The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FIFTH YE

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1893.

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CABLE NEWS.

Kaiser Wilhelm in Italy — Serious Dissensions in the Servian Cabinet.

New Zealand's Premier Dead—Steamer "Naronic" Widows Become Crazed With Grief.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, April 27.—Hon. H. S. Ballance, Prime Minister of New Zealand, died to-day of heart disease. In addition to the premiership, Ballance held the office of colonial treasurer and commissioner of trade and customs.

ROME, April 27.—The German Emperor and Empress and the King and Queen of Italy, together with the royal princes and others in attendance upon their imperial majesties, started to-day for Naples. Streets, windows and housetops were thronged with people, and the enthusiasm shown was as great as on the occasion of the arrival of the Emperor in Rome.

LONDON, April 27.—The wife of Captain Roberts, of the White Star line steamship Naronic, which has been missing since February 11th, when the vessel sailed from Liverpool for New York, and the wife of Chief Officer Wright, who was second in command to Captain Roberts on the Naronic, have both gone insane through despair caused by the loss of their husbands, and have had to be placed in an asylum for the insane.

LONDON, April 27.—Horatio Bottomly and Charles Dollman, who were indicted along with Sir Henry Isaacs, formerly Lord mayor of London, and Joseph Isaacs on the charge of having defrauded the shareholders of the Hansard union by the purchase of property at a low figure and the sale of the same at a high figure to the Hansard union, of which Bottomly, Sir Henry Isaacs and Joseph Isaacs were directors, were acquitted by the jury, the case thus resulting in the exoneration of all the defendants.

LONDON, April 27.—A private dispatch from Belgrade states that dissension prevails in the new cabinet of King Alexander formed under his direction after the coup d'etat. The King, it is stated, has declined to accept the resignation of M. Franssovich as minister of war, and M. D. Jurees, ex-minister of war, has gone to Roumania on a confidential mission to Queen Natalie.

ROME, April 26.—Cardinal Luigi Sepacci is dead. Cardinal Sepacci was born in Italy in 1835 and created cardinal December 14, 1891.

PARIS, April 26.—The bourse tax law was passed by the senate this evening.

NAPLES, April 27.—The city is illuminated this evening in honor of the royal and imperial parties. The Via Romana Toledo and the square before the palace are ablaze with electric lights and gay with flags and bunting. Electric search lights on the ships of the squadron in the harbor have been thrown across the city so as to illuminate the Castle Nuevo and the castle Saint Elmo. An enormous crowd packed the square before the palace between 9 and 10 o'clock, while a chorus of 160 male voices sang a serenade. Shortly after 10 o'clock King Humbert, Queen Marguerite, Emperor William and the Empress Augusta Victoria came out on the balcony and were cheered for several minutes. Fireworks are being sent up from the fort and the San Martino monastry.

PARIS, April 27.—Chas. de Mazande, the noted author and critic, is dead.

ATTACK ON GLADSTONE.

LONDON, April 27.—William Townsend, under arrest on suspicion of having had designs upon the life of Mr. Gladstone, went away from Sheffield on Saturday last without informing his wife or anybody of his purpose to go away. His wife says that he is subject to fits, and is often absent from home for days at a time without his whereabouts being known. He has been subject to spells of deep depression, but has never shown any symptoms of homicidal mania.

The Daily Chronicle says this morning that the attempt to shoot Mr. Gladstone suggests the murder of President Garfield, and warns the Union statesmen who indulge in abuse of Mr. Gladstone that there are people in Ireland and England ready to translate such abuse into action.

The Daily News says: The incident has embarrassed Unionist circles and has encouraged many Unionists to protest openly against the incendiary speeches of their leaders.

GLADSTONE AND BLAKE.

LONDON, April 27.—Mr. Blake on Saturday informed Mr. Gladstone that he had received cables from Mr. Costigan, and solicitor-general Mr. Curran, on behalf of St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, and from certain citizens of Ottawa, including the Mayor and Archbishop Duhamel, asking him to convey to the Premier their hearty congratulations upon the second reading of the Home Rule bill. Mr. Gladstone, in replying to Mr. Blake, promised due acknowledgment of the congratulations to the respective senders. He continued: "In the meantime, it adds to the interest with which I receive them, that they reach me through the medium of one who has already done so much service to this great imperial cause." Mr. Blake is still being pressed to speak at political meetings in different parts of the country, but at present is declining further engagements. He will, however, speak at Southwark on Friday, at Birmingham on Wednesday and in London on May 31st at the annual meeting of the Women's Liberal Federation.

