

THEIR INTENTIONS.

How the Brazilian Government Forces Were to Have Attacked the Rebels.

If De Gama is Caught He Will Be Treated as a Pirate.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 16.—The circumstances which led to De Gama's offer of surrender were no doubt the preparations for a decisive fight, which had been made by Peixoto. Peixoto has issued an official decree announcing that at noon-day all the Government batteries would open fire upon the rebel ships in the bay as well as upon Fort Villegaignon and Cobras Island.

Warning had been given to citizens to leave the city and seek shelter outside the range of the rebel guns. There was no doubt felt that the insurgent gunners would reply to the Government fire and bombard the city, doing considerable damage to buildings, but with more than sixty heavy guns which Peixoto now has in his various batteries, the fight, it was thought, should not last long.

Residents of Rio would have been put to an immense amount of trouble in getting out of the way of the artillery duel on such short notice, and none of them could feel sure that his home or shop would not be in ashes when he returned. Yet they realized that this was to be put to the test, if any end was to be put to the business of the paralyzing and anomalous state affairs which had long existed.

The dynamic cruiser Nietheroy, the submarine torpedo boat Pirating (formerly the Ericson Destroyer) and the European torpedo boat Aurora had advanced inside the harbor bar and had taken up an advantageous and partially sheltered position between Fort Sao Joao and Sugar Loaf fort, from which the Nietheroy could lodge a dynamite shell within the ramparts of Fort Villegaignon.

Peixoto, in accordance with the terms of an agreement entered into some time ago between the belligerents on both sides and foreign governments represented in Rio Janeiro, sent word to foreign naval commanders that the Nietheroy should be the recipient of forty-eight hours from the receipt of this message begin the bombardment of the insurgent fleet by the guns in the city batteries.

Buenos Ayres, March 16.—Rio de Janeiro dispatches say that the surrender of the insurgents was due to the lack of provisions. De Gama is denounced for his desertion. It is understood that the Government will demand his surrender as a pirate by any country harboring him.

President Peixoto and his cabinet are considering whether or not they will demand the surrender of De Gama. It is known that the insurgent admiral was most anxious to get an asylum under the British flag.

De Gama and his eight officers are on the Portuguese corvette Minelli, to which they were transferred from the French cruiser Royal Mail Steam Packet company, whose vessels ply between South American ports and Southampton, but the captain declined to carry him.

was compelled eventually to stop, and she was searched by Government officials, who marched ashore fifty-one insurgents found among the crew and passengers. The total number of prisoners taken by the Government is more than 1,200.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, March 16.—(Special)—The customs officers here have made the seizure of a consignment of corsets in the hands of Perrin Erere & Co., on Victoria square.

Mr. Father Lacombe, the Northwest newsman, is at present in the city, and it is understood he is preparing for publication M. Monsignor Tache's brochure on the Northwest schools.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Address Moved and Seconded in Able Speeches by Drs. Grant and Lachapelle.

Labor Petitions Presented by Col. Prior—Dalton McCarthy Again—The French Language.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

OTTAWA, March 16.—As foreboding last night, it seems as if the House is in for a protracted debate on the address. The Government is anxious to finish to-day in order to push business.

Sir John Thompson promised the budget for Wednesday next, but Sir Richard Cartwright intimated that it was not likely it would come down before two weeks.

Sir James Grant and Dr. Lachapelle made able speeches in moving and seconding the address.

Hon. Mr. Laurier spoke for over an hour, crystallizing every phase of the Government policy, finding fault particularly with the Behring Sea matter.

Sir John Thompson was in splendid form. He replied to Hon. Mr. Laurier point by point, and explained the effect of the award.

Sir Richard Cartwright followed with a venomous speech, after which the House adjourned.

Col. Prior presented a large batch of labor petitions on different subjects.

Hon. Mr. Daly will introduce a Government measure to extend the ballot to the Territories.

Mr. McCarthy will again move to abolish the use of the French language in the Territories.

General Herbert has issued orders forbidding non-commissioned officers of the permanent corps from trafficking in articles for soldiers.

