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EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

The Kaiser Wins Favor With the Working Classes.

Bismarck's Refusal to Comply With the Imperial Request.

Rumored Marriage of the Marquis of Hartington to the Duchess of Manchester.

RUMORED MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

LONDON, May 8.—There is a rumor afloat that the Marquis of Hartington will shortly marry the Duchess of Manchester, mother of the unsavory Viscount Mandeville, who, through the recent death of his father, has become eighth Duke of Manchester. The report is undoubtedly true, as it is well known that the Marquis and Duchess have been infatuated for years. Lord Hartington, who is a widower, will be 57 years of age in July, and the Duchess is six months older.

THE KAISER'S OBSTINACY.

Reliable Berlin correspondence states that while the Emperor is winning favor with the working classes, the aristocracy is ranging itself on the side of Prince Bismarck, and that some propositions to do special honor to that statesmen are prompted by a desire to reflect upon the sovereign who virtually deposed him. The upper classes feel that the Kaiser's liberal policy is endangering their prestige, and deep expressions are heard of discontent with the Imperial programme. The Emperor, however, combines in his temperament a good deal of the obstinacy of the Georges with the energy of the Hohenzollerns, and is not to be interfered with in his purpose, and no one doubts that he will send the Reichstag to his will. The manufacturers of Germany are much pleased with the proposed increase of duties on imported goods, and this tends to reconcile them somewhat with the Emperor's championship of the working people, but the nobility are not to be placated in this way, and they are loud in their praise of the Iron Chancellor.

WILLIAM'S VISIT TO NORWAY.

Great preparations are being made for the reception of the Emperor in Norway, and it is expected that the King of Sweden will make a special journey to meet his fellow-sovereign. It will be the first visit of a German emperor to the Scandinavian peninsula, and the newspapers are recalling that, but for Sweden, Prussia and the present German empire would probably never have had an existence, the Swedes, in the days of their power, having preserved Prussia from being overwhelmed by the house of Austria.

IN THE INTEREST OF ENGLAND.

It is stated upon semi-official authority that, on his journey to the coast with Emin, Stanley made treaties in the interest of England with all of the tribes along the route from Lake Albert Nyanza to Bogamango. These treaties, it is asserted, are now in the foreign office, where they will be held until the necessity for their publicity shall arise.

WHO WILL TRIUMPH?

Emperor William has sent Herr Von Bucher on a special mission to Prince Bismarck with a view of clearing the atmosphere, and inducing the ex-chancellor to withdraw the license he is said to have given to certain persons and publications, who are misusing both his name and the Emperor's. Considerable correspondence has passed between the Kaiser and the ex-chancellor on the subject, and from the fact that it is positively stated that the Emperor has made his special commissioner the bearer of a threat to resort to compulsory methods in case of Bismarck's refusal to comply with the imperial requests, it is assumed that the Prince has doggedly adhered to his purpose of publicly expressing himself on political topics in his own way. It is stated that Count Herbert Bismarck and his mother have instigated the publication of all of the statements attributed to Prince Bismarck which have lately appeared in the Hamburger Nachrichten and other journals.

THE BRISTOL ELECTION.

LONDON, May 9.—The coming election in Bristol will be fought on an issue entirely apart from the questions which commonly enter into contests for seats in the House of Commons, and for this reason the campaign is exciting a peculiar interest. The vital question is not land purchase nor home rule, but sugar. One of the largest sugar refineries in the Kingdom is located at Bristol, and the election will be conducted as a test of public sentiment on the question of the sugar bounties without regard to other matters of popular concern. The Conservatives are confident in the belief that the result will be the revival of the sugar convention which the strong opposition and absence of any distinct popular approval caused to be withdrawn.

THE LICENSE BILL.

If the opponents of the government's proposal to compensate the keepers of public houses for the loss of their licenses through the reduction of their number have not scored a victory, they have at least escaped entire defeat, and the probabilities are the contest will result in a drawn battle. Everything points to the certainty that the government is now considering a scheme whereby the ministry will gracefully abandon its position in regard to compensation, and adopted the licensing bill proposed by Lord Randolph Churchill as a substitute for the measure introduced by Hon. Mr. Goshen. Although Lord Randolph's bill is open to serious objections, many of them will probably be removed by amendments if the measure is accepted by the government, and the government will thereby escape the antagonism and partly refrain, which an attempt to pass the original bill would entail.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE PICTURE.

Another example of the niggardness of Her Majesty the Queen is furnished in her dealings with Painter Lockhart, who has just finished a picture executed to Her Majesty's order, representing a scene in Westminster Abbey on the occasion of the Queen's jubilee. The picture contains 387 portraits and represents three years' labor. The completion of the work involved several months' travel on the continent in order to obtain the likenesses, and also compelled the artist to hire a town house in which to obtain sittings from members of the Royal family and other personages whose portraits could not be otherwise obtained. The total expenses to Lockhart has been many thousand pounds, to say nothing of his compulsory rejection of other work while engaged on this commission. Yet the Queen has ordered the payment to him of the paltry sum of one thousand pounds in full settlement of all obligations. For the sake of appearances, if for no higher motive, it is probable that some interested person will see to it that the painter is not left to mourn the loss of so large a sum of money through his efforts to gratify the vanity of his sovereign.

O'BRIEN'S MARRIAGE.

A movement is on foot among the women of Ireland, headed by the wife of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, to present a beautiful and costly wedding gift to the bride of William O'Brien, M. P., on the occasion of his marriage to Mlle. Rafalovitch in June.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM.

The Queen's drawing room to-day was unusually brilliant. Several American ladies and gentlemen were presented to Her Majesty by Mr. and Mrs. White, the former acting as the representative of Minister Lincoln, in the latter's absence.

DISGUSTED WITH POLITICS.

It is stated in Berlin that Gen. Von Caprivi, the new German chancellor, has become so thoroughly disgusted at the knowledge he has obtained of the devious and questionable methods necessary to a strict conformity to the foreign policy of Germany, that he will shortly retire from ministerial life. It is asserted that he has already intimated his intention to the Emperor.

THE EMPEROR AND BISMARCK.

The announcement that Prince Bismarck is about to make public the complete story of his dismissal from the chancellorship, together with the events which led up to it, has greatly enraged the Emperor. In order to prevent any such outburst on the part of the ex-chancellor, the Emperor has sent him a personal letter reminding the prince that he is liable to severe punishment under an amendment to the penal code of his own making, if he makes public or causes to be published any knowledge regarding state matters gained by him during his official life.

THE FAIRHAVEN & SOUTHERN.

Concise Statement of the Construction Work Now in Progress.

FAIRHAVEN, May 8.—Construction on the Fairhaven & Southern railroad is being pushed from New Westminster to Seattle, and from Sedro up the Skagit valley and into the Cascade.

The Company has 250 men at work on the Coast division between Fairhaven and Sedro, ballasting the track, and by June 1 this portion of the line will be second to none in the state. Tenders have been advertised for and are being received for the second drawbridge at Whatcom, for the iron drawbridge, which is to be 237 feet long, at Ferndale, over the Nooksack, and for the drawbridge at Nickomeki, British Columbia. The ships that are laden with 6,000 tons of steel rails are expected to arrive within three weeks, and the rails that will connect New Westminster and Fairhaven will be laid early in August.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Resisting the Law.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Joseph Bendix, collector for the clearing house, boarded the German ship Theodore in the stream this afternoon, and attempted to collect a bill from Heinrick Waldorf, the third mate. Waldorf refused to pay, and assaulted Bendix, who then went ashore and swore out a warrant for its arrest. When the officer went aboard, the chief mate, Claus Schukin, refused to allow him to arrest Waldorf, and called on all his men to resist the officer. He ran up the German flag and asserted that Waldorf was "on German bottom," and that Mahoney dare not take him. Mahoney went ashore for re-inforcements and met Capt. Hamen, who admitted that the chief officer was in the wrong. Mahoney then served warrants upon Waldorf for battery, and Schuken for resisting an officer. Capt. Hamen deposited bail for their appearance in court.

A Husband's Presence of Mind.

OAKLAND, Cal., May 9.—Mrs. Walter Hicks, living near here, undertook to start a fire with coal oil this morning. An explosion followed, burning the oil and setting fire to her clothing. She ran out of the house and was caught by her husband, who threw her into the creek, extinguishing the flames. She is severely burned and her recovery is doubtful. Hicks is badly burned about the hands and face.

San Francisco's Water Supply.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—The board of supervisors received a letter to-day from the Nevada State board of trade, protesting against the using of Lake Tahoe water, and stating that no one has a right to drain the lake for the benefit of San Francisco, and that a number of business interests in Nevada, which depend on the water supply from the lake, would oppose any attempt to divert the water, and that the board will not consent to any interference.

The Molders' Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Two molders joined the strikers to-day, making nine since yesterday.

Drowned.

CORNING, Cal., May 9.—Abraham Anderson, an old resident, attempted to cross Thoms Creek last night in a buggy. Finding the water too deep, he cut the traces, and held on to the reins. The horse dragged him down the stream and he was drowned.

The Whaling Bark Thos. Pope.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—The sailing of the whaling bark, Thomas Pope, the tender for the North Pacific whaling fleet, will be deferred until the 10th of June, instead of sailing this month as anticipated. The Pope will carry mails and provisions for the crews of the whole fleet.

Murder in the First Degree.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, Wn., May 9.—Last evening the jury in the Edward Gallagher case, after being out four hours, came into court with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Judge Caples, counsel for the defendant, immediately entered a motion for a new trial. Gallagher is convicted for the killing of Lewis Wars, who was found dead in a field near his residence, six miles west from the Lower Cascades, Skamania county, on November 9th, 1889. A bullet hole was in Wars' breast, a load of buckshot in his shoulder, and several wounds in his head. His house was found broken into, and ransacked for $2,000 which was known to be hidden in it. Edward Gallagher, together with another party who has not been found since the murder, was seen prowling around the premises on the day of the murder. Gallagher, one week before, bought buckshot corresponding with that found in Wars' body. Newspaper wadding was found near the body which corresponded with part of a newspaper found upon the defendant.

Dr. Child's Pile Ointment quickly relieves and cures. $1 of druggists. Wholesale agents, Langley & Co., Victoria. mr30-3m

THE ASYLUM FIRE.

Further Particulars of the Longue Pointe Horror.

No One Will Ever Know the Number of Victims.

Scores of Patients Perished Miserably Beyond the Reach of Aid—A Veritable Death Trap.

MONTREAL, Que., May 8.—As full details of the Longue Pointe asylum disaster are becoming known, the horror is intensified. It is known by the last report to the Quebec government that there were 1,780 inmates instead of 1,400, and this much is certain that no one will ever know the number of victims. From indirect information it must be thought there are 150 dead. In some respects the calamity will bear fruit and lead to a more modern and scientific treatment of the insane. A discharged patient to-day affirmed that to all inquiries sent by friends as to the progress the patients were making, one stereotyped answer was given without any restrictions as to accuracy: "Your friend's physical condition is excellent, but mentally there is no improvement." One of Canada's cleverest literary men, John E'Sperance was among the patients, and it was a most pitiable sight to see him assume control as

"KING OF THE UNIVERSE."

It is now known that many of the wards were locked, and that in cases where the firemen did not break in the doors, whole rooms full perished miserably. Late in the evening an ocean steamship passed up the river a few hundred yards from the ruins, and the passengers could be seen bending over the rail gazing and wondering what had become of this ungainly pile of buildings. Men coming up town last night were startled by seeing a lunatic parading the streets rejoicing in his freedom, and menacing the women till he was secured.

THE PAYING PATIENTS FARED BEST,

but the great loss was among those confined in the upper stories, and amongst those imprisoned in the dark basement cells. Fire Commissioner Perry characterizes the building as a death trap, and as a disgrace to a civilized country.

According to the law of chances, the disaster must have occurred sooner or later, and if it had been at night in the dead of winter, when the Montreal brigade could not come to their relief, not one of the patients in the thousand and a half, would have escaped. Many of the firemen are suffering from exposure. What steps will be taken to provide a new asylum have not yet been made known. At present the patients are confined everywhere; in convents, out-houses, exhibition buildings and in neighboring buildings.

STRANGE COINCIDENCE.

The Longue Pointe Horror Repeated at Norwich, N.Y.

Twelve of the Unfortunate Patients Burned—Many of the Lunatics Escape to the Woods.

NORWICH, N. Y., May 8.—The Chenango county poorhouse and insane asylum was destroyed by fire last night and eleven of the inmates perished in the flames. The fire originated from a pipe which one of the female patients was smoking. Many insane persons escaped to the woods and are still at large.

LATER PARTICULARS.

NORWICH, N. Y., May 8.—The number of lives lost by the asylum fire is now definitely known to be twelve. Four of the male lunatics are still at large, but they will probably be captured before they do much harm. The fact comes to light that Deborah Dibble, whose name was sent out to-day as one of the victims of last night's fire, was burned to death yesterday afternoon. Her bed was set on fire by a pipe which she was smoking, and she was dead before the fire was discovered by the asylum attendants. This fire was extinguished, however, before it had gained much headway. The remains of the victim were in the building when last night's fire broke out. The officers of the asylum think that the second fire was caused by spontaneous combustion.

AMERICAN NEWS.

San Francisco's Poor.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Copies of an appeal, containing the signatures of 1,654 citizens of San Francisco, praying for Federal aid, have been received by the members of the Senate and House. The appeal is addressed to the President of the United States and to the Senate and House. It states that, owing to the unprecedented bad weather, the evils of competition, and, most of all, a vicious financial system, "the petitioners find themselves and their families, with thousands of their fellow-citizens, in a condition of helpless destitution." "We have appealed to our local authorities and fellow-citizens in vain," says the petition, "and comparatively nothing has been done; a few thousand dollars have been subscribed, giving work to some thousands of the more fortunate of the many thousands suffering among us. This assistance apparently exhausted the means or willingness of those who could assist us. We therefore turn with anxious hearts to the federal government, trusting, hoping, that the government will aid us in our dire distress." The petitioners suggest that $5,000,000 be loaned to the city and county of San Francisco until the California legislature can meet and pass an enabling act for the city and county to issue bonds covering the amount at 2 per cent. per annum, to be made payable to the United States government.

One paragraph of the petition is as follows: "In the name of God and our common humanity, we humbly petition your honorable body to grant us that immediate succor out desperate strait demands. We confidently feel that the power that armed and equipped a million of men for the preservation of this union, can now arm and equip an army to preserve its citizens from starvation. We know that should a common enemy threaten this, our beloved, country, millions of men would spring to arms and her boundless wealth would pour out like water for her defense. We beseech you to remember that there is no greater conceivable enemy to the nation than poverty. The dignity of a nation's manhood, the virtue of a nation's womanhood, fall before the withering blight of poverty. Truth, virtue and honor become mere empty words, and all is bartered to escape starvation's cruel grasp. A circular letter accompanying the appeal, is signed by William M. Willey, chairman, E. D. McKenley, secretary, and William Heimann, treasurer. The circular is headed "Headquarters executive committee of the unemployed."

Colored Waiters Strike.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The entire force of colored waiters at Kinsley's restaurant went out on strike at noon to-day, because of the refusal by the proprietors of the demands of the culinary alliance for increased wages.

On Trial for Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—The impanelling of a jury to try D. H. Arnold, ex-sheriff of Colusa county, for the murder of Saml. W. Garnett, on the 30th of January last, commenced this afternoon.

Engineers Grievances.

ST. PAUL, May 8.—The grievance committee of the Northern Pacific engineers, which has been here over six weeks in consultation with the officials of the road, has finally secured the concession asked. The committee of firemen are not yet satisfied, and will have another conference with General Manager Millet and Supt. Small, to-morrow.

The Molders' Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—Jas. O'Connor, a helper employed at the City foundry, is the latest addition to the list of persons who have been assaulted for working in a foundry since the union molders walked out. He is stated he was badly beaten by four men, and received such injuries that he is not able to work. The molders disclaim any knowledge of the fact that the members of the union had anything to do with the assault, and say outsiders are responsible for it. The beating of O'Connor is the first instance where helpers have been molested.

A Family Tragedy.

LOS ANGELES, May 8.—News has been received from San Jacinto, a small town in the north-western part of San Diego county, to the effect that Francisco Gonzalez, a well-known rancher and an old resident, has been arrested, charged with the murder of the illegitimate offspring of his daughter. The mother herself makes the accusation, and states that about 18 months ago she gave birth to twins, and that her father strangled them.

A Great Factory Burned.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 6.—The Singer sewing machine factory was destroyed by fire late to-night. The entire fire department responded, but their work has so far had little effect, and at midnight it was feared that the main building, which covered several acres of ground, would be destroyed. The works employ 3,300 persons.

At 2 a. m. the fire was under control. The loss is estimated now at $3,000,000.

Eight People Drowned.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 7.—The naphtha yacht Gerrude, used as a ferry between Wheeling and the island where the baseball park is located, was crowded with 18 people, besides the two men in charge of the boat, this afternoon. A game had just closed, and the people rushed pell mell into the boat loading her to the water's edge. One of the tiller ropes pulled part of one of the women's dresses into the pulley, clogging the wheel and rendering the steering apparatus useless. About the same time the naphtha boat struck under the sloping bow of a large sand barge and turned over. All the passengers were thrown into the water, and the current being very strong and the big sand barge causing a suction, nearly all of them were sucked into its bottom. The few who clung to the yacht were little better off, for the little boat was drawn under the barge almost like a feather. There were several other boats and skiffs near by at the time, but they could not overtake the people floating in the swift current until several had sunk to rise no more. Mrs. John Mendel caught Wm. Schulz by the coat collar, and he caught a line thrown by a workman on the barge. Both were pulled from the water. Mrs. Chas Hornbrook passed entirely under the Barge and was caught as she was sinking. She remained unconscious nearly an hour. E. Wells, one of the leading architects of the city, caught a grappling hook, but it cut through his hand. He was drowned. One of the boat's operators was drowned. Wm. English, the official scorer for the baseball, passed under the barge, cut a gash in his scalp on a spike, and was in a critical condition at midnight. Eight others in the boat were drowned, and up to this hour their friends have not called for them. They are supposed to be members of a gang of carpenters who were working on the island. They came here from Cambridge, Ohio, only yesterday.

Fishermen on Strike.

PENSACOLA, Fla., May 7.—Six hundred fishermen are on strike here. They demand a cent a pound advance, and prompt settlements. None of the fishing smacks left to-day, and a fish famine will result.

Floods in Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—The Times Democrat's Jefferson (Texas) special says: The Red river has overflowed everything, and is backing up into the lakes. The river here is rising from the back water at the rate of an inch per hour. Many cattle and other animals have been drowned. The largest bridge in the country was swept away to-day.

A Texas Murder.

PUTNAM, Tex., May 7.—Edgar Platt, a wealthy citizen, started Tuesday for his ranch near town. Yesterday his dead body was found in a water hole. George Ferguson, his tenant, is missing with his personal effects and his swiftest horse.

Under Water.

SHREVEPORT, La., May 7.—The river is 1 3-10 feet higher than any previous record. The government steamers Florence and Howell are engaged in removing the people and stock from the overflowed districts. The steamer New Haven is rendering similar aid in the Black Bayou country. Several plantations below this city are under water.

Lowered Her Own Record.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The steamer Majestic, which arrived from Liverpool this afternoon, has lowered her maiden record—of six days ten hours and thirty minutes—five hours by her present trip.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Banking Bill Passes Third Reading.

Mr. Gordon Wants Garrison Artillery at Nanaimo.

One Million Acres Seeded in Manitoba—Imperial Lead Line Bill Altered to Suit Canada.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

OTTAWA, Ont., May 8.—The Banking bill got its third reading this afternoon. Armstrong's amendment to compel the banks to keep open until 3 o'clock on Saturdays was objected to.

On the motion to go into supply, Mulloch arraigned the government in connection with its railway subsidy policy generally and particularly denounced Mr. Burns for sitting in parliament and voting for the subsidy when he was the virtual owner of the Carsquet road.

Blake followed in a two hours' speech.

In committee of supply Gordon asked that a battery of garrison artillery be organized at Nanaimo. He said the coal miners ought to be protected, and there were plenty of able-bodied young men who would be glad to join the corps.

Gen. Laurie backed up Mr. Gordon's request.

Sir Adolphe Caron said the matter had been frequently pressed upon his attention, but when the department could not (till the whole force annually, it was impossible to increase. He hoped to organize a battery at some future day.

The government has decided to grant free ammunition to the Canadian military rifle league for seven matches.

The Department of Agriculture has received a report that one million acres has been seeded in Manitoba this spring.

The Imperial load line bill will be altered to suit Canada's requirements. If Canada, within twelve months, legislates on the subject, the provisions of the Imperial measure will not apply to the Dominion.

THE SALMON OUTLOOK.

Germany Regarded as a Promising Market.

Ben. Young Explains Why the Curtailment of the Pack is Necessary, Owing to Overstocked Markets.

Owing to the present condition of the market, this year's salmon pack will, of necessity, be very light. Such is the opinion of Ben. Young, "the salmon king," who, of all persons, is calculated to talk intelligently on the subject. He has just returned from England, the principal and only export market, and was talked to last Friday by a COLONIST reporter.

"I left Portland," he said, "on the 14th of March by the U. P. R., and reached New York just too late to catch the City of Paris. Embarking on the ss. Gallia, I was in Liverpool by the 28th instant. During the two weeks I spent in England, I had a general interview with all the salmon buyers connected with the Pacific Coast. They gave me a most cordial reception, and I, in a manner, represented all the canners in transacting my business with them. One of my principal objects in visiting the old country was to study the market, which I found completely demoralized. The buyers claim that the past two years' shipments to the United Kingdom have been 800,000 cases, whereas the consumption was only 400,000—just about one half of the supply. At the retail buyers' prices that have been ruling for the past three years the consumption has fallen off greatly; still good brands are selling well. The ruling price for British Columbia salmon on the English market is 26@27 shillings, and the buyers of parcels of British Columbia fish are coming out just about even. Columbia River salmon is quoted at 27@28 shillings. The buyers state that unless the packs on the Fraser and Skeena rivers are curtailed it will reduce the demand still more this year; and they (the buyers) are very much afraid that people will consign for this season. Should this be the case, the difficulties existing at present will be increased.

As yet the English market is the only one in Europe drawing a direct salmon supply. It is, of course, the principal distributing centre for the world, and in turn exports to the East Indies, Africa, the Mediterranean, and parts of several countries on the continent. Germany is regarded as a prospective market, the only thing to prevent salmon commanding a good market there being the high tariff, at present 10c. on every pound. A movement is at present on foot to secure a reduction of this duty, and should it be attended with success in the Reichstag, the fatherland will eventually require a large quantity of salmon. Indeed, Germany is regarded as one of the best markets of the world.

In regard to prices this year—As all are aware, a combination has been formed by the principal buyers in London and Liverpool, who have decided not to buy before August 1st, their object being to see how the pack is going to turn out on the Pacific Coast."

Being largely interested in three or four Alaska canneries, Mr. Young is the best authority on all matters appertaining thereto. He says that many of the far northern canneries have already combined to keep down the season's pack. For example, where three or four canneries are located on one stream, only one will be operated, and it only to pack the supplies of all left from last year. According to the amount of supplies taken up to Alaska this season it is probable that the pack will not exceed 500,000 cases; whereas last year it was in the neighborhood of 800,000. "If," continued Mr. Young, "every canner will look at this subject in its proper light and curtail his pack, it will not exceed 150,000 on the Fraser River against 400,000 last year. The Skeena, River's Inlet, and other canneries in Northern British Columbia will only pack to meet the visible demand. About 80,000 cases constituted their output last year; this year it will not exceed 60,000, according to the quantity of supplies now going up."

On the Columbia the chances are that nothing will be done. Mr. Young received a telegram last night from his establishment at Astoria that the fishermen and the canners there are still fighting over the price of fish. The former are determined to hold out for $1.25 per fish, and this—with Columbia river salmon quoting at $4.75 in the eastern market—the cannery men find it impossible to give owing to the heavy drop in the market.

The only salvation for the cannery industry will be to curtail the pack this year. Should it be above the figures named Mr. Young predicts disaster ahead, and says that many of the canneries will be forced to close up business. The United States is at present the only good market available, and it only on account of the low prices prevailing. The principal demand is for Alaska fish, the greater part of this year's pack of which will probably remain in the states, although a very considerable portion of it is inferior grade. Of late years a trade in these second class brands has been worked up in the Southern States. Two months ago 150,000 cases were warehoused at San Francisco, but as the American market was bare last fall and low prices are now ruling, all this holding has been disposed of; and by the time this year's pack arrives this market will be ready to receive its full proportion.

CABLE NEWS.

Another Strike Ended.

PARIS, May 8.—The strike at Roubaix, department of the Nord, is practically over, as 20,000 men have returned to work.

Finland Grievances.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 8.—Four Finnish delegates have arrived here for the purpose of stating the grievances of their country to the Czar. The Czar positively refused to see them, but the Empress received them graciously, and promised that their complaints should receive consideration.

Bismarck to Visit England.

LONDON, May 8.—The Marquis of Londonderry has invited Prince Bismarck to visit England, and the probabilities are that the ex-chancellor will accept the invitation and accompany Count Herbert Bismarck, who is shortly to be the guest of the Marquis.

Importation of American Pork.

LONDON, May 8.—A correspondent of the Chronicle at Berlin says that Germany is disposed to relapse the hitherto strict prohibitory regulations regarding the importation of American pork, provided the U. S. government will agree to make concessions favorably affecting German imports.

Fighting in Syria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 8.—The Porte is advised that severe fighting has occurred and is still progressing between the Druses and Maronites in the district of Mount Lebanon, in Syria. Troops will be sent at once to put an end to the warfare and restore quiet.

O'Brien's Libel Suit.

LONDON, May 8.—Having failed by ordinary means to secure a new trial of his case against Lord Salisbury for libel, O'Brien intends to take the matter into the House of Lords.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

LONDON, May 8.—In the Commons this evening Sir James Ferguson, under foreign secretary, denied that the government had proposed a convention with the Porte making Great Britain permanently the protector of Egypt.

Hon. Mr. Goshen, chancellor of the exchequer, intimated that the government would not impose a tax on aerated waters, and said that he would oppose any proposal to do so.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC LINE.

Making Surveys from Fort McLeod to the Coast.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 6.—The Pioneer Press' Winnipeg special says: The Canadian Pacific railroad is sending out a party of surveyors this week to locate a line from McLeod, Alberta, through the Crow's Nest Pass and hence to the Pacific coast. It is understood that the line will be pushed through to completion at once. Connections will be made at Fort McLeod with the southern extension of the Calgary & Edmonds road, which received a land grant and subsidy from the Dominion government yesterday. It is said to be the intention of the Canadian Pacific to push the branch of the Soo, from the western branch through Assiniboine and Alberta to Fort McLeod, thus giving Winnipeg another line to the Pacific.

ASHORE AT POINT WILSON.

The British Bark Hannah Landles High on the Rocks.

The tug Holyoke, which towed in the bark Yosemite to Port Townsend from the Straits Wednesday evening, reported that a British bark was ashore at Point Wilson and was flying signals of distress.

Immediately after the report was made, all the tugs in harbor repaired to the scene to assist in towing the vessel off. She was found to be high on the rocky beach and in a dangerous position. Unless the weather should become rough she is likely to escape with but little damage.

A Morning Leader representative learned that the vessel was the British bark Hannah Landles. She had sailed into the harbor from the Cape, and the master, Captain Alcock, being unacquainted with the harbor, had mistaken his bearings, and thought that when he had rounded the point he was in safe anchorage.

The vessel's anchor was dropped, and in keeling around with the outgoing tide, the vessel went hard aground on the rocks. Captain Mowatt hoisted signals of distress and set off rockets, which attracted the attention of the tug Holyoke.

The bark Hannah Landles is of 1,293 tons register and is loaded with cement consigned to Balfour, Guthrie & Co. She left London December 21, 1889, one day before the Hassilbank, which is now at Tacoma discharging her cargo. The Landles took 139 days in making the trip.

Tugs were working trying to get the vessel off all last night, and it is thought that part of her cargo will have to be lightered before she can be towed off the rocks.

Obituary.

DENVER, Colo., May 8.—W. L. Bryce, brother of Senator Bryce, of Ohio, died here to day of consumption.

A Plumbers' Strike.

PITTSBURG, May 8.—The journeymen plumbers of Pittsburg and Alleghany are out on strike to-day to the number of 400, over an apprenticeship question. Both sides have taken a determined stand. The plumbers have received assurance of support from the carpenters and plasterers.

The Best and The Cheapest.

100 doses for 100 cents, Burdock Blood Bitters.

Does your Head ache? Take Burdock Blood Bitters.

Is your Blood impure? Take Burdock Blood Bitters.

Are you Costive? Take Burdock Blood Bitters.

Are you Bilious? Take Burdock Blood Bitters.

Are you Dyspeptic? Take Burdock Blood Bitters.

1 cent a dose, 1 cent a dose, Burdock Blood Bitters. wfn

CAPITAL NOTES.

Subsidy for the Columbia and Kootenay Railway.

Heavy Suit for Damages Against Hon. Thos. McGreevy.

Marin, the Quebec Murderer, to Suffer Death—Mr. Earle Leaves for Home Next Wednesday.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, Ont., May 9.—The railway subsidies amount to $324,000. It is proposed to vote for the Columbia and Kootenay Railway $112,000 for thirty-five miles from the outlet of Kootenay Lake to a point on the Columbia River.

A discussion on the fast Atlantic service took place in the house to-night. Sir John said that there was no doubt that the Andersons surrendered the contract because the Canadian Pacific railway withdrew their support.

The government will remove the export duty on piles and spruce logs in the event of congress repealing the import duty on sawn lumber.

The opposition made a vicious attack on the policy of granting lands to territorial railways.

The surplus of revenue over expenditure for ten months is seven and a quarter million dollars.

The select committee on ballot boxes says that three of the boxes are practicable enough to merit testing, and recommended that the elections act be amended, to enable an opportunity at bye-elections to judge of their excellence.

Morin, the Quebec murderer, will hang. The government have decided to allow the law to take its course.

It is stated that Mr. Tarte, editor of Le Canadien, has given instructions to his lawyers to enter an action for one hundred thousand dollars damages against Hon. Thos. McGreevey for having sat in parliament contrary to the law since 1885.

The Prince Edward Island legislature has passed a resolution declining the request of the legislative council to forward an address to the governor-general on the subject of the trade relations between Canada and the States, on the ground that while anxious for free trade with the States, the government of that country has shown no disposition to grant it.

Mr. Earle will leave for home on Wednesday next.

WESTMINSTER SPECIAL.

Steel Rails for Use on the Outer Wharf.

Discovery of a Valuable Preservative for Fresh Fish and Meat—The High Water in the Fraser.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 9.—Several tons of steel rails are lying on the wharf here, waiting transhipment to Victoria, where they will be used on the outer wharf.

The water is still rising slowly, and the river is covered with drift wood.

Mr. Marshall Sinclair is the only candidate in the field, so far, for the local House. The woods will be full of them, however.

A valuable preservative for curing salmon in good condition, so that it will keep for years, has been discovered by a man named Till, of this city. It will also preserve meats in the same way. A piece of veal, under the process, was eaten after five months, and tasted just as fresh as when killed. At several fish houses in Westminster the preservative was tried on salmon a week ago. To-day they are as fresh as ever, notwithstanding the hot weather. What the process is, is a profound secret, but it is not pickle.

THE NORWICH FIRE.

The Disaster Described by One of the Keepers.

The Unfortunate Lunatics Shut Up in their Cells were Roasted Like Pigs in a Hole.

ONE OF THE KEEPER'S STORY.

NORWICH, N. Y., May 9.—The loss to the county by the asylum fire, on buildings and contents will probably reach $70,000; insurance $19,000. Keeper E. F. Manwarring was seen by a United Press representative to-day. He said:—I retired at my usual hour, and must have been in a sound sleep when I awoke with a start and a cold sweat out all over me. I cannot say that I heard any noise or distinguished any smell of smoke, but an inborn instinct told me that something was wrong. Without waiting to dress myself I bounded down the stairs in my bare feet, and on entering the paupers' dining-room a strong smell of smoke struck my nostrils. I followed the scent, which led me to the insane department. On opening the door leading from the hall to that building I was thunderstruck to see that the interior was all ablaze. In fact it was one mass of flame, and the smoke was overpowering. I attempted to open the door and rescue the poor inmates, who were all securely

SHUT IN THEIR CELLS,

as usual, but was driven back by the heat and smoke. I saw that the poor idiots were doomed and that nothing could save them. I ran out and gave the alarm, went to my room, pulled on my trousers and then ran through the corridors and aroused the paupers, telling them as plainly as I could what had happened. In some instances the poor people were dazed and it was necessary to carry them bodily from the house and turn them loose in the yard and fields. There were twelve inmates in the corridors, and they must have been overcome by the heat before I awakened, for I heard nothing from them, and they must have roasted like pigs in a hole. We have done the best we could for the poor people who were rescued by quartering them in the churches, hotels and houses in the village, and the good people are ministering to their wants. How the fire originated is a mystery to myself as well as to everyone else. It must have been a case of spontaneous combustion.

ACCIDENT ON THE C. P. R.

VANCOUVER, May 9.—An accident occurred to a freight train last night at twenty o'clock, two miles west of Mountain Creek station, on the east slope of the Selkirks, caused by a mud slide undermining the foundations of a small bridge. Engine No. 408 and some empty freight cars were derailed. Engineer Van Antwerp and Fireman McDougall received slight injuries. A delay of two hours occurred to the passenger trains. The line is clear for traffic at eighteen o'clock to-day.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Not Guilty.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—The case of Geo. C. Pratt, general manager of the Californian insurance company, charged with the attempted murder of Louis Bromwell, president of the same company, on the 24th of January last, went to the jury shortly before noon to-day, and at one o'clock a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—Cleared—Bark General Fairchild. Sailed—Steamer State of California, for Portland; bark Rufus E. Wood, for Nanaimo.

Arizona Jail Delivery.

TOMBSTONE, Ariz., May 8.—At eight o'clock last night, Tom Forges, confined in the county jail awaiting trial for stealing, was playing cards with Jailer Howell, when Forges reached for and grabbed Howell's pistol and compelled him to open the doors while he walked out, locking Howell inside. No trace of him has been found yet. There is a posse in pursuit.

A Great Lawsuit.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 8.—Attorney-General Watson on behalf of the State, began in the supreme court to-day a lawsuit which will probably attract more attention than any other ever filed in Ohio. It is against the Standard Oil Co., and its object is to oust the company from doing business in Ohio. The petition sets forth that the company was incorporated under the Ohio laws on February 10th, 1870, with a capital of $1,000,000, to manufacture, refine and deal in oil, and its products, with the principal offices at Cleveland. That on two subsequent occasions its capital stock was increased, until, in 1882, it was $3,500,000. Up to that time it had passed the legitimate objects of its incorporation; but it was then merged with other concerns into a trust, the object of which was to control the production and price of petroleum. The parties to the agreement of the trust, as set forth in the petition, are divided into three classes; first corporations, second individuals, and third portions of corporations and partnerships. The parties to the agreement elected nine trustees, to whom they conveyed all their interests and property, real and personal. The trustees assumed the control and management of the entire interests of the trusts. It is claimed on the part of the State that by entering into this trust agreement, the Standard Oil Co. surrendered its property to the trustees and was a party to the formation of a trust which is injurious to trade and commerce. The petition is very long, but stripped of its legal verbiage, it is as follows: "That by entering into a trust agreement with other corporations the Standard Oil Co. vested all its property in the trustees of the trust, and thus annulled the corporate rights conferred upon it by the State of Ohio." Attorney-General Watson says he was not instigated to bring the suit by any of the other oil dealers.

Race Prejudice.

CHARLESTON, May 8.—The Diocesan convention to-day adopted an amendment excluding colored members from seats on the floor, with the proviso that only the present colored members shall retain his seat until his privileges are lost by his resignation or death. The vote was—clergy, 24 to 4; laity, 29 to 19. This settlement of the negro question is not final, as the convention retains the power to admit colored delegates at any time. St. Michael's and St. Paul's churches, of Charleston, are not represented in the convention.

House and Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The debate on the tariff bill took up the entire time of the house to-day, Burrows and Bayne spoke in support of the bill reported by the ways and means committee, and Dockery, McMillan and Flower made speeches against the measure. The debate will be resumed at to-night's session. In the senate, after a long discussion, it was decided to classify worsted cloth as woolens was passed by a vote of 2 to 20. The silver bill was laid over until Monday next. The pension bill, which appropriated over $97,000,000, was taken up and was pending when the senate adjourned.

A New York Tragedy.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Edwin Thomas, who makes a business of tattooing sailors, forced his way into the apartments of Miss Margaret Johnson, in tenement 35 Monroe street, to-day, and shot and fatally wounded Miss Jennie Conn