ON HER TRIAL TRIP.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—The coast defence vessel Monterey has been rendered useless for the present. She is at anchor just below Vallejo Junction, and unless the crew can free her propellers it is more than likely that she will be towed back to Mare Island. The Monterey left Mare Island for this city on Wednesday morning last. As she rounded the island and passed into the Straits of Carquinez, she was headed for [illegible]tra Costa shore. At this season of the year fishermen are plying their vocation in the straits and their nets are floating about in every direction. The Monterey could not escape them, and her propeller was completely tied up by one of the nets. As soon as possible the vessel was anchored, and her crew was set to work to free the propeller; but at last accounts they had not succeeded. The Monterey is going on her trial trip, and has on board all the members of the inspection board who made the calculation of the previous trip.

PUT TO AN ISSUE.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Sunday opening of the World's Fair was brought squarely before the National commission when it met in the administration building, on the World's Fair grounds to-day. Commissioner J. Eiboeck, of Iowa, introduced the subject and at once started a wrangle among the commissioners, in which Judge Massey took a leading part as opposed to any discussion or consideration of the matter.

There were sixty members of the commission present.

Commissioner Eiboeck sprung his sensation by a resolution in which he recited that there was a well defined sentiment among the people of the country in favor of Sunday opening of the fair and a general feeling that the matter was not definitely settled, but only held in abeyance. The provision for Sunday closing was imposed by Congress, conditional on certain pecuniary assistance, but in giving this assistance it had withheld over $500,000. It was a seriously debatable proposition whether the withholding this sum was not a violation of the agreement with the fair.

"I therefore move," continued Mr. Eiboeck, "that this commission request the authorities of the state of Illinois and the authorities of the city of Chicago, which have a greater stake and interest in this exposition than the United States Government has, to request the local board of directors to take the necessary steps to test the legality of the Sunday closing proposition in the state and federal courts."

Mr. Massey could hardly wait until Mr. Eiboeck concluded before he was on his feet to reply. "This Sunday closing question has been absolutely and finally settled and passed upon by this commission," he said; "this commission cannot reopen the question. Any attempt to reopen it, as suggested by the gentleman from Iowa, would denationalize the exposition. The resolution besides is out of order."

"That is a question," retorted Mr. Eiboeck. "I move that the questions of the resolutions, being in order, be referred to the judiciary committee."

Mr. Massey opposed this, and a number of commissioners spoke on the subject, but when it was finally put to a vote it carried. The committee's report will be made tomorrow.

Commissioner Eiboeck said after the meeting adjourned:

"The judiciary committee will decide the resolution out of order in all probability. Then I shall introduce another that the rules be amended. I have accomplished all that I expected to, and if my resolution to amend goes through, the subject will be again squarely brought before the commission."

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

LONDON, April 27.—In Committee of the House of Commons to-day, on the Budget, Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Liberal Unionist, offered a motion to the effect that it was inexpedient to increase Imperial taxation, to which, if the bill establishing a separate government for Ireland should be adopted, Ireland would contribute nothing.

Right Hon. J. W. Mellor, chairman of the committee, decided that the motion was of a character that could not be put in committee. If the right hon. member objected to the income tax being raised to seven-pence in the pound, he could move to have the tax remain at sixpence in the pound. Sir John Lubbock assented to the propriety of his ruling.

WORLD'S RELIGIOUS CONGRESS.

LONDON, April 27.—The Archbishop of Canterbury said at the annual meeting to-day of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel that he and his brother bishops had felt bound by duty to refuse the courteous and generous invitation extended to them to attend the World's Religious Congress in Chicago. Their reason had been that they felt that Christianity could not be made a member of a Parliament of religions without the tacit admission that other religions had equal claims with it upon the faith of mankind.

THE NAVAL PARADE.

LONDON, April 28.—In a leader on the naval parade in the North river, the Standard says: "The review was a fine show, more novel to the American people than anything they are likely to see at Chicago. It will stimulate their revived belief in the necessity of a powerful navy, although it is difficult to conceive of circumstances under which, except by the most deplorable folly or international aggressiveness, America will need to drift into hostilities with any great power."

"MODUS VIVENDI."

