PERTURBED PROVISIONALS.

Fear That One Hundred Canadian Warriors Will Attempt to Restore Hawaii's Queen.

The Government Consider the Danger Imminent and Are Watching the New Arrivals.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—By the steamer Australia from Honolulu it is learned that since the last dispatch on February 20 important movements have been made. The observance of Washington's birthday was general among the Americans. Minister Willis invited the Government to notice the day, which they cordially complied with by closing the public offices for the afternoon. A celebration was arranged previously, nominally by the American league. Salutes were fired by the Philadelphia, Namaio, and Champion. The public exercises were held in the drill shed at 3 p.m., Dr. McGrew presiding. The American minister sat with President Dole. Prayers were offered by S. E. Bishop, chaplain of the day. C. L. Carter, Walter G. Smith and M. T. Scott discoursed on the eminence of Washington as a warrior, statesman and patriot. At the close Minister Willis was marked in his attention to the speakers, especially to his out-spoken critic, Smith. His cordial manner to the provisional ministers was also marked. Mr. Willis has shown much cordiality towards the ministers. The other day, meeting President Dole, he strolled with him to the President's office, for half an hour's chat.

Most serious alarm has been taken by the Government at the fact of the very large number of arrivals of steerage passengers from Victoria and San Francisco during January and February, more than one hundred in excess of what might be expected. About that number are evidently Canadians and Englishmen, corresponding to the class reported to have been engaged at Vancouver by Sansome. More than ten of these men have been marked as wearing military badges of honor; sixty such men are marked as lodging together at different lodging houses. They are not in pursuit of employment and evidently are supplied with means of subsistance. Their sympathies are not concealed as with the royalists, with whom they are known to be communicating.

From various sources of information, the police authorities are satisfied that these men are the persons enlisted by Sansome, and that a decisive move to get possession of the executive building with these men is fully planned by the royalists, to be executed within a few days. The danger is believed to be imminent, and on account of the alleged trained military character and the tried courage of these Canadians more serious danger than any that has threatened the government except that during the period of Minister Willis' hostile attitude.

Since the latter peril appeared to have passed away months ago, the military activity and vigilance of volunteer companies and citizen reserves has become entirely relaxed and a suprise has become a possibility with this new reinforcement to the royalists. For a week past the marshal has been in active conference with the leaders of the citizens' guards, and fresh activity has been revived. The police, especially the mounted men, have been increased, and a vigilant watch kept on all movements of suspected persons.

The general public are only partially aware of the facts. There is as yet a prevailing disposition to make light of the alarm. Prominent men said on the 25th they thought there was nothing in this Canadian scare; that this was only a natural overflow of unemployed men from the Pacific Coast.

As previously reported, Davies' positive denials of complicity with Sansome were heartily accepted by his many friends here, who have been accustomed to confide in his probity. The most serious doubts are now revived. The information received by the authorities convinces some of them that Davies is implicated. There is no reasonable doubt that Sansome enlisted the men, and that they are now here in force. The report that he was employed by Davies originated at Vancouver, where Davies remained for a time on his way to Honolulu. Sansome's work must have required a very large amount of money to get at least a hundred men to Honolulu. Davies is the only person who is known to have funds.

Has Davies sufficient probable motive for making such an outlay of money? Such motive is attributed to him by very high authorities as follows: Davies has always belonged to the lower middle class of tradesmen. He has made a large fortune in Honolulu and returned to England to reside, but found himself excluded from the higher circles of society, being a tradesman. It has become his evident hope and ambition to enter the charmed circle of the aristocracy by means of his connection with the Princess Kaiulani, as her guardian. If he could secure the restoration of the monarchy in Hawaii, Davies will at once be accredited as Hawaiian ambassador to England.

Such is the opinion expressed by competent authorities. Davies is booked to leave for England by the Mariposa on the 8th.

It should be added that the report that a messenger of Sansome brought a letter to Davies a month ago has been confirmed, and it is positively known that he delivered the letter to Davies.