Mr. Malcol will introduce a bill to regulate the ocean freight rates on cattle.

OXFORD WINS.

LONDON, March 17.—(Special)—The boat race this morning between Oxford and Cambridge from Putney to Mortlake was won by Oxford.

LOBENGULA'S POSITION.

CAPE TOWN, March 16.—Reports have been received from Commissioner Jameson that the Chartered Company has learned that King Lobengula sent three messengers to the patrol sent out by Major Forbes on December 3.

The messengers conveyed a present of £10,000 in gold and a verbal promise of £20,000 more, as he (Lobengula) would surrender. The King's messengers declared that they handed the gold to two men who wore the uniform of the Imperial police, which formed part of the rear guard.

GLADSTONE'S RETIREMENT.

LONDON, March 16.—Several newspapers print this morning a Borneo dispatch whose authority says that Cardinal Moosoni and Rampolla allowed themselves to be interviewed concerning Mr. Gladstone's resignation.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The owners of sailing schooners were feeling joyful today, by a private telegram from London received here, which stated that the price of sailcloth had advanced 7 per cent. at yesterday's sale over what they brought last January.

Portuguese merchant steamer Ciudad do Porto was fired on by the Forts as she was leaving harbor last night. She

CAPITAL NOTES.

New Salmon Fishery Regulations Already Published to Take Effect May 1.

Proposal to Open Geological Museum Sundays Opposed—In Honor of St. Patrick.

(Special to the Colonist.)

OTTAWA, March 17.—The new regulations governing the salmon fishery of British Columbia appear in the Canadian Gazette to-day.

Flags are flying on the Parliament buildings to-day in honor of Ireland's patron saint.

The proposition of the director of the geological survey to open the museum here on Sunday afternoons, has aroused the animosity of the Sabbatarians.

MATTERS IN DENVER.

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 16.—General McCook, at Denver, has informed the war department that he has been called upon by the governor of Colorado for troops to assist in preserving order in the city, and that he has complied with the request.

Late this afternoon instructions were telegraphed to General McCook, by order of President Cleveland, Secretary Lamont states that General McCook is only authorized to use the troops for the protection of the Government, unless the representation was made to him by the Governor of the State that the State authorities are unable to suppress the insurrection.

General McCook is to be in command of all the troops that he can expect nothing from the United States forces until he has confessed his inability to uphold the law, and the representatives of the President will preserve order under military regulations.

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CABLE LETTER.

John Morley Gives a Precise Statement of the Government's Home Rule Policy.

Irish Members Satisfied With Their Interview—Stead's Impressions of the United States.

(Copyright 1894, by the United Press.)

LONDON, March 17.—Lord Rosebery's definition of his attitude towards the question of Irish Home Rule, as given in his speech at Edinburgh to-night, certainly ought to sufficiently answer the representations and remarks made in the House of Lords.

The Unionist newspapers have succeeded in attaching to Lord Rosebery's utterances, has been deemed necessary in ministerial circles, excepting with a view of dissipating the feeling in the ranks of the Irish party, which misinterpretation and misrepresentation have created.

Mr. Morley informed the Irish deputation that the policy of the present Government in regard to Ireland was

THE POLICY OF MR. GLADSTONE, which had not been altered, and would not be altered. Home Rule, he added, was in the Liberal programme, and there was no intention to deviate from the course which had long ago been marked out.

Concerning the speech of Lord Rosebery in the House of Lords, Mr. Morley said that the Premier's rather unhappy phrases in the Upper House had offered to Unionists an opportunity for perverse interpretation, and the Premier's elucidation of the Government's policy and the Premier's views in Edinburgh should restore confidence in the sincerity of the Government and its purpose to carry out the Home Rule policy of Mr. Gladstone.

Lord Rosebery's statement of policy, continued Mr. Morley, were agreed upon between the new Premier and Mr. Gladstone, who desired that all adverse criticism and speculation as to the policy of the new Liberal ministry, should be followed by an explicit declaration reaffirming the principles of the Liberal party under the former leadership.

Neither at the cabinet meeting, which was held at the Foreign Office on the day of the reopening of Parliament, nor in the debates in the House of Lords, had Lord Rosebery had a full opportunity to make a public elucidation of his policy. The Liberals throughout the country wanted an inspiring manifesto, and with a view of enabling the Premier to pronounce such a manifesto, the Edinburgh meeting had been specially arranged.

THE INTERVIEW WITH THE IRISH PARTY, was entirely satisfactory on both sides, and the Irish members withdrew with the conviction that the current reports as to the Irish programme of the new Premier were founded upon nothing more tangible than prejudice.

The programme circulated by the Unionists that the Government is preparing for a dissolution of Parliament in July, and that the registration and evicted tenants bill, in which event the assumption is that an appeal to the country will be presented, is not a possibility.

It is hoped that the plans of the ministry will point in the direction of an election earlier. The Duke of Devonshire, the leader of the Unionists, in the House of Lords, has stated that the Peers will insist upon a clause implying such

QUALIFICATION OF REPRESENTATION, as will abolish the anomaly of Ireland being 109 representatives in the House of Commons, with a population only equal to that of Ireland, and only 62 members. The only chance of the Redistribution bill passing the House of Lords, therefore, lies in their acceptance of part of the provisions of the bill which rejecting the one man one vote provision, which is really the essence of the measure. The Government certainly intends to try to prolong the session until September, but all sides recognize the difficulties that will beset the Ministry, and are agreed that in a situation so difficult an appeal to the country may come even earlier than July.

The changes in the Irish National Committee, which took place at the recent days' meeting in committee room No. 15 in the House of Commons, will give the Dilnots a majority, but will not impair the solidity of the party. The Healeys have accepted the deposition of Arthur O'Connor from the Secretaryship in favor of William Abraham, with fairly good grace, and have been chosen by the selection of Donald Sullivan, member for Westmeath, to act as joint secretary with Abraham.

W. T. STEAD, who has recently returned from Chicago, talks copiously of his impressions of America with anybody who will take the trouble to interview him for publication. He is ready, he says, to his interviewers, to talk all day. He declares that his "maiden tribute" has had the best possible reception he could have had to command him to the men and women of all sorts and conditions in Chicago. Upon purely English questions, Mr. Stead said the Americans talk as abruptly as the English do in discussing American politics.

Mr. Stead says that Americans generally dislike Sir William Harcourt, and intensely detest William Waldorf Astor. He could not find exactly whether they detested him, but it was difficult to make them understand that Astor was of no account in London. The municipal boodle system in America had engendered in his mind a deep rooted distrust of a representative system of government, and his belief in universal suffrage was played out.

"Americans," he said, "recognize that the English are in the van of social progress, and when you tell them about the great municipal council in which there is not a single saloon-keeper or member who takes money for his votes, they look as if you were describing the Kingdom of Heaven."

SUFFERING IN THE ICE.

GLoucester, Mass., March 17.—A thrilling story of peril and suffering in the ice was reported yesterday by the fishing

THE FATHERLAND.

German Conservatives Bitter—The Government Complacent—Effects of the Russian Treaty.

New Issue of Silver—The Total Will Then Be Under Amount Allowed.

(Copyright to the United Press, 1894.)

BERLIN, March 17.—The ratification of the Russo-German treaty by the Reichstag has left the Government complacent and the Conservatives bitter. The men who led the opposition in the fight against the new grain tariff do not acknowledge that they have been permanently defeated, but threaten ultimately to bring the Chancellor to terms.

They began balancing accounts by amending several of the minor budgetary proposals in nearly every parliamentary sitting.

The most conspicuous target of the defeated groups is undoubtedly Dr. Miqul's scheme of financial reform. The fate of this scheme is now more uncertain than ever in view of the fact that the proposed tax on checks and receipts has been condemned in the parliamentary committee by a vote of 19 to 6. It was supposed that the amendments might fall through like the rest of the scheme, and this chance would give it like that offered to the wine and tobacco schemes. The friends of the Government admit that the action of the committee augurs ill for the whole reform.

Of all the Opposition the titled Conservatives are the most persistent. They seem to have no other aim than to give way to the blandishments of the Emperor and Dr. Miqul and return to their traditional policy of backing the Chancellor against the Radicals and Social Democrats. Without the Conservatives, however, the whole financial scheme must be re-cast or thrown overboard, and the Imperial treasury must be left in its old condition of dependence upon the Federal States.

The immediate effect of the new treaty will be to boom the export trade which has been almost stagnant since the beginning of the tariff law last season. Already signs of activity are shown in the industrial centres and ports most deeply interested in the Russian market. It was expected that the Russian would benefit largely. The predictions of heavy dealings in Russian securities have not been realized. On the contrary, there has been a strong reaction on recent purchases, as speculators believe that no considerable business will be possible before the Reichstag obtains a decree cancelling the old Elbogenian prohibition of advances on Russian loans.

The battle of the standards is likely to be resumed in both the Landtag and Reichstag immediately after the Easter recess.

The text of the debate in the Reichstag will be Chancellor von Caprivi's announcement that the Government intends to make a new issue of 22,000,000 marks in silver. Herr von Kardoff and Count von Mirbach in the Reichstag, and Dr. Arndt in the Landtag will lead the attack of the bi-metallicists upon the Chancellor and his proposal. They will oppose the bill on the grounds that the issue should not be made before the silver commission finishes its inquiry and the silver markets show some signs of returning stability. They say that an issue would have little or no effect upon the silver price, and would complicate the whole question.

By the law of 1874, the amount of silver money in circulation was fixed at 10 marks, or about \$2 50, per head of population. The Chancellor's plan is to coin the new issue out of old thalers, thus raising the amount in circulation 484,000,000, or more than 50 marks per head of population. Even then the silver money per capita will be below the sum authorized by law. The Conservatives and Free Conservatives have greatly strengthened the bi-metallicists, and the whole silver party in and out of Parliament is showing unwonted power and activity.

CANADIAN NEWS.

MONTREAL, March 16.—Judge Sutherland, of Gravesend, L.I., who was found guilty of irregularities in connection with the recent election within his jurisdiction, and who left suddenly to escape imprisonment, is supposed to be in Montreal. A thorough search was made for him to-day, but no trace of him could be found. It is thought he is in hiding, waiting an opportunity to sail for Europe.

TORONTO, March 17.—It is understood that there is considerable trouble among the Liberals over the Ontario Redistribution Bill. Toronto wants four members and the system of cumulative voting introduced, which is expected to make the Liberals sure of two seats by only running two men and giving two votes to each. The Young Liberals, however, desire single member constituencies.

QUEBEC, March 17.—The fissure at Cape Diamond, Quebec, which produced such a disastrous landslide on September 19, is reported to be greatly enlarged, and another lamentable accident may happen at any moment.

TORONTO, March 17.—The Patrons of Industry lodge at Oakwood, South Victoria, made up of Reformers and Conservatives having seen a copy of the resolution passed lately in the Grand Lodge of the Patrons at Toronto, unanimously rebelled and declared themselves opposed to any tyranny. The funds on hand were applied to a supper, after which the lodge disbanded, the members resolutely maintaining their right to be free men. The objectionable resolution forbids Patrons from taking an active part in the election of Reform or Conservative candidates.

FREDRICKTON, March 16.—In the Legislature yesterday S. A. Connell announced his resignation as a member of the Government and member of the House. He is not in accord with the Ministerial policy. Mr. Darrac, of this city, will take Mr. Connell's place in the Government.

MONTREAL, March 16.—A demand of assignment has been made on Wilson & Co., wholesale hardware merchants. The liabilities are said to be \$70,000.

LONDON, March 17.—Most of the morning dailies comment in the severest terms upon the facts laid bare by Dr. Jameson's report. They demand that the affair be sifted thoroughly and that the guilty men be punished to the full extent of the law. If the report be found true, they say, the men possible for the breach of trust must be held responsible also for this and subsequent disasters to Capt. Wilson and his party and for Lobengula's death.

WINNIPEG WRINGS.