PORT TOWNSEND, April 27.—Collector Wasson has received instructions from the Treasury department to-day, to collect all available data pertaining to sealing vessels sailing from British Columbia and Puget Sound this year, and deliver the same to the commanders of the American gunboats en route to Behring Sea. The character of the instructions indicates that the terms of the *modus vivendi* will be rigidly enforced this season.

BELGIUM'S FRANCHISE.

BRUSSELS, April 27.—The Belgian Senate, by a vote of fifty-two in the affirmative to one in the negative, with fourteen absentees, has approved the Nyssen plan to re-establish universal suffrage with plural voting, based on the ownership of property and the possession of certain educational qualifications.

'MID CANNONS' ROAR.

New York's Grand Naval Demonstration—An Occasion Worthy of All Concerned.

Positions of the Warships—The President's Formal Review—Great Enthusiasm Manifested.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The day opened with the unveiling of the heroic bronze statue of John Ericsson, inventor of the Monitor, in Battery park. The ceremonies were simple. It was presented to the city by Swedish citizens and accepted by one of the park officials on behalf of the city, while the guns of the double turreted monitor Miantonomoh, lying near, fired a salute. The unveiling was preceded by a procession of Swedish societies. The statue, of which John Scott Hartley was the designer, stands on a well-proportioned pedestal of granite, eight feet nine inches high. It was erected by the municipality of New York at a cost of $10,000. It presents a heroic figure of the great inventor. On each of the four bases of the pedestal, which is seven feet square at the base, there is a bronze panel, 27 by 12 inches, presenting, in relief, views of the engagement between the Monitor and Merrimac, the first screw steamship, the Princeton, and various other inventions of Ericsson. The ceremonies attending the unveiling of the statue were under the combined direction of the Ericsson monument commission, the park commissioners and a special committee appointed by the mayor. The day opened bright and clear, and soon the whole harbor was blocked with crafts of all sorts loaded with sightseers.

The vessels which arrived at Gravesend bay last night swung at anchor in the beautiful sunlight and not long after sunrise everybody in the fleet and those who had to do with getting ready for its reception were making the final preparations for the parade. Upon the bay and river to the anchorage extending south and east were two long lines of war vessels bedecked in holiday attire. The ferry boats to Staten Island and to Brooklyn were filled with sightseers who were bound to get as near the start as they could, and long before the time for the parade the high banks along the narrows and bluffs at the forts, both on Staten Island and Fort Hamilton, were thronged with people, and the roads were filled with spectators hurrying towards shore to find a good point of view. The fleet made too imposing a sight for the spectators to out any figure at all. The fleet was anchored in squadron formation, the powerful Blake, with Vice-Admiral Sir John P. Hopkins' pennant standing out in a stiff wind, being about 500 yards below Fort Lafayette, and the Philadelphia, with Rear Admiral Gherardi's blue flag, with two white stars at the main, some distance below Fort Tompkins. Strung behind each leader were the ships which were to follow up the bay and all in readiness for the start. As the Dimitri Donskoi had not been in port at Hampton Roads it was necessary for the other admirals to pay their respects, and at 8:30 o'clock Sir John Hopkins put off from the Blake and was saluted by fifteen guns from the Russian as he stepped on the quarter deck, the British flag at the same time being hoisted. Other admirals followed in due course. A minute or two afterwards attention was all directed to black specks up the narrows, and with two streaks of foam diverging from her bows and a wide wake of white water astern, the diabolical Cushing rushed by at express train speed. She reached the Philadelphia in short time, wheeled around as if she was on a pivot and ran up alongside the flagship with dispatches to Admiral Gherardi.

Shortly after 9 o'clock, Admiral Gherardi, from the flagship Philadelphia, gave the signal to move. Then the representatives of the naval strength of ten nations fell into double lines, the port column, headed by the Philadelphia, taking the New Jersey side, and the starboard column, headed by the British cruiser Blake, taking the New York shore, in the following order:

PORT COLUMN.	STARBOARD COLUMN.
United States—	*Great Britain*—
Philadelphia,	Blake,
Newark,	Australia,
Atlanta,	Magicienne,
San Francisco,	Tartar.
Bancroft,	*Russia*—
Bennington,	Dimitri Donskoi,
Baltimore,	General Admiral,
Chicago,	Rynda.
Yorktown,	*France*—
Charleston,	Arethuse,
Vesuvius,	Hussard,
Concord.	Jean Bart.
Argentine Republic—	*Spain*—
Neuve de Julio.	Infanta Isabel,
Holland—	Regina Reserte,
Van Speyk.	Nueva Espana.
Germany—	*Brazil*—
Kaiserin Augusta,	Aquidaban,
See-Adler.	Tiradentes,
United States—	Republica.
Miantonomoh.	

As the vessels got into line, with intervals of 600 yards between those in the same column and a like distance between columns, and moved forward at a speed of between eight and nine knots an hour, the forts on the harbor turned their guns loose in a grand salute, and all the steam crafts within hearing distance added to the din with screeching whistles. The contrast presented by the snow-white American vessels and the dark-hulled foreigners was very marked as they moved side by side, each heightening the effect of the other. Two schools of naval architecture were represented, for nearly all the ships in line not American were of English style of construction in a strongly marked degree, and every patriot felt with a glow of pride that the new navy of the United States did not suffer by the comparison.

Standing on the high Long Island shore, midway between Owl's Head and Fort Hamilton, the view was a beautiful one. The narrow channel had brought them almost side by side, the 600 yards interval between columns being abandoned of necessity. An interval of 300 yards between the vessels was maintained and they steamed along in company. Every point of view along the Bay Ridge road was packed with spectators, who eyed the ships as they passed. As the fleet came out of the Narrows and in straightened lines came up the upper bay, the squadron distance was again formed and the two columns were then 600 yards apart. The currents, however, caused some of the boats to fall behind, and therefore they were somewhat out of place when the Battery came in sight. Coming up the bay with the fleet the sight was a brilliant one. Every ship in the harbor was flying every bit of bunting it could get together, and the buildings in the lower part of the city were decorated with flags of all nations. The steam whistles were screeching and the Battery wall and all the housetops and other places from which the river could be seen were black with sightseers.

When the leaders in the parade got opposite Governor's island the battery in the old fort began a salute and the fleet steamed along half hidden for a few minutes in smoke from the cannon. The ships dipped their flags in answer, but did not return the salute with cannon. The bands played national airs on the British ships as they proceeded up the river, and the strains of music wafted across the water were plainly heard by the crowds along the shore. The crew on the mimic Columbus fleet cheered and waved their hats as the navy steamed by. It was just 11:15 o'clock when a single gun from the Philadelphia announced that anchorage ground was reached opposite Eighty-ninth street, and answering almost instantly a gun bellowed on the Chicago and the anchors of twelve American ships dropped as if released by electricity. The foreign vessels slowed down and steamed to their positions. It was high noon when the last anchor was dropped and the fleet in position, the last vessel opposite Thirty-fourth street.

President and Mrs. Cleveland and party arrived here from Washington City to-night. The Pennsylvania depot in Jersey City was hung with flags of all nations, streamers and innumerable yards of bunting in honor of the arrival of so distinguished a party. A rush was made when the train pulled in and men doffed their hats and women waved Mrs. Cleveland with admiration as the presidential party was escorted by members of the reception committee down the platform to where the carriages were in waiting. The party proceeded to the Victoria hotel. President Cleveland excused himself from accepting an invitation tendered by Clarence W. Bowen on behalf of the Union League Club to attend a banquet there this evening. The Cabinet officers were also compelled to decline a similar invitation, owing to the lateness of the hour of their arrival.

The reception given to the officers of the visiting naval fleets and the Duke of Veragua by the Union League Club this evening was a most brilliant affair. The club house was handsomely decorated and illuminated and impressiveness was added to the scene by the presence of marines and a detachment from the Sixth artillery, acting as guards and escorts. In the assemblage that gathered to welcome the guests, 1,000 people were present. The Duke of Veragua, escorted by Cornelius Bliss, arrived shortly before 10 o'clock. With him were his brother and son. He was escorted to the library, where the visiting admirals from our own navy were presented to him, as were admirals and other naval officers from the foreign ships. Fully half the guests were in uniform. The supper was provided in the banquet hall and the visitors sent back to their ships shortly after midnight with a good impression of New York hospitality.

NEW YORK, April 27.—This morning, to the general disappointment, a steady drizzling downpour materially dampened the enthusiastic ardor and checked the anticipations of the thousands who had been looking forward to what was expected to be Gotham's great day of the series of ceremonies. At the same time there was a chilly north-east wind; but all these discouraging circumstances did not appear to keep back the immense crowds who came to the North river on the elevated trains and surface cars, or those who poured into the city from the ferries and across the Brooklyn bridge and did not look like holiday crowds. Hundreds, too, of excursion boats, steam yachts, tugs and other craft had been pressed into service, and were filled with sightseers, who were not kept home by the wet, and were puffing about. Other people sought places along the docks, on the top of buildings and at Riverside park. They plodded through the mud and stood in pools of water. Vantage places under cover were in great demand, but thousands stood or sat in the open air and watched the proceedings on the river bank.

As early as eight o'clock there were notable signs of activity on all the vessels From the different war ships there was signaling of semaphore arms, which indicated that orders were being issued to the fleet. A moment later each vessel ran up an American flag to the top of the mainmast and the flag of her own country fore and aft. The Spanish, French, Brazilian and Argentine ships ran up lines of streamers on their yards. Uncle Sam's navy floated big holiday flags from each mast. At ten o'clock the United States vessels ran up their bunting and the British, Russian, Italian, German and Dutch ships followed suit. At 10:30 the signal boats started out from 34th street, and running up alongside each vessel in line, carried information that the review had been postponed until 1 o'clock. Of course there was great disappointment, but what could be done by the people than to stay where they were and grumble, since, had they moved away they would have lost the more or less advantageous positions which they had managed to secure.

In the American column, ship No. 1 at the head of the line on the New Jersey side was the Philadelphia, with the blue pennant of Rear Admiral Gherardi. Position No. 2 was occupied by the cruiser Newark, Rear Admiral Benham, the red pennant indicating that he was second officer in rank in the American fleet. Following the Newark came the ships assigned to Rear Admiral Benham's command. Then, further down the line, was the big flagship Chicago, with the white pennant of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, denoting that he was the third flag officer in rank in the American squadron. Then came the ships of his command. On the New York side were the foreign warships, H. M. S. Blake at their head. The lower ship on the New Jersey side was the big double-turreted monitor Miantonomoh, ordered to give the signal of the approach of President Cleveland by an immense ten-inch, twenty-five ton gun, involving the burning of nearly 250 pounds of powder, the first instance of such a huge piece of ordnance being fired in close proximity to New York city. The position of the Dolphin was at the beginning of the ceremonies in the centre of the river, several hundred yards below the two lower ships.

On the arrival of the President he boarded the Dolphin at the foot of West Twenty-third street, where a handsome landing place had been erected, guarded by police, while a squad of sailors lined up on the float to salute the President. The approach to the landing place was carpeted. On weighing anchor the Dolphin fired a signal gun, which was answered by one of the monster ten-inch twenty-five ton guns of the monitor Miantonomoh. Following the Dolphin was the army steamer General Meigs, with the Duke de Veragua, Attendant-General Schofield and Admiral Belknap. The steamer Monmouth, with senators, representatives, governors of states and other distinguished visitors, followed the Meigs. For the next half hour the President's vessel slowly steamed up the river, the firing of over 800 guns, the manning of all the yards of the war ships, and the presence on every quarter deck of officers in full uniform forming a scene in point of extent and greatness probably never witnessed before in American waters.

When the Dolphin reached the end of the line, she dropped anchor, and the President received the commanding officers of the foreign squadrons, who were presented by their respective ministers. Fifteen minutes before the reception ended His Excellency's departure was announced by a flag by the Dolphin, the signal for the entire fleet to begin a grand national salute, comprising the firing of 840 pieces of artillery. This was the feature of the day, because all the vessels engaged in the national salute at once. The Philadelphia then steamed slowly to a position abreast of General Grant's tomb and fired a national salute in honor of the name of the great General.

At the heads of the two fleet columns were anchored the little caravels Santa Maria, Nina and Pinta. They were the observed of all observers, their quaint, not to say grotesque, appearance provoking much comment and their diminutive size creating great wonderment as to how even now they could have safely crossed the Atlantic, manned as they were at this time by men thoroughly experienced in seamanship. This led to old reflections as to the terrible trials and privations which the old Genoese navigator had run when he came across the Atlantic centuries ago under the auspices of Ferdinand and Isabella and under a special dispensation from the occupant of St. Peter's chair. The cheering that these little craft and their mariners received was of the most enthusiastic character.

Long after the launches with the commanding officers of the various ships had passed up the river on their way to the President's boat, the Naval Reserve and police patrol boats maintained the cordon about the fleet, through which no vessel of the merchant marine was allowed to pass. It was not until 6:30, when the reception on board the Dolphin was over, that the many hundred vessels of the merchant marine, which were massed between the Jersey shore and the American warships, were permitted to make their way down the river.

Then followed one of the most remarkable sights ever before seen on the waters of the river, or in the harbor. Each and every one of the many kinds of ships seemed to have gone wild. They vied with one another trying to make the most noise. From the big ocean steamer to the smallest of yachts, it was all the same. The whistles of all continued shrieking and tooting salutes to the foreign ships. From the big excursion steamers came cheer after cheer for the two hours the procession continued to pass, and at times nearly broke the limited space in which they had to manoeuvre. When the President disembarked from the Dolphin and at the finish of the salute of 21 guns given him from the Philadelphia, the combined fleets honored him with a national salute, beginning with the Blake of the English fleet and the Newark of the American. Shot after shot followed in quick succession, the smoke becoming so dense as to hide the different ships. An incident of the parade happened as the reviewing ships were passing up the river. Just as the Monmouth was abreast the Brazilian cruiser Republica, the concussion from the discharge of one of her guns broke nearly every piece of glass in the windows of the Monmouth's starboard side. Fortunately no one was injured, and beyond a momentary scare nothing happened.

At 8 in the evening the fleet engaged in a grand electrical search-light display. Over eighty powerful search lights were employed. These lights are the most powerful in existence, and were designed with the object of obtaining great intensity of rays, the exhibition being one of the grandest of the review ceremonies.

SCHWARTZ CAUGHT.

CHICAGO, April 26. — Benjamin G. Schwartz, for whom the Chicago police have been looking for some time past, has been arrested at St. Louis. Schwartz is wanted in Port Angeles, Wn. About eighteen months ago he was President of the Port Angeles bank, which failed. Schwartz was arrested and convicted of embezzlement. One night he broke jail and escaped. About two weeks ago a resident of Seattle, Wash., who was visiting in this city, saw Schwartz at the Palmer house. The story found its way into the Seattle papers. Sheriff Morse, of Clallam county, on reading it telegraphed to the police department to arrest Schwartz. Sergeant Dave Elliott was put on the case and traced Schwartz to Cambridge flats, where he had been living with his wife, who joined him a few days ago. He obtained a position as travelling salesman for the house of Pitkin & Brooks, and in that capacity went to St. Louis, where he was arrested. He will be brought to this city.

PORT ANGELES, April 26.—Sheriff Morse received a message last evening from L. Harrigan, chief of police for the city of St. Louis, that Banker Schwartz, convicted last December of embezzlement in this city, had just been arrested and was in jail in that city. Schwartz was registered at the Southern hotel and living on the fat of the land. The arrest was the result of several weeks' active work on the part of Sheriff Morse, who worked through the Chicago Police department. Chief Ross, of Chicago, located Schwartz in that city a few days ago, and asked Morse for a complete description, so that he might arrest him on a fugitive warrant. Before this could be completed, Schwartz had left and gone to St. Louis, and Sheriff Morse will go to Olympia to-morrow for requisition papers, and will proceed at once to St. Louis.

NEW YORK, April 27. — Rev. Dr. McGlynn will sail next week for Naples on his way to Rome to have an audience with Pope Leo XIII. Dr. McGlynn will go alone to the Eternal City, not a penitent or as one willing to retract his former teachings, but as a priest in good standing. He will return, if he can, in about eight weeks.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Hon. Messrs. Bowell and Foster Well Satisfied With Their Tariff Inquiries.

Ammunition for Volunteers—Irish Immigration Propaganda Not Successful.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 27.—Hon. Messrs. Bowell and Foster returned from Montreal to-day. Speaking to-night, Mr. Bowell said the tariff inquiry had thus far been most searching. Mr. Foster and he were most anxious to ascertain how far the existing tariff had developed the different industries of Canada, and to what extent it had given the manufacturers the control of the home market. Minute details were asked for as to the value of labor above the cost of raw material and a comparison of prices between Canada and other countries had been also requested. On the part of the manufacturers there was a decided disposition to be candid and communicative. The inquiry not being public they felt free to open their minds to the ministers. It was evident that the manufacturers were sensible to the effects which attacks upon the present tariff would have upon the public mind if the facts concerning the industries were not fully known. Therefore they did not hesitate to furnish the ministers with full information.

A prominent officer of the Agricultural department, speaking to-day, said that the proprietor of L'Electeur ought to be sent to jail for allowing the publication in his paper of groundless paragraphs, insinuating that a case of cholera had been discovered at Levis.

In order to encourage practice in rifle shooting the Minister of Militia has decided to reduce the price of ammunition. During the coming season Martini-Henri ammunition will be sold at the rate of $15 per thousand rounds, in place of $20 per thousand, as in the past. The price of Snider ammunition has been reduced from $16 a thousand to $8. By these reductions, riflemen who take part in the Saturday matches, whether regimental or club, will be able to get a mid-week practice at a small cost.

Mr. Richard, of Duck Lake, Dr. Harris, of Calgary, and Mr. Kerr, of Regina, who went to Ireland last fall, to work up immigration to Canada, say that political excitement in the Green Isle renders immigration propagandism very difficult at present.

Mrs. Johnson, mother of the Dominion Statistician, died at Grand Pre yesterday, at an advanced age.

CYCLONE CASUALTIES.

GUTHRIE, O. T., April 27.—The list of fatalities by the cyclone yesterday, grows larger each hour. In the devasted district, near Norman City, four bodies have been prepared for burial. Several more were found this morning, and half a score of people are still missing. A hundred and fifty people were injured, six or eight of whom will die. Near Purcell, eleven people, all members of one Catholic congregation, are dead. At the town of Caze, the storm swept away nearly every building and eight people are killed. At Langston, ten are dead; at Cimarcon City four are dead, two dying and twelve injured. East of here two families, neighbors, perished, and in the extreme eastern part of Payne county it is believed that nearly a score were killed. The list of dead will surely aggregate one hundred, and that of the injured five times that many.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

MONTREAL, April 27.—Herbert & Co., general storekeepers at St. Laurent, have assigned with liabilities of $55,000.

MONTREAL, April 27.—The firm of William Darling & Co., wholesale hardware merchants, have suspended payment. A statement will be presented to a meeting of creditors shortly.

ANCASTER, Ont., April 27.—It has transpired that Lotttie Kelly, the twelve-year-old daughter of Henry Kelly, of Kelly & Fisher, lumber dealers, attempted to poison her father on Monday in revenge for his having chastised her. She placed enough Paris green in the coffee he was to drink, to kill several men. Kelly will probably die.

TORONTO, April 27.—In the Legislature yesterday Mr. Kirkwood presented a number of petitions, signed by 30,000 patrons of industry and others throughout the Province, asking among other things, that mortgages, railway, bank, and all company stock and debentures be withdrawn from the list of properties exempted from taxation.

DESERONTO, Ont., April 27.—Daniel McVicar to-day fell upon a circular saw which cut off his right leg and partly severed the left leg and foot. The right one was also broken.

HAMILTON, April 27.—A by-law to grant a bonus of $125,000 to the Niagara Central Railway to enter the city, was voted on yesterday and defeated.

PORT ARTHUR, April 27.—One of the worst snow and hail storms of the season is raging from the southeast. From present appearances we shall have another foot of snow by morning. The ice in Thunder bay is as solid as it was a month ago. Present indications are that navigation cannot be open before May 20.

TACOMA, April 27.—The Swedes of Tacoma celebrated the unveiling of Ericsson's statue in New York to-day. At 8 p.m. there was a large torchlight parade, with a float representing the Monitor, from the turret of which salutes were fired at intervals. The celebration ended with music in Germanic hall.

VANCOUVER, April 27.—Reliable information has been received here to-day, indicating that preliminary arrangements have been completed for the establishment of the direct Australian steamship line to run in connection with the Canadian Pacific railway. The first steamers will leave Sidney, May 11, and June 8. Returning, they will probably leave Vancouver, June 8, and July 6. The Canadian Pacific traffic officials here, say they are prepared to quote on freight and passenger business from all Pacific Coast points.

TORONTO, April 27.—Hon. Messrs. Foster and Bowell yesterday concluded their work of taking the views of the various trades on the revision of the tariff. It is thought that the duty on a number of articles should be reduced. No particular line of increase, it is said, is sought. A scheme of protection is earnestly desired, however, in the administration of the law, and it is believed the Dominion Board of Appraisers will afford the much required relief.

ANTIGONISH, April 27.—A full-rigged schooner, name unknown, struck on the ledges last night between Malignant Cove and Arisaig and immediately went to pieces. It is supposed that she belonged to Prince Edward Island. All hands perished. The storm of yesterday was one of the worst on record.

AMERICAN NEWS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 26.—Helena Modjeska became quite ill on Tuesday at her hotel, and was unable to appear at the Duquesne, where she was to play Katherine in "King Henry VIII." The advance sale of tickets had been large and an immense audience had to be dismissed from the theatre. Dr. Mercer, who was called in, had to remain with the actress until after midnight before she had recovered sufficiently for him to leave.

SING SING, N. Y., April 27.—Keepers Hulse, Murphy and Glynn, who were on duty at the time of the escape of the murderers, Pallister and Roehle, from prison here last week, have been dismissed from the service. Nothing definite has been heard, as yet, from the escaped murderers.

ASHLAND, Ky., April 27.—P. Cassidy, of Coal Run, Pike county, ten days ago came here in company of a trusted negro and several hired men, and with a large number of cattle. The money on a check given in payment for the cattle was drawn at a Cattlesburg bank, and the men, with the exception of the negro, were paid off and sent home. Since then there is no trace of either Cassidy or the negro. Cassidy is worth $100,000 and since his disappearance has fallen heir to a like amount by the death of his father.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27. — Collector Phelps has taken a decided dislike to all Chinese holding certificates, setting forth that they are merchants and en route to Portland. He refused landing to thirty on the China, and has taken the same stand in the cases of those now on the Belgic. There are about 133 of them. The Peru is the next steamer due here. She has also seventeen "merchants" for Portland and for this city.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—Judge Theard, in the civil district court, delivered a decision to-day in a Jim Crow car case. Sheriff Broussard, of Lafayette parish, sued the Illinois Central Railway Company for $10,000 damages, for ejecting him from one of their trains. The court decided against him. He bought two first-class tickets for the purpose of taking an insane negro prisoner to the state asylum at Jackson. He placed his prisoner in the smoking section of the white car and the sheriff, who was ill, went into the non-smoking section. The conductor told him he would have to take his prisoner into the colored car or else sit with him in the smoking section common to both races. Mr. Broussard objected and he and the prisoner were ejected. The court held, with the conductor, that the law did not discriminate except in favor of colored nurses.

THE COLUMBIAN BALL.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The Columbian ball to-night at the Madison Square Garden was, in respect to magnificence of decoration and arrangement and of the large number of world-famous guests present, the most splendid ever given in the New World. Besides the President and his advisers, the chief legislative body of the United States and a Spanish grandee, who is the nearest and lineal descendant of Christopher Columbus, there were the diplomatic corps, the admirals and subordinate officers of every naval power in the world, governors of states and famous army officers. It was, in fact, a gathering of celebrities so varied and so gloriously arrayed that the oldest and most travelled guests acknowledged that they had seldom, if ever before, seen the like. The decorations of the garden were rich and elaborate, surpassing in their magnificence and elegance anything ever before attempted in the great auditorium. Across the rear of the amphitheatre in huge letters of light were the words "A New World's Welcome," and a magnificent model of the Capitol at Washington, created out of white flowers and illuminated with electric lights, rested upon the stage of the assembly room. The boxes on either end of the garden and along the arena were decorated with flowers and flags. The large box in the centre was occupied by Mayor Gilroy and suite. President Cleveland's box was on the right of the Mayor's. The boxes occupied by the Duke of Veragua and his party were on the left of the Mayor's. The other boxes on the first tier and about the mayor's box were occupied by the members of the diplomatic corps and by Governor Flower and staff. The doors of the garden were thrown open at nine o'clock and almost immediately afterwards the guests began to arrive. The President, having other engagements during the evening, did not arrive with his party until some time after the ball had been announced to begin at 10 o'clock. Mayor Gilroy and Mrs. Gilroy officially received the guests of the evening. Chairman Varnon named each guest on entering and introduced him to the mayor. No precedence was observed, everything being made to indicate that the ball was a republican citizens' affair. The programme of dances was a very simple one. There were no distinctive figure dances during the evening. Of the invited guests, the Supreme Court Justices, the United States senators, the Governor of Illinois and Director General Davis of the World's Fair did not attend. A buffet supper for the invited guests was served in the concert hall. The buffet, which extended around two sides of the room, was handsomely decorated.