The movement of the government already reported for a constitutional convention is actively proceeding. As already reported, the union party of the Hawaiian islands has been organized for active campaign work in support of the government. A strong organization under the union party was carried into effect on the 27th in the first of the five districts of Honolulu, at a meeting attended by a large gathering of leading residents. Similar meetings are to follow in other districts.

The regular session of the council on the first transacted business of importance. Consideration of the proposed act to order a constitutional convention was postponed on account of the pressure of other business. It was also desired to confer further respecting its provisions with the judges. There was also a willingness to defer action awaiting further word from Washington. An act was passed to enable the Government to deal with or deport or imprison strangers of suspicious character without employment, as well as to prevent such persons from landing here. This was adopted as a method to cover the cases of Sansome's men. A ballot was taken in the council to fill the vacancy created by the election of F. M. Hatch to the Executive Council. Wilhelm and Robinson caused their names to be withdrawn, and D. B. Smith remained the only person nominated. He was warmly supported by Damon, in order to please the American league, who had sent his name as their candidate, and as warmly opposed by Emmotul and supported by Tenney and Young. The leading objection made was that he had taken an oath of a secret nature to carry out in council the orders of the league. On the ballot he received only six votes. Another ballot will be taken next week. It is thought possible he may be elected.

A meeting of the chamber of commerce was called on the 28th to confer with E. H. Davies, representing Canadian interests, as to the proposed cable from Victoria to Sydney. Only two members were present. This is attributed to the hostility produced by Mr. Davies' irritating political manifestations, including specially his alleged complicity with Sansome.

A proposition has been mooted to adopt a new flag for the Hawaiian republic. A strong conservative feeling prevails opposed to any change and desiring to maintain historical continuity as far as possible in the constitution, laws, offices and in the flag.

A violent storm on the 16th damaged Pahala plantation in Kau to the extent of $20,000, blowing and washing down two miles of flumes and washing out cane fields. Heavy rain also fell, extending to the volcano.

February has been a very wet month, with abundance of thunder storms. Over fifteen inches of rain has fallen in Honolulu during five weeks past.

The postoffice issued on the 28th new sets of stamps. The one of 25 cents has a fine vignette of Dole. Those of 5 and 10 cents are much admired. Most of the old issues have been bought up by syndicates on speculation.

Admiral Irwin has been ordered to make a further survey and inspection of Pearl harbor, from which it is inferred that the administration are not indifferent to the subject. Exhaustive surveys were made by the Vandalia six years ago.

The volcano has been so active this week that Manager Lee permits no visitors to descend to the lake after sundown. Twenty-six tourists were at the hotel.

The loss is reported of the bark Kilo from Newcastle, with 1,250 tons of coal for Honolulu. At 4 a.m. of the 27th she ran bow on to the rugged shore forty miles notheast of the south point of Hawaii. The captain, his wife and eleven men escaped in the lifeboat. The men have reached Honolulu, and will be forwarded by Consul Mills to San Francisco.

CAPITAL NOTES.

To Prevent Importations of Spurious Teas and Oleomargarine—Church of England Publishing Co.

Canada's Lumber Trade—Liquor Traffic Commission—Bulletin of Tuberculosis.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 9.—The customs department has been watching the importations of spurious teas from New York. Certain brands have been analysed and not allowed to enter this country.

The Government will hold an important conference with steamship and railway men to-morrow on the subject of the quarantining of immigrants.

Efforts made to import oleomargarine as butter have been detected at Sault Ste. Marie and the prohibition enforced.

The Government has appointed A. H. F. Gourley, barrister, of Melbourne, Australia, to be commissioner to administer oaths, take affidavits, etc., in the colony of Victoria for use in the Supreme and Exchequer courts of Canada.

A number of leading Anglicans are seeking incorporation as the Church of England Literature and Publishing Co.

The royal commission on the liquor traffic met here to-day and took the evidence of the mayor and leading clergymen.

This being the day fixed for the funeral of the late Lord Tweedmouth, father of the Countess of Aberdeen, a memorial service was held in the private chapel at Government house to-day.