WINNIPEG, March 16.—(Special)—A cablegram received here says: A decision was given by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to-day in the Winnipeg Street Railway case. The decision is favorable to the electric railway on all points.

The jury was unable to agree in the Chamberlain perjury and personation case, and were dismissed and a new jury was impaneled to try the case, which occupied the court all day.

The second jury to-night returned a verdict of guilty. They made a strong recommendation for mercy. Sentence was deferred.

The Patrons of Industry of East Assiniboia have nominated J. M. Douglas, of Moosemin, as a candidate for the Commons.

ROSEBERY IN EDINBURGH.

Britain's New Premier Meets With a Cheering Reception in the Heart of Midlothian.

The Commons Can No Longer Be Thwarted by a Non-Elective Chamber.

EDINBURGH, March 17.—Lord Rosebery was received in this city to-day by cheering crowds. More than 5,000 Liberals had gathered at the Corn Exchange to hear him speak, and greeted him with thunderous applause as he entered the hall. The most important part of the Premier's address were his explanations of the statement made by him on March 13 in the House of Lords, concerning his attitude toward Home Rule.

"When I spoke in the House of Lords," he said, "I declared with frankness and unequivocally my attitude toward Home Rule. Unfortunately the interpretation which my opponents put on my words was not what I meant when I uttered them in the House of Lords. If rightly interpreted, my words must have carried the conviction to the heart of England that what I said was a truce, although not at all in the sense in which the Unionists interpreted it."

"The advocates of Home Rule know that if they were to wait for the predominance of the vote of England they might never carry anything. The present Government have carried the Parliament bill for England with the Irish vote. It is not necessary to demand an English majority to carry a Home Rule bill or to bestow the English vote in order to convince the English people of the justice of Irish Home Rule."

(Cheers.) The situation to which he referred, Lord Rosebery continued, was a familiar one. The House of Lords, for instance, might be said to have England at its elbow, yet in ordinary circles of the country just now the people had risen ten to one against the Unionist party. Why his words had been misinterpreted was quite evident. A certain party sought to sow dissension between the Irish and the Liberals. The organ of this party, the London Times, had wilfully misrepresented his utterances. Lord Rosebery promised that Scotland and Wales disestablishment should be made Government measures. The Government would also give a day, he said, to debate on the miners' eight hour bill, and would spare no efforts to secure its passage. The cabinet were determined to maintain the supremacy of the navy as the best guardian of the peace of Europe. He himself had often pointed out the dangers of an hereditary chamber, and the Government must now face the vital danger of such a chamber, because the Commons could no longer be thwarted by the action of a non-elective body of Legislators.

THE WELLINGTON OUTRAGE.

NANAIMO, March 17.—(Special)—Detectives are investigating the recent dynamite outrage at Wellington, but have so far obtained but little material to work on. It has been ascertained that three men were seen running from the vicinity of Sharp's, which is expected to make the Liberals sure of two seats by only running two men and giving two votes to each. The Young Liberals, however, desire single member constituencies.

CANADIAN STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

LONDON, March 17.—At a meeting of the colonial party, held yesterday, it was ordered that Sir Charles Tupper be waited upon, and asked for the fullest information in regard to the subsidy which the Canadian Government has promised to give the proposed fast Atlantic steamship line, that the matter be brought before the Commons House of Commons.

Sir Charles Tupper convened a meeting of the agents general of the colonies to-day to discuss with Sir Thomas Mellor and Hon. Robt. Reid, the Canadian-Australian cable and steamship scheme, and to arrange for its presentation. James Huddart, who was present, expressed himself as confident that the projects would secure the support of the British Government.

SATOLL'S RETREAT.

PITTSBURG, March 17.—Monsignor Satoll is to go into retreat during Holy week at St. Vincent's Abbey, Westmoreland county, near Latrobe, which belongs to the order of Benedictines. On Easter week he is to come to Pittsburg. It is denied that this visit has any connection with the troubles at the River and public school and the teaching of the nuns there. It is nevertheless possible that his advice may be sought in that matter. The nuns have been withdrawn from the school yesterday.