corner of Spadina avenue and Sullivan street. The land was bought for \$25,000.

BIMETALLIC CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 2.—The conference chamber of the Mansion House was filled this morning with representative financiers from the leading cities of this country and of the continent of Europe, together with many representatives of commercial communities, in response to a call for a convention to consider the questions of bimetallicism and currency. The Lord Mayor presided, and with him on the platform were Sir William Houldsworth, of the House of Commons, ex-Governor Liddell, of the Bank of England, ex-Secretary for Ireland Arthur J. Balfour, Sir Henry R. Gibbs, Sir David Barbour, ex-Secretary to the Indian Council, and several others of international reputation. The morning session was devoted to addresses of welcome and a general discussion, after which the delegates were entertained at luncheon by the lady mayoress.

A MYSTERIOUS WOMAN.

LOS ANGELES, May 1.—Mrs. Mary A. Albertson, a woman, of 50 years of age died at Redondo Beach this afternoon and her body lies in the undertaking parlors of Sharp & Sampson on South Spring street, while her wardrobe and jewelry are in the hands of the public administrator, who is endeavoring to find her friends or family. So far the only evidence that her name is Albertson is a letter dated in New York city, July 8, 1893 from C. H. Hamilton, eastern agent of the Cook Tourist Co., to John Freeman, Pacific coast agent in San Francisco, asking him to keep a watchful eye on Mrs. Albertson, who had completed a tour of California for her health. She left New York and journeyed to San Francisco via the Pacific Coast steamship company. While in San Francisco she stopped at the Palace hotel for some months, as her receipted bill indicates. She then came to this city and was a guest at the Hollenbeck hotel. While there her meals were all received in her name, as she claimed to be suffering from heart trouble. She departed herself like a woman of means, and made a prompt settlement of her indebtedness on presentation of the accounts. She paid for extras without demur. She, however, never received any mail and appeared to be friendless. Other receipted bills show she had travelled extensively in the Southern portion of the State, Arrowhead, Hot Springs, San Diego, Coronado, Riverside, etc. Her clothing, filling two large trunks, is of the finest quality, while her jewelry is of the best grade and plain in design and refined taste. Dr. D. R. Hancock, of Redondo, issued a death certificate and assigned the cause as heart disease. She was a recent guest in the English block, and no one there can throw any light on her identity, beyond what is furnished by the letter quoted above, and her receipted bills. Frank Kelly, the public administrator, is investigating the case and has directed that the body be kept until such time as she can locate Mrs. Albertson's friends. She was certainly a lady of refined tastes and evidently had a good income from some source, as her bills are fully receipted and her effects show she staid herself nothing.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Tests of the Lungs of Canadian Cattle to Be Begun Early in May.

Sir Edward Clarke's Amendment to the Registration Bill—Ireland's Membership Reduction.

LONDON, May 1.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. James Rochfort Maguire asked the Government concerning the proposed examination of the lungs of Canadian cattle to be slaughtered at the port of landing. Rt. Hon. Herbert Gardner, president of the Board of Agriculture, said that the examination would be begun on May 16. The results would be submitted to him, and he would then decide whether it would be proper to allow cattle to be imported alive. Sir Edward Clarke, Conservative, moved an amendment to the registration bill, that the House decline to proceed with a bill altering the entire elective system of the country unless the measure shall contain proposals to redress the existing unequal distribution of the electoral power. The aim of the amendment is to reduce the representation of Ireland, the west of England and the outlying part of Scotland, and increase the membership of London, the Midlands and Lancashire, which mainly return members opposed to the present government.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, May 1.—(Special)—Charles Maxwell, a commercial traveller, has been arrested on a charge of making a raffish attack upon a woman named May Maxwell, with whom he had been living. Maxwell had been arrested for assaulting the woman, and after paying his fine left the court room, and meeting the woman on the street threw a bottle of vitriol in her face, inflicting terrible injuries.

The Grand Trunk authorities state that within the last three weeks 1,000 men employed in the repair department have been dismissed in the effort to equalize expenses and revenue.

W. T. Samuel & Co., haters and furriers, have assigned, liabilities over \$64,000.

At the McGill convocation yesterday, the degree of D. C. L. was conferred on D. McMaster, Q. C., the well-known lawyer of this city. Vice President Johnson delivered a short address, in the course of which he announced that three of McGill's most generous benefactors had contributed \$50,000 each, making \$150,000 in all, for the superannuation fund. The names are Sir Donald A. Smith, W. C. McDonald and J. H. R. Macdonald.

RUSSELL'S REASON.

NEW YORK, May 1.—In his London letter Edmund Yates says: "Everyone regrets that T. W. Russell has all but made up his mind to retire from active political life, for if he does resign his seat for South Tyrone it is highly improbable that he will stand for any other constituency. It is quite a regret to say, as some have done, that he has formed his plans in consequence of a difference of opinion with the Irish Unionist members who are also landlords. His views on the land question have long been known. The real reasons for the step contemplated are largely personal, chiefly as follows: In the first place, Mr. Russell stands in a very awkward position for recuperation, and if he leaves Parliament will probably soon afterwards start on a long sea voyage. In the second place there are business concerns which need his closest personal supervision. It is not, however, by any means certain that he will retire. Several of the most influential of his colleagues are using arguments that are likely to prove cogent, to induce him to retain his seat in the house. He is too good a fighter to lose."

A revivifying of nature's latent forces occurs every spring. At this time, better than at any other, the blood may be cleansed from the humors which infect it. The best and most powerful remedy to use for this purpose is Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

A Beech's Sarsaparilla. One bottle of English Beech's Sarsaparilla completely removed a very bad skin eruption, and cured the itching, burning, and stinging, and the various eruptions, such as eczema, scabies, and others, which were the result of the same.

GEORGE ROSS, Farmer, Mackham, Ont.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Smallpox Precautions Against the United States—Oil Oil Duties Reduced.

The Insolvent Bill Before Committee—Further Amendments—Prohibition in Supreme Court.

(From our own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, May 1.—An important order was issued by the Government to-day owing to the prevalence of smallpox in eighteen of the United States. A strict quarantine has been enforced and the medical officers will board the trains crossing the frontier, to examine and, if necessary, vaccinate the passengers. All the customs officials are constituted quarantine officers.

The papers on the Kingston Penitentiary affairs were brought down to-day. Inspector Moylan says that no penal institution on the continent is better managed, and that Mr. Mulock, who laid the charges against Inspector Moylan and other officers, was told by his informant a base and deliberate lie.

The House was engaged all day discussing the duties on oil. The duty on coal oil is reduced from 7.15 cents per gallon to 6 cents. The change was heartily applauded. Crude oil is reduced from 38 to 35 cents per gallon.

Joseph Pope was on the stand in connection with the Behring Sea accounts, but Mr. Mulock failed to show that there had been anything irregularly done.

The Senate committee on insolvency made good progress. Hon. Mr. Bowell laid down the following five principles as brought out by discussions with the representatives of the Boards of Trade and Bankers' Association. They were: 1. That the distinctions made by the bill between traders and non-traders should be done away with. 2. That a trader should not be put into insolvency by his creditors and not on his own application. 3. That all incorporated companies be included in the provisions of the bill. 4. That a receiving order may be issued on the affidavit of a creditor instead of a petition by creditors. 5. That the official receiver shall not be eligible for a liquidatorship. Each of these principles the committee decided to embody in the bill.

The Dominion Government and the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba were represented in the prohibition reference to the Supreme court. Solicitor-General Curran, upholding the Dominion contention of exclusive jurisdiction to prohibit the manufacture and importation of intoxicants, Mr. Maclearen argued for the provinces.

A number of judgments affecting Eastern people were delivered in the Supreme court.

OTTAWA, May 2.—Sir C. O. H. Tupper, informed me to-night that blank license forms will be sent to Tokio so that the British consul may issue them to vessels desiring to operate in Behring Sea after August 1. A uniform flag which all sealers will have to fly has been agreed upon.

The proceedings in the House to-day were inexpressibly dull. Mr. Charlton spoke for three hours in favor of the Sabbath observance bill. He said Sunday newspapers were the anti-Christ of Canada and the chief agents of the devil.

The Montreal harbor commissioners are here to-day to ask authority to borrow \$4,000,000 for harbor improvements.

The bill to amend the Indian act has made important changes in the law. The Government may enforce attendance at school and punish parents for neglecting to send their children.

A deputation from the Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association interviewed the Government to-day and asked that pressure be brought upon the United States Government to permit free live stock registered in Canada.

The library committee to-day decided as a tribute to Canadian genius to recommend the House to purchase fifty sets of Kingsford's History of Canada, for exchange purposes.

Sir John Thompson gives notice of a bill to amend the Interpretation act and Bills of Exchange act.

The sub-committee of the committee on agriculture, which has considered Mr. Bender's dead meat scheme, will recommend that aid be given to every steamship company providing refrigerators accommodation for the exportation of farm produce.

CATTLE DISEASE.

LONDON, May 1.—(Special)—The correspondence exchanged between the Board of Agriculture and the Colonial office concerning the admission of Canadian cattle into Great Britain, was made public to-day by the Board of Agriculture. The Colonial Secretary, in his last communication dated April 26, quotes Mr. Noard, a French expert on cattle disease, who says that what is known in the west of Canada as "corn stalk disease," which is only feebly contagious, has often been mistaken for rabies, pneumonia. Mr. Noard, in a report to Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian high commissioner, in September last, declared that the condition of the lungs of Canadian cattle which had been submitted to him for examination was identical with the condition found in the corn stalk disease. After calling attention to the fact that there has been no outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia since the alleged outbreak in Canada in 1890, and to the fact that only eight suspicious cases have been found among 300,000 imported cattle, and in view of the evidence furnished by the Canadian Government, the Colonial Secretary says that he cannot admit that Canadian cattle are infected with any other disease than that attributable to hardship and exposure on the journey from the pastures to Europe. He expresses the hope that the Board of Agriculture will flesh its special examinations by the middle of June, so as not to interfere with the trade. In conclusion he says that he will suggest to the Canadian government the propriety of having all cattle destined for Great Britain suitably marked to the end that suspicious cases may be easily traced to the herd from which they came.

SAMOAN PROTECTION.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 1.—Hon. Sir George Dibbs, prime minister, has telegraphed to the prime minister of Victoria, Hon. J. R. Patterson, saying that New South Wales, in favor of Samoa being placed under the sole protection of Great Britain rather than under the control of a colony, which perhaps would have no power to enforce its orders. The colony that Sir George refers to is New Zealand, which recently suggested that it be entrusted with the administration of Samoan affairs.

MAY DAY.

Socialist Demonstration in Paris a Miserable Failure—Work Goes On as Usual.

Anarchist Fizzle in London—The Hyde Park Meeting Ends in Riot.

PARIS, May 1.—The Socialists' and Students' demonstration in the Salle Barrat was a miserable failure. Only eight students made their appearance in the hall where the delegates of the Socialist organizations were assembled, and including the eight students the total number of persons present did not exceed forty. The students and Socialists could not agree as to which element should take precedence and the meeting broke up in a riot. The Place de la Concorde was filled with people to-day, but they were mostly persons who had come to look on rather than to take part in the May Day celebration. A strong force of police and mounted members of the Republican Guard was stationed in front of the Palais de l'Industrie and the Chamber of Deputies, and presented a written petition setting forth the demands of the working classes. Most of the working men in Fournies, Nantes, Cramant, Lille, Avenue, and Roubaix spent the day at work as usual.

LONDON, May 1.—The Anarchist meeting in Hyde Park, proved to be quite a lively affair before it finally ended by the expulsion of the speakers and their audience. Among the speakers were Editor Samuels, the Anarchist organ, "Commonwealth," Louis Michel and several other English and foreign leaders. The audience was small but noisy. Editor Samuels got well into a fervor over Valliant, Henri, and other martyrs, when the storm arose. Several men in the crowd who were not orators and were quick to join in the Anarchist protest against this style of oratory and were quick to join in the Anarchist protest against this style of oratory and were quick to join in the Anarchist protest against this style of oratory.

There was a lull for the space of a few minutes, and Mr. Samuels resumed his remarks with even more warmth than before. Suddenly there was a howl of indignation, and a rush for the platform. The Anarchists fought hard to protect the speaker, and the police tried to restore order, but the police were thrust aside by the anti-anarchists, and the anarchists were forced to run out of the park for their lives, pursued by the mob. Samuels succeeded in getting away unharmed but hundreds of his anarchist audience had their clothing torn from their backs, and many of them received cuts and bruises which they will carry for some time to come.

A large mass meeting was held by the trades unions at London docks to-day. They protested against the action of the ship owners in discharging union laborers and importing non-union laborers. The meeting was orderly.

ROME, May 1.—No May Day disorders are reported in Italy or Sicily.

ROME, May 1.—The prompt and decisive action of the government to repress all disorder on May day quelled much of the agitation in favor of unlawful demonstrations. The prospect is that no determined effort will be made to hold open air meetings or parades in the larger cities. The anarchists, moreover, will take pains to abstain from observing the day as they wish to emphasize the difference between their programme and that of the socialists. Premier Crispien telegraphed to the prefects in the provinces to take the necessary measures to anticipate all attempts at disorder or sedition. In several provinces the most conspicuous anarchists were arrested, although they have not threatened to break the peace.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—The May Day celebration at the Fair to-day attracted great crowds. The rate of admission had been reduced for children, and the little ones were out in full force, attended by their elders. The programme of the entertainment was carried out on the reception grounds, and began with a march of 500 girls in white from Festival hall around the track of the recreation grounds. The march ended in front of the grand stand, where there were platforms for the exercises. The Queen of the May, accompanied by her maids of honor and pages, ascended the central platform, and the other children were arranged behind the throne of the miniature theatre. The crowning of the queen was performed, with a chorus by the children. This was followed by the raising of May poles and competitive dances.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, May 1.—Prince Bismarck was exceptionally gallant at the reception of the women from the Duchy of Berg on Thursday. He shook hands with every member of the deputation, gave her a rose and his autograph, and invited her to visit Friedrichshagen again. He spoke at length with one of the deputation concerning his life in the Saxon forest. He never felt so lonely when wandering around his trees, he said, as he had felt throughout the thirty years of his life. He had passed in the big forests in court and parliament. The forest solitude must have a soothing influence among Germans, he thought, as the German rangers were the happiest and most contented persons in the world, while the German politicians were without exception dissatisfied and miserable. He had always wished to pass the last ten years of his life in rural quietude. When he was in office the temptation to leave the hurly-burly of politics for a long rest in the country had often almost overpowered his sense of duty. In 1877, for instance, he had been so worried by intrigue and opposition that he was absolutely in earnest when he asked the old Emperor to let him retire.

The Prince's speech to the deputation concerned present politics only indirectly. On the subject of Prussian particularism, he said: "Most of those in the West agree with the people on the Rhine, but in East Prussia particularism still has a strong hold. Many East Prussians cannot forgive me. It is for the best, however, that we are 50,000,000 Germans instead of 5,000,000 Prussians. Presently my fellow Prussians will comprehend that with 10,000,000 Prussians Frederick William III was unable in 1815 to bring his kingdom into line with the great powers. In the course of time the East Prussians will realize that things have bettered for them since 1865."

Bismarck has gravely offended the Liberals by his exceptional courteousness to the Conservatives. He telegraphed on Friday to Count von Limburg-Sturum, thanking him for the birthday congratulations, and adding: "Please bring my thanks to the notice of our political friends."

It was only last week that the National Liberal deputies were in Friedrichshagen, and in view of their parties' prolonged co-operation with the old chancellor they object to being classed with his political opponents. Several national liberal journals construe Bismarck's dispatch as indicating his relapse into his old reactionary position.

Rifle Sergeant Kolman experimented at the Winter garden with Taitor Dowse's bullet proof cuirasses yesterday. After the cloth had been fitted over an iron block he fired 15 shots at a range of 30 feet. One bullet struck in the coat and the others fell to the floor. The inside of the cloth was hardly dented.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

LONDON, May 1.—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk railway was held to-day and proved very stormy. Sir Henry Tyler, in moving the adoption of the report, was loudly booed. He explained the unfavorable nature of the report by saying that the business depression in the United States had been beyond conception. He hoped for better times in the near future. An amendment was moved to inquire into the affairs of the company. The amendment was strongly supported, but on the vote being taken it was rejected. Sir Henry Tyler was accused by some shareholders of packing the board with dummies and withdrawing a true statement of the company's position. Finally the report was adopted. The board of directors instructed Mr. Seymour to call together his officers and make a strong effort to further reduce the working expenses of the road, but it was considered unsafe owing to the strength of labor unions to make any further reductions of wages.

GEOGRAPHERS' CONFERENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—The conference of Geographers, which is to be held in Festival hall on Friday, May 4, will be under the auspices of the Geographical Society of the Pacific. Many scientists have accepted invitations to be present. Among those who will probably contribute papers on the occasion are Capt. Seely and Capt. Hooper, of the U. S. marine service; Prof. Geo. Davidson, Gen. Darling, secretary of the U. S. Historical Society of New York, and others.

ROSEBERY IN MANCHESTER.

The British Premier Speaks at Length on Home Rule for Ireland.

No Fear of Roman Catholics Combining Against Protestants—Political Anarchists Denounced.

LONDON, May 2.—Lord Rosebery, at a large Liberal meeting in Manchester this evening, spoke at great length concerning Home Rule. Agrarian crime in Ireland had almost died out, he said, and as there was no longer any fear of the Catholics combining against the Protestants, the conviction in favor of Home Rule must soon be carried to the heart and mind of the English people. The question ought to be and must be settled as a common sense one. If the people of England wished to have a united empire, wished to move toward the ideal of a union of the English speaking races, they must grant Home Rule. One obstacle in the way of the Home Rule cause, Lord Rosebery said, was the undertaking to found an independent labor organization, which was inspired by political anarchism. The originators of this undertaking were ready to strike any party. If they would confine their efforts to pushing the claims of labor, everybody would approve their work, but not if they played the part of political Anarchists. Should the leaders of the movement in question strike at the Liberal party, the immediate result would be the return of the Conservatives to power and the prevention of needed reforms in Ireland and Great Britain.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, May 1.—(Special)—The Electric and Horse street railway companies of this city have been amalgamated and the old rates of the electric company will be restored at once. For the past three months Winnipeggers have had two cent fares. It is understood Mr. Austin gets \$200,000 for the horse car line. The system will now be entirely operated by electricity.

Should a by-election occur in Beautiful Plains for the legislature, the Patrons of Industry will nominate Mr. Forsyth as their candidate.

Rev. Hugh Pedley, Congregationalist, has declined an invitation to Lansing, Mich.

WINNIPEG, May 2.—(Special)—President Van Horne of the C.P.R. arrived here to-day with his party on a trip of inspection. Being interviewed regarding the agitation for reduction of freight rates, Mr. Van Horne said: "We can't reduce our rates simply because somebody thinks we ought to do so. We fix them just as a dealer fixes his selling prices, but I am sure, with much more consideration for the situation and needs of our customers. If our directors thought our rates too high or in any way unfair the rates would already have been changed. The present rates therefore represent the views of our directors on this subject—views in which I fully concur."

The President claimed that he had been incorrectly reported in his prophecy that wheat would reach \$2 per bushel shortly. He did say that he expected and hoped to see it selling at that price again. Regarding the recent reduction in the number of men working here, Mr. Van Horne said the reduction was simply a temporary measure forced upon the company by the depressed state of trade and the unsatisfactory outcome of the business during the past season. This afternoon delegates of the Winnipeg Board of Trade and Grain Exchange held a conference with Mr. Van Horne on the question of freight rates. The party leave here to inspect the Southern Manitoba branch. Superintendent Whyte denies the report that the wages of C.P.R. employees are to be reduced. It is reported that the C.P.R. locomotive engineers have a grievance in connection with the reduction of the staff here.

Reports have been received of the phenomenal growth of spring wheat in the outlying districts. The locations being well scattered through the province, the advance of growth over previous years may be seen in general throughout the province, and is estimated as being from eight to ten days ahead of the year previous, in the development of the blade.

Donald Beaton's house, at Kewatin was destroyed by fire yesterday.

Kewatin Fire Sprinkler is the safest and best cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles. Price 50c and 1.00.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE.

Steamship "Faraday" Arrives at Halifax to Lay the Canadian End.

The Finest and Most Rapid Cable in the World—Soon to Be Completed.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 2.—The cable ship Faraday is now in Halifax harbor engaged in laying for the Commercial company what is held to be the finest cable ever manufactured, and with improvements over the first cable almost as wonderful as the first cable itself. The Faraday is commanded by Capt. Le Fann and is manned by a crew of 180. On board are some of the most famous cable and electrical experts of the day, including Mr. Siemens, the world-famed manufacturer of the Commercial cables. After laying 143 miles of the Irish end of the cable the weather got bad, and the Faraday proceeded on her voyage across the Atlantic to lay the Canadian end. She experienced strong head winds all the way, but the voyage was uneventful.

"We saw no icebergs," said Mr. Siemens. Both Sydney and Cape Breton were blocked with ice, we came on to Halifax for coal. We shall fill our bunkers with 750 tons of coal and as soon as the ice will permit us to get into Canada we shall begin laying the Canadian end of 500 miles to the Grand Banks. This section is of an exceptionally heavy type. The depth of the water between Canada and the end of the banks runs from 30 to 300 fathoms over a bottom of heavy hills and deep valleys, but this is shallow water compared with the great depths of 1,450 miles of deep sea sections. All the cables crossing the Grand Banks have suffered greatly from the fishing fleets which anchor there. When they pull up a cable they have often hooked up a cable and sometimes, rather than lose an anchor, they have cut the cable. The Commercial company have suffered less in this respect than their competitors, inasmuch as when a fisherman hooks up their cable, they are induced to let go the anchor and be rewarded for so doing, instead of cutting off the cable. "The new cable, moreover, is so heavy that there is little or no danger of its being hauled up by fishermen's anchors. The route across the Grand Banks will be about 200 miles north of the existing Commercial cables. If the weather is favorable we shall lay the entire cable at the rate of about ten miles an hour. As soon as we finish laying the Canadian end we shall continue right across the Atlantic, take on board the deep section, steam to the point 143 miles off Waterville, where we buried the Irish shore end, splice the cable there, and immediately continue westward with the deep section to where the connection is completed at the eastern end of the Grand Banks. The time in which all this will be accomplished depends upon the weather, but with ordinary good fortune within the next three weeks the Commercial's third cable will be in complete working order, and be able to transmit 33 per cent. more business than any other cable under the ocean."

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.)

St. JOHN, N. B., May 1.—At an early hour this morning the safe in the store of John Dewar & Son, of St. George, was blown open and \$300 stolen. Most of the money belonged to the Baptist church, Dewar being treasurer.

PETERBORO, May 1.—John Archer, aged 23, was drowned in the Otonabee river yesterday by the upsetting of his canoe. Archer recently returned from England, where he had been pursuing his studies at Oxford.

BELLEVILLE, May 1.—Miss Maud Hamilton, only daughter of Inland Revenue Inspector Hamilton, was married at St. Thomas' church last evening to Dr. E. H. McLean, of Revelstoke, B. C.

WATFORD, May 1.—The Public school house here has been burned. Loss, \$4,000; insurance, \$2,200.

TORONTO, May 1.—The Ontario and Rainy River Railway Co. has been granted \$3,000 a mile by the Ontario Legislature.

TORONTO, May 1.—Dwight L. Moody will visit Toronto in September and hold meetings in the new Massey hall on the invitation of the Ministerial Association.

TORONTO, May 1.—At the spring assizes yesterday the grand jury brought in a verdict finding John Kerr guilty of having counterfeiters in his possession, but acquitting him on the charge of making them.

QUEBEC, May 1.—The overflow of the St. Albans river caused damage amounting to \$500,000. The house of David Gauthier is completely buried under a mass of earth, and its occupants, four in number, are in the house. They are supposed to be dead.

VANCOUVER, May 1.—There were 11 marriages, 26 births and 20 deaths in Vancouver for the month of April.

VANCOUVER, May 1.—The P. F. A. is strongly organized in Vancouver. A Mr. MacMillan, from the East, has been here for some time organizing. They claim to have a membership of 150 and to control 1,000.

CHATHAM, May 2.—Benjamin Hawkins, formerly an English church clergyman, was arrested at Bothwell yesterday, charged with having, and making application for a loan from a local loan company, a woman named Jennie B. Richers, a being already married.

HALIFAX, May 2.—J. C. Morden's general store and residence at Greenville has been burned. Loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$15,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

KINGSTON, May 2.—The degree of LL.D. was conferred yesterday on Lieut. Governor Scholte, of Manitoba, by Queen's university, of which His Honor was a graduate.

QUEBEC, May 2.—Monsieur Larocque, Bishop of Sherbrooke, passed through here yesterday from St. John, N.B., accompanied by Father LaCombe of the Northwest, en route for Ottawa. They have been to the Maritime provinces to obtain the adhesion of the bishops there to their petition on the school question.

Bosley's Liver Loxenges are a thoroughly scientific production of the present day, and are the best remedy known for biliousness, constipation, headache, etc., 25 cts. a box at all drug stores.

I can highly praise Burdock Blood Bitters because it had a fair trial in my case with wonderful success. My symptoms were drowsy, backache and sleeplessness, and all these disappeared after using two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters. I cannot praise its healing powers too highly.

GEORGE H. HARRIS, Wood Point, Rockville, N.B.