

COXEY'S ARMY.

Washington Authorities and the Industrial Invasion—Senator Allen Endorses the Army.

Coxey Interviewed—"Christ About to Begin the Emancipation of the Country."

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Chief of Police has taken measures to minimize the likelihood of danger from the Coxey invasion. Squads of policemen in uniform were stationed at the railway stations with instructions to make any large incoming bodies of men give an account of themselves. The officers have been armed with extra heavy oak batons. Riot drills of the police force are taking place and mounted policemen have been detailed for duty in the northern suburbs, where the Coxey forces are expected to enter.

Whereas, it is currently reported that armed, law-abiding and peaceably disposed, unemployed citizens of the United States are about to peacefully assemble in Washington to petition the government for a redress of their grievances, and

Whereas, threats of arresting such persons have been made on their entering the District of Columbia and City of Washington; Therefore be it

Resolved, First, under the constitution of the United States citizens of the United States, regardless of their rank or status in life, have an undoubted and unquestionable right to peaceably assemble and petition the government for the redress of their grievances, at any place within the United States where they do not menace or endanger person or property or disturb the transaction of business or the free use of the streets and highways of the public.

Second, that such persons have an undoubted right to visit or assemble in the city of Washington for any and all peaceable purposes as any portion of the territory belonging to the jurisdiction of the United States, at all times being amenable to the law for any violation thereof.

Third, that such persons have a right to enter on the capital grounds of the United States and in the capitol itself as fully and to as great an extent as any other citizens or persons as long as they do not disturb or hinder the transaction of public business or menace the public peace or the rights of persons and property, and any threat of violence to such persons under such circumstances would be a clear violation of their constitutional rights.

Fourth, that we commend the prompt enforcement of all just constitutional laws looking to the preservation of the public peace and the prevention of crime, but under pretence of preserving the public peace and the prevention of crime, no one should be disturbed in the full and free exercise of their constitutional rights.

Objection was made to the consideration of the resolution and it went over under the rules.

New York, April 27.—Coxey, commander-in-chief of the iron-mongers' army, rested peacefully in New York yesterday, and no stately sentinel stood guard about his quarters in the Sturtevant house.

"I am a simple, plain man," said he apologetically to a reporter. "I look nothing of outward show. I can get along very comfortably without a retinue, and when I travel it is better to be quiet than with the blare of trumpets. I am a neat, retiring man, who shuns notoriety; yet I am bold, defiant and determined when there is a great wrong to be righted. Yes, sir, the fire and the will and the courage of Andrew Jackson flash out when the crying voices of the three appeal to me.

"Christ has come on earth again, has been re-incarnated. He is about to begin an emancipation of this grand country that has fallen from the hands of the people, its rightful owners, who fought and bled for it, into the clutches of the robbers and the knaves and the hypocrites. That is why the banner that flies at the head of our army bears the likeness of the new Christ, with the inscription 'He has risen.' Peace on earth, good will toward men, but death to interest on bonds."

"It is simply the Nazarene again upon earth, just as it always will be when men get so bad and so abandoned that nothing but the actual presence of Christ is able to purify their again."

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Chief of Police Moore has issued a general order to his men concerning their conduct during the Coxey invasion. It contains the following: "Suspicious and idle persons ought loitering about public places or institutions, begging upon the public streets or from door to door should be dispersed or apprehended. Do not use force in making arrests unless it is absolutely necessary. The first principle to be remembered is the prevention of disorder and crime. Two detectives who have been with the Coxey army at Cumberland report that the army is mostly composed of a disreputable crowd of 'bums' numbering 275."

HELENA, Mont., April 28.—That part of Hogan's contingent of the Coxey army captured by Colonel Page, numbering 330 men, are still held at Fortye under guard of the soldiers. Colonel Page early reported the capture to Washington and asked instructions as to further proceedings. It was his understanding that the prisoners would be turned over to the United States marshal, but it is now understood that only the leaders will be brought to Helena to answer the charge of contempt of the United States District court in defying the injunction forbidding them from interfering with the Northern Pacific property. They will probably be brought here within a week, as soon as the excitement has died out, and the rank and file will be turned loose in detachments. The State militia, which has been under orders for three days, has been dismissed from further duty. There are no circumstances which the state militia in bringing the Coxeyites to Helena. They are now in the possession of the federal authorities, and the Governor will look to them to take care of them.

COLUMBUS, April 28.—At the request of Sept. Peabody, of the Midland Railway, Gov. McKinley yesterday issued a special commission to John Mahong chief of the detectives of this city, to organize a posse in go to Mt. Sterling and rescue a train that had been captured there by the Galvin's army. He took fifty men on a special and started after midnight. Four companies of

13th regiment militia will remain in army to night on the Governor's orders to support the posse.

RIPIARIAN RIGHTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—Captain Geo. W. Streeter, the smartest man in Chicago, is in Washington to see if the Supreme court will confirm the greatest real estate speculation this country has known since William Penn dickered with the aborigines for as much ground as a bull's hide would cover and got the entire site of Philadelphia by cutting the hide into a strip. Streeter was a lake captain. Two years ago he anchored a canal boat just off the lake front, on the North Side. The waves and the wind swept sediment of all sorts around the boat, until it was hard ground. Chicago is a busy place. People grumbled at the old hulk as a nuisance. They did not stop, however, to think what rights a squatter Streeter was acquiring. One day the rich residents, N. K. Fairbanks and others, whose fine homes looked upon Streeter's boat and the mud flat which had grown about it rose in their indignation and said the squatter must go. The captain resisted. He claimed all the land that had formed. He proved resistance upon it. After a long time, and by invoking the city's interference, Streeter was forced to move, but he has been fighting the courts ever since for his rights. The case has now reached the Supreme court. Streeter's mud flat has grown until a valuation of \$1,000,000 is put upon it.

EARTHQUAKES IN GREECE.

LONDON, April 28.—The Times correspondent at Matrin near Atlanta, writes as follows: "I have visited several villages destroyed by the recent earthquakes and everywhere a scene of terrible destruction presents itself. Kipariat near Atlanta was leveled to the ground. Prokina was totally destroyed. Forty children were in a church when the shock occurred. The stone roof fell and twenty-eight of the children were killed. At Malsina, eight miles away, seven houses and walls have been swallowed in the chasm that opened in the earth. The dead here number 135. Martina suffered almost equally though some houses remain standing. Forty-two were killed."

EVICTED TENANTS BILL.

Further Details of Sir William Harcourt's Measure as Proposed in the British Parliament.

A Board of Three Arbitrators to Be Appointed—Summary of Their Powers.

LONDON, April 27.—The evicted tenants bill, introduced in the House of Commons on Thursday last by Sir William Harcourt, provides that where a tenant's holding in Ireland has been terminated since May, 1879, the former tenant may, within a year after the beginning of the present act, petition the board of arbitration for reinstatement. The board may make a conditional order of reinstatement, and unless the landlords within the prescribed time show cause against the order, the board of arbitration may make the order absolute. If the landlords show cause why the board of arbitration should hear the parties, after considering whether the conduct of either landlord or tenant is unreasonable or whether the one had any reasonable ground for his proposal made by the other, the board may dismiss the petition or make the order absolute and order the sheriff to put the petitioner in possession. The rent of the holding is to be subject to a fair rent being fixed in pursuance of the land law of 1881, and the holders shall have the same rights as other holders of present tenancies to have rent fixed.

The bill goes into the committee in the November after its passage. It provides for the establishment of a board of three arbitrators, who hold office for two years. The landlords and tenants are to apply to this board in order to have their cases examined and decided upon.

REDUCTION OF MEN'S WAGES.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—"Depression in business and lack of demand" is the concise explanation of the secretary of the Golden Gate woollen mills company for the reduction of the wages of workers in the big mill. The reduction will be made on May 1, according to a "sliding scale," the largest wages being clipped most, the amount of the reduction varying from 8 to 20 per cent. The economy now exercised in the management of the estate of the late Leland Stanford is apparent in this lessening of the income of wage earners. Senator Stanford was practically sole owner of the stock of the corporation. The mill was one of his enterprises. The principal products of the mills were blankets, shawls and tweeds. Sometimes an order is obtained for cloth for uniforms. For some time the mills have been operated at about three-fourths of their capacity, as the condition of trade had not warranted employment of all the facilities of the works. The reduction will take effect May 1 and will make an important change in the expenses, for it will effect the wages of 130 employees.

WHAT WILL BECOME OF THEM?

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Secretary Carlisle has received the following telegram from Collector Saunders at Port Townsend, Wash: "Nineteen paper Japanese, brought over by steamer Mogul, were landed in Victoria. They went to Vancouver and came into the United States about. At Blaine they were examined by immigrant inspector and sent back across the line into British Columbia. Soon afterwards they returned and are now held in Seattle. They cannot be kept out of the United States by simply returning them to British Columbia. Should they be sent back to Japan at the Government's expense?"

ANARCHISTS IN THE TOILS.

PARIS, April 27.—It is stated yesterday that Fenon, an anarchist arrested yesterday, acted as a medium for the anarchists in England, Germany and their friends in France. The trial of Henri, the anarchist who exploded a bomb in the case of the Hotel Terminus, began to-day. While the indictment was being read Henri laughed scornfully. He is also charged with shooting a policeman.

POSITION OF SAMOA.

U. S. Don't Object to British Protectorate if Their Rights Are Respected.

No Further Native Outbreaks—Where the Cable Funds Must Be British.

LONDON, April 27.—The movement looking to a British protectorate over the Samoan islands is no longer disguised. To all appearances a secret understanding exists between Great Britain and Germany, which includes also the United States. A person in high authority here was questioned by a reporter for the Associated Press regarding the attitude of England and Germany on the attempt being made by New Zealand to assume the administration of the Samoan islands, and stated that a protectorate movement upon the part of Great Britain was progressing with the sanction of the United States government, which is represented as caring nothing who manages Samoa, so long as the rights of the United States under the Berlin treaty are continued. Color is given to this assertion by United States Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard, who in an interview to-day said that Sir John Thurston, governor of the Fiji islands and British commissioner for the Samoan Pacific. "The presence and counsel of a man of such ability would in my opinion offer a happy solution to the present difficulties."

Mr. Bayard added at the same time that he had received no information on the subject from his government, either in regard to present negotiations between the United States Great Britain and Germany, or in reference to an impending conference of the three powers interested in the Samoan islands.

A gentleman who has just returned from Samoa and who is the oldest British resident there, as well as the owner of the harbor of Pago-Pago, in an interview this afternoon confirmed the report that the British project a protectorate over the Samoan islands was impending. He asserted that the United States would not object to this action on the part of Great Britain. The owner of the harbor of Pago-Pago also asserted that the present situation of affairs in Samoa was impossible to continue. There was no government, he claimed, and some of the most powerful chiefs of the islands had been sent to work in chains on the highroads "by the American lawyer who is chief justice," referring to Chief Justice Henry Ide. It is believed that Pago-Pango will be selected as the landing place of the proposed Pacific cable and the Junction and branch lines to New Zealand. Some arrangement, it is said, is therefore necessary by which the British flag shall float over the spot where the cable lands. The Associated Press informant, continuing, said that under no circumstances will it be permitted that the tripartite protectorate shall have control of the spot where the British masts and the Berlin treaty, it is said, never contemplated any ordinary commercial relations, and the new state of things, it is added, will naturally compel Great Britain in the interest of the colonies to insist upon a modification and readjustment which will not cause a lessening of the United States and German rights under the Berlin National Zeitung, probably reflecting the opinion of the German government, advises the United States to leave the protectorate of the Samoan islands to Germany under the treaty giving the United States a coaling station. It adds that many a consideration could Germany withdraw from the position she occupies in regard to Samoa.

Up to April 19 there had been no further outbreak of the natives, but they still refuse to give up their arms.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 27.—Up to this date there has been no proposition submitted formally to the state department by the representatives of Great Britain or Germany looking to annexation or disposition of the tripartite alliance, and the annexation of the Samoan islands to Great Britain or Germany. In the course of a few days Secretary Greaham will submit to the Senate the voluminous correspondence which has passed between the three treaty powers concerning the administration of affairs in Samoa since 1890.

BERLIN, April 27.—A newspaper asserts that the Emperor has intimated to the minister of foreign affairs that the interests of Germany in Samoa ought not to be abandoned.

HOBUS CAPTURE A TRAIN.

PORTLAND, Or., April 23.—Last night the "hobo" army captured an east bound freight train at Trondel on the Union Pacific road, and ran to Bridal Veil, where the engine became disabled, leaving the train on the main track. This morning the army took an engine from the general manager's west bound special, and coupled it to the train and started for Dalles. The U. P. train captured by the Industrialists at Trondel this morning, continued on its way East without meeting any resistance until it arrived at Arlington, 142 miles east of Portland, where the train was waylaid by Fort Walla soldiers waiting for them. The soldiers were concealed on one side of the main track behind the box cars and on the other side behind a sandbank. When the Industrial army train arrived at that point it was stopped by an open switch. Here the Government troops closed in on the "Coxeyites" and captured every man. The troops, and their prisoners, are now on their way to Portland and will probably reach here at 8 a.m. What will be done with the "hobos" when they arrive here is not yet known. While the industrial train was running "wild" all the other trains on the Oregon division of the Union Pacific were sidetracked, the west bound overland mail train having passed Trondel before the army started east.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 28.—The Rock Island has run all its rolling stock out of this city and Valley Junction, in anticipation of General Kelly's arrival. Other railways are taking similar precautions.

C. P. E. RETURNS.

MONTREAL, April 28.—(Special)—The Canadian Pacific earnings for March, 1894, were \$1,382,119; working expenses, \$908,748; net profits, \$473,371. For March, 1893, the profits were \$507,935. For the three months ending March 31, 1894, the figures are as follows: Gross earnings, \$3,957,126; working expenses, \$2,056,196; net profits, \$970,930.

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ANARCHIST HENRI.

His Trial for the Cafe Terminus Outrage Began in Paris.

Facts of the Case—The Prisoner's Record—His Aim Was to Kill Citizens.

PARIS, April 28.—The trial of Emil Henri, the anarchist, who on February 12 threw a bomb into the Cafe Terminus, began yesterday, the court room being crowded. Great precautions were taken by the police to prevent bomb throwing. Maître Hornbostel said Henri's defence would be insanity. Henri is opposed to the plea, and against his counsel's advice and his mother's entreaties has prepared a defence of his acts, which he will read to the court. The indictment charges him not only with the Cafe Terminus outrage, but also with the explosion in the Rue des Bon Enfants. The prisoner was born in Spain, and in company with his father sought refuge there after the Franco 1882, after the amnesty, and the young Henri was educated by the Anarchists, and on May 13, 1892, following the first anarchist attempt, he was arrested but subsequently liberated. His employer dismissed him on account of his taking part in the anarchist propaganda, and after his departure documents relating to the manufacture of explosives, etc., were found in his desk. Henri then turned his attention to journalism, and was for a time attached to the staff of an anarchist paper. On November 20, 1892, an object was found in the offices of the Carmaux Mining Company which appeared like a cast iron saucisson, the cover being fastened on securely. It was given into the hands of the commissary of police, and as it was being carried away exploded, killing two policemen and wrecking the room. The bomb had been wrapped in a copy of Le Temps, in which was an article relating to the arrest of two anarchists, Emil Henri and his brother Fortuna. In Carmaux on November 8, the latter was not in Carmaux on November 8, when the bomb exploded, and therefore cannot have fastened it upon Emil Henri, who disappeared immediately afterward and sought refuge in England.

On December 20, 1893, Henri hired a room in the Rue des Enivrages under the name of Louis du Bois. There he procured the necessary chemicals to manufacture an explosive bomb, and also purchased a sawed-off revolver, similar to the one which had caused the death of three men in the Rue des Bon Enfants. In this place he placed the explosives and surrounded them by 120 bullets, and a smaller centre cylinder of zinc containing the chemical which was to cause the explosion. The priming consisted of a dynamite cap of fulminate and a cartridge of mercury, to which was attached a fuse calculated to burn fifteen seconds.

On February 12 of the present year Henri left his room after having notified the porter that he would not return for several days and went away carrying his bomb, like Valiant, attached to the left of his trousers and concealed by his overcoat. Henri was armed with a revolver, the bullets of which he had previously chewed in order that they might do the most harm, wounds inflicted by chewed bullets being considered almost certainly fatal. He also carried a dagger with a poisoned point. Armed in this manner Henri went toward the Avenue de l'Opera and glanced into the Restaurant Bignon and then went to the Cafe American. Not finding these places as full of wealthy-looking people as he expected he went to the Cafe de la Paix, but even that establishment was not full enough of his prey, and he then returned to the Cafe Terminus, where he remained until 8:30 o'clock when he reached this spot and found it to be well filled with people, who were crowded around a platform upon which an orchestra was playing. Henri entered and took a seat at a small table near the door, paid for a glass of beer, and then called for a second glass and then for a cigar. He was waiting for the crowd to become larger. At 9 o'clock Henri took the lighted cigar from his mouth and applied it to the fuse attached to the bomb which he had concealed upon his person. He then arose, walked toward the door, and suddenly turning around, threw the bomb in the direction of the orchestra.

The bomb struck an electric light chandelier and fell to the ground, throwing out a thick, black smoke. A few seconds later the bomb exploded with a dull detonation, tore a deep hole in the flooring, and more or less severely wounded fifteen people. Henri fled, seeking to divert suspicion from himself by crying out, "The miserable wretch, where is he?" He was pursued, however, and at the corner of the Rue de Havre and Rue Italia was overhauled by a man named Etienne. Henri drew his revolver and fired straight at Etienne's breast. The bullet happily struck a large button and did not wound the man, but the shock caused him to fall senseless to the ground. Henri shot a barber named Belle and a policeman named Poisson before he was overcome.

When the police searched his room they found papers and incriminating material had been destroyed after his arrest, showing that he had accomplished. Replying to a question from the judge, Henri said he sought to do more full of bourgeois than any other class. Several witnesses called were still suffering from wounds received in the explosion.

VISIONS OF THE NIGHT.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Mirages in the night are unusual, even on the North Carolina and Virginia shores, where spectacles of the aerial mist are most frequently observed by coastwise navigators. It was left to Capt. Fisher and Officers Smith and Phillips of the steamship Kansas City, to record the most remarkable nocturnal vision ever recorded on the log of the Atlantic City Light Steamer, last night at St. Cloud but was unable to secure a firmness. Near St. Paul there was some excitement over the blockading of the North Carolina coast, a duplication of the low-lying shore with houses and trees here and there.

When a darkness had set in the officers of the ship saw shores and a band of light on the edge of the land, looking like a string of painted scenery in the background of a show, surrounded and dotted with lights. The real scenery and lights were hidden behind the vapor below. Thereafter until the darkness was inevitable, but its reflection in the clouds was seen until almost dawn on Tuesday. It was away down twenty-five miles above Carrington Light, about sixty-two miles south of Cape Charles that the skipper of the Kansas City saw on the horizon an unfamiliar beacon, gleaming like a terrestrial Mars, the reflection of the Cape Charles Light projected on the clouds.

A procession of cloud-mirrored lights danced up the steamship as she came up the coast. Nothing real in the way of lights or objects ashore was seen, until the Kansas City was in the neighborhood of the Delaware capes.

INTERESTING SUIT.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—On the 17th of August, 1893, the bark Belle of Oregon, bound from Astoria to New York, put into port in an injured condition with her hold half full of water. The vessel was insured in the Firemen's Fund, the Sun, and various companies and a claim of \$14,000 was allowed and paid. The captain of the bark on reaching this port, telegraphed to W. H. Besse, the managing owner, who came out here to have the vessel properly tendered to, and he filed a claim of \$243 for his expenses, which the insurance companies repudiated. He consequently consulted Wing, Shouday and Pasnam, the leading admiralty lawyers of New York, who instituted a suit in the United States district court to recover the amount of the repudiated claim. The insurance companies have retained Butler, Stillman and Hubbard, who manage the Hopkins interest in the Southern Pacific. About twenty witnesses are to be examined in San Francisco and the United States Commissioner have been busy for over a week taking depositions. Capt. Besse, who owns about a dozen vessels, is determined to assert his rights, and the defendants are equally obstinate. It is believed that the costs alone will represent the amount in dispute, to say nothing of the big fees which will be demanded by the lawyers.

FOOD AND WORK.

IRON MOUNTAIN, April 28.—Five hundred miners carrying red flags, paraded the streets this morning demanding food and work. They marched to the High School grounds and stopped the men working for the relief committee, and ordered the Mayor to telegraph the governor to send aid for 100 starving families immediately. They also ordered the poor commissioner to leave the town. The business men fear they will plunder the stores. City and county treasurers empty.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Sealers Supposed to Have Full Knowledge of the Behring Sea Regulations.

Farmers on an Equal Footing With Traders Under the Insolvent Act.

OTTAWA, April 27.—The High Commissioner sent the following to Sir C. E. Tupper to-day: The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs stated in the House last night that the provisions of the Behring seal award which the two countries were bound to carry out were a matter of common knowledge in August last; but every possible means will be taken to give the sealers specific warning of the regulations enforced, and two ships will be sent to the sealing grounds for that purpose.

The Patrons of Industry delegates are here and have protested against the fast Atlantic service. They prefer a fast freight line and ample coal storage accommodations. The insolvency committee this morning struck out the distinction between farmers and the trading classes in the matter of insolvency, putting all on the same footing. Hon. Mr. Bowell protested against the change, but it was carried against him by 17 to 9.

Major Ibbotson, of the Royal Scots of Montreal, has been appointed commandant of the Bisley team, and Lt. Kirkpatrick, of Toronto, adjutant.

Senator Reid, of Belleville, has introduced a bill to make the anti-combines act more stringent.

OTTAWA, April 28.—Gunner Turnbull's acceptance of a place on the Bisley team has been received. Armstrong, of Ottawa, and Davidson, of Quebec, have declined, thus bringing in two Halifax men. The team is now complete.

It is expected that the House will commence to sit on Saturday's two weeks hence. The Northwest, British Columbia and Maritime Province members are strongly pressing for it.

Judge Burbridge leaves for British Columbia in two weeks time on Exchequer court business. He will take up the Nakup & Sloos investigation on the trip.

Hon. Mr. Laurier has declined a nomination for Saskatchewan at the next election. To ensure greater accuracy in the trade returns, collectors of customs are instructed to ascertain whether the exports for the United States are really for that country or are merely passing through in bond.

The Governor-General held a reception in the Senate chamber to-night, which was largely attended.

GREAT NORTHERN STRIKE.

ST. PAUL, April 28.—At noon yesterday the Great Northern strike went into effect here, in Minneapolis and on all points on the line from this city to the Coast. The Eastern Minnesota branch is also involved. Within five minutes after the committee arrived at a decision to call all the men out the order had been sent out by President Debs. The company claims it has sufficient men in the service who will remain at work while the union assert the contrary. "The committee takes the ground," said Mr. Debs, "that having appealed against a wrong that was inflicted upon them, the men should not be asked to arbitrate."

The third infantry at Fort Shelling is being held in readiness to move at a moment's notice to any point where there may be trouble. A through freight train started last night at St. Cloud but was unable to secure a firmness. Near St. Paul there was some excitement over the blockading of the Northern Pacific property in a day or two, but this is denied by Debs. The Great Northern is making no effort to run trains out of St. Paul. The employees of the machine shops here went out this afternoon, adding several hundred to the strikers.

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ROSEBERY'S POLICY.

Government Have Resolved Upon a New Departure on the Irish Question.

Objections to the Registration Bill—Sir Richard Clarke's Amendment—Unionist Russell Retiring.

LONDON, April 28.—Lord Rosebery's policy is finally assuming the semblance of definite shape. The Premier's speech at the meeting of the City Liberal Club on Tuesday evening forewarns his party and the country that the course of the new government will be vastly different from that of Mr. Gladstone. This is made perfectly plain in the Premier's utterances on that occasion, when he asked the Unionists whether apart from the Irish question it was worth while to hold aloof from the Liberal party, owing to its copyright of the word "Liberal." If they formerly held aloof from the party in the belief that its foreign policy was null and void, they were not likely, he said, to believe so long as the Government was determined to maintain the unity of the Empire abroad, and the unity in the best sense of the word of the three kingdoms at home.

This makes it perfectly patent that the government have decided upon a new departure, so far as the Irish question is concerned at least, and this view is generally accepted in spite of the efforts of the Gladstone journal to minimize the effect of the Premier's remarks. So far as its web is concerned Lord Rosebery's City Liberal Club speech is really more dampening than his famous utterances in the House of Lords, which required so much explanation that did not explain.

When the registration bill comes up for its second reading, Sir Edward Clarke, member for Plymouth, on behalf of the Conservatives will meet the measure with an amendment that the House declines to proceed with a bill altering the entire elective system of the country unless it contain proposals to redress the existing unequal distribution of electoral power. The aim of this amendment is to reduce the parliamentary membership of Ireland, the outlying parts of Scotland and the west of England, and increase that of London, the Midlands and Lancashire, which sections are mainly opposed to the Government. The amendment is certain to be rejected, but its introduction and debate will furnish the basis for an endless number of proposals, all of which will probably have a little chance of acceptance as the one mentioned.

Mr. Thomas W. Russell, the able opponent of Home Rule, who represents the South division of Tyrone in the House of Commons, has quarrelled with the Irish landlords, whose cause he has championed with success for many years, and it is announced that he will not again be a candidate for re-election. This being the case, the Home Rulers will probably win the seat which has been occupied by Mr. Russell since 1886, as with Mr. Russell out of the ring no one but a tenant farmer's candidate has any chance of success in the constituency.

AFFAIRS IN HAWAII.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Advices per the barkentine W. H. Dimond from the United Press correspondent at Honolulu, under date of April 11, are to the effect that the announced mass meeting of royalists took place on the evening of April 10 on the Palace square. There might have been as many as 1,000 people present, possibly one-half of whom were natives, the rest Chinese and whites.

There were five speakers, one pure native, two half white, a Canadian, Anshur, and an Englishman named Phillips. All the speakers urged quiet, peaceableness, moderation and a policy of inactivity, taking no part in voting while awaiting the answer of the United States to the pending protest or appeal of the Hawaiian people. Nothing was said of loyalty to the queen or of a desire to return to monarchy.

Resolutions were adopted pledging the royalists to decline to take the oath of allegiance to the provisional government and to oppose the re-establishment of the monarchy as provided in the call for the constitutional convention. A copy of these resolutions were ordered presented to United States Minister Willis with the request that they be forwarded to Washington.

The following is the substance of a circular issued yesterday from the Honolulu office. It appeals to the natives to join with those who conducted Monday's mass meeting:

"Three thousand people assembled at the mass meeting in spite of the resistance of Hui Aloha Aina and the newspaper Ka Leo, and Bush, and Kaunamano. The country districts are called upon to join in the resolution adopted to uphold the rights and welfare of the natives and are urged not to listen to Bush, Kaunamano, Nawahi, Kaui, John Cummins and the worthless foreigners with them. This is declared to be the course of progressive Hawaii. By following this advice the Hawaiians will see who are the true friends of the country, its people and its chiefs."

Several persons whose names were attached to the call for the mass meeting denied that they were placed there with their consent. Leading white adherents of the Queen like Widemann and Newmann stayed away. It is generally believed that their section of the royalists are waiting for further news from Washington before committing themselves to abstaining from action in forming and running the new republic. Should that news seem decisive against the restoration of the Queen, they may wish to take part in the election.

The morning paper gives a rumor in which there seems to be some truth, that a revival is likely to take place of the so-called Liberal party, so be composed of prominent royalists united to a class of prominent supporters of the Provisional Government now in the American league, and to the class opposed to that so-called missionaries or reform party. As a prominent public man said this morning: "If it is formed, such a party should be the large Tammany element in the American league, all of whom naturally gravitate together. It would be the aim of such a party to turn out the present heads of the government and run it in their own interest. It is not probable that they can organize for action in the coming election of delegates to make the new constitution. They will undoubtedly be ready to act in the general election for a legislature at a later date."

Seven hundred and fifteen had registered in Honolulu up to last evening. Ten days more remain of the twenty-four. Foreign press are holding back in fear of losing Portuguese citizenship by taking the oath.

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