George Johnson, Dominion statistican, has prepared a comprehensive report on the lumber trade in view of the coming discussion in the House of Commons.

Professor Saunders and Robertson have issued a very able bulletin on the subject of tuberculosis.

Capt. Irving has left for Victoria. He had several interviews with the Minister of Marine, and made several suggestions which the Minister thought might be incorporated in the Steamboat Inspection act. He left impressed with the belief that the Minister of Marine and his department were governed by a desire to protect the travelling public.

Charlottetown will vote on the repeal of the Scott act on Thursday, April 19.

OTTAWA, March 10.—Representatives of railways and Atlantic steamship companies were to have met here to-day to impress upon the Government the uselessness of continuing for this season the sterilization of European immigrants' baggage, in view of the fact that there was no cholera in Europe and that the United States quarantine precautions were to be relaxed in this respect. It is understood the Government is favorable to relaxation in the interests of immigration. The quarantine at Quebec is to be maintained in any case, and disinfection equipments are to be kept in readiness for instant use.

The Royal commission on the liquor traffic concluded its sittings here to-day, and positive evidence unfavorable to prohibition was given by Archbishop Duhamel, Roman Catholic, and Rural Dean Bogert, Episcopal. The chief of police declared it to be impossible to enforce the prohibition law in Ottawa, and Dominion Statistician Johnson gave figures to show the wretched effects of attempts to enforce the Scott act. Rev. Dr. Moore, Presbyterian, and D. McRitchie, Methodist favored prohibition. Rev. Mr. Winifield, chaplain at Government house, said he was for five years in Moncton during the existence of the Scott Act and pronounced it a failure. A request was made that Finance Minister Foster and Senator Scott (father of the Scott Act) be requested to testify. The commissioners decided that this was impracticable at present, but would afford both the opportunity later on. This closed the sitting and the work of the commission.

Mr. Mara to-day presented to the Minister of Public Works a petition from Revelstoke, praying for the removal of obstructions in the Columbia river, also one to enable steamers to run from Revelstoke to Downie creek. The minister promised to lay the matter before his colleagues, and in the meantime has instructed Mr. Gamble to make a survey of the canyon about Revelstoke to ascertain the nature of the work required.

LOUIS KOSSUTH.

TURIN, March 9.—The condition of Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, was slightly improved to day.

GERMAN-RUSSIAN TREATY.

Read in the Reichstag a Second Time by Majority of Fifty-Two.

The Kaiser Trying to Conciliate the Agrarian Conservatives—Currency Commission.

(Copyright 1894, by the United Press.)

BERLIN, March 10.—The vote on the second reading of the Russian Treaty was almost exactly known an hour before the debate opened in the Reichstag. The Government whips in the lobby were so well acquainted with the plans of the parliamentary groups that they predicted a ministerial majority of 50, but four votes out of the way. The Vossische Zeitung said yesterday that the majority would be 40. Two weeks ago, when the Agrarians regarded the defeat of the treaty as certain, the United Press correspondent was enabled to forecast a majority of 30. This forecast was based on a knowledge of Chancellor von Caprivi's manipulation of the parties.

Since the third week in February developments in domestic politics have been very rapid. When the commission of 28 ended their work on Thursday the Agrarians admitted that their position was hopeless. Numerous Conservative deputies have been asking their influential constituents, openly or covertly, in the last ten days to be absolved from their promises to fight the treaty. When Count Doenhoff secured from the Koenigsberg electors a release from his pledge to oppose the tariff, others of the group took heart and began to abate their opposition without first getting the sanction of their constituents. The Agrarian speakers have shown how bitter to them is the ill-advised bill forced upon them by the Chancellor. They took no pains to temper their utterances for the benefit of their moderate supporters. The Government representatives, however, could afford to be generous, and therefore in most cases returned only the soft answer. The commissioners had decided in favor of an oral report on the treaty and announced the decision to the House.

The reasons given for this course were that the interval between now and March 20, when the treaty must be finally acted upon, was too short for the preparation of a printed document. As the time for the vote approached, the Conservatives became uneasy. Finally a few of the least bitter Agrarians left the House. Count von Kamtz and a small group of Conservatives, together with several Bavarians and Clericals, who were expected to absent themselves, kept their seats but did not vote. Two hundred deputies responded "Yes" and 148 "No" when the names were called. The majority consisted of National Liberals, Radicals, Poles and the Wurtemberg, Rhenish, and Silesian members. Whether it will pass the third reading on Thursday is not doubted. It is virtually settled.

The Emperor William will begin a new deal in which he hopes to conciliate the Agrarian Conservatives. Already Dr. Miquel has been placed against Count von Caprivi so as to induce the Agrarians to believe that the Finance Minister is their only hope. The Emperor has confidence in the abilities of both Ministers and he believes that they are fit men to work his ends. The Agrarian newspapers yesterday announced again that Dr. Miquel would resign owing to the rejection of his reform bill, but there is no proof that they have any trustworthy information behind their statements. Dr. Miquel himself has begun to pose in earnest as the friend of the Agrarians. His appearance in this role at the banquet of the agricultural council on Wednesday evening has suggested the idea that he may become an active enemy of the Chancellor.

Whatever Miquel's ultimate aims may be and however ready he may be to drag down Caprivi, there is no doubt that the Emperor means to keep both men in office to further his personal policy. The Chancellor's victory, achieved to-day, with Radical and Social Democratic votes, marks the end of the coalition with the Left of the House. The country is now on the eve of a government reaction in favor of the Right. Miquel has been telling the Conservatives that the Emperor intends to inaugurate in Prussia a permanent policy which will be dominated by the interests of the land owners and the necessities of agriculture. Agrarians await with anxiety the fulfilment of Miquel's predictions. The currency commission will resume their sittings on Monday. The first object of discussion will be the proposal of Dr. Arendt, bimetallist, that Germany summon at once to Berlin an international monetary conference. Dr. Arendt's idea is that this conference should discuss a plan to establish a system of international bimetallism with its ratio 15½ to 1, Germany meantime resuming the extensive coinage of silver. Dr. Arendt's proposals are ridiculed by the monometallists.

ACCIDENTAL EXPLOSION.

ST. JOHN, Nfld., March 9. — A serious dynamite explosion occurred last night aboard the steamer Walrus at Green Point, seven miles north of St. Johns. The harbor being tightly frozen, it was found necessary to use dynamite to break the ice so that the ship could gain the open water. Three of the Walrus' crew were warming the dynamite when the explosion occurred. Two men were instantly killed and the third was seriously injured. The explosion also partially wrecked the ship, tore up several deck beams and shattered the fore mast. Had it not been for the fact that the remainder of the crew of the ship, nearly 200 in number, were on the ice at the time of the explosion, a terrible accident would have occurred.

"ALL SURROUNDED."

CALCUTTA, March 9.—Dispatches received state that Captain Maxwell, with a body of British troops, who set out some time ago to capture the town of Dumron, in Assam, were almost surrounded by Arbor tribesmen. The British have lost a number in killed and wounded. Reinforcements have been sent from Sadujah. Further dispatches state the British escort of four officers and thirty men, on the way to Bordax to garrison that town, was annihilated by the tribesmen.

BISMARCK'S HEALTH.

HAMBURG, March 9.—Prince Bismarck's health has been so exceptionally good during the last three weeks that Dr. Schweninger has decided to leave him and take his annual holiday in Italy. Preparations are making throughout the empire to do unusual honor to the old Chancellor on the occasion of his next birthday.

CABLE LETTER.

Something About the Queen's Speech—Earl Rosebery and the Lords—Vernon Harcourt.

Evicted Tenants in Ireland—Improved Budget Prospects—In Favor of International Arbitration.

(Copyright 1894 by the United Press.)

LONDON, March 10.—The outlines of the Queen's speech, to be read at the opening of Parliament next week, will not be communicated to the leaders of the Opposition before to-morrow evening. Enough is known to justify the prediction that the speech will be about the shortest one on record, simply canvassing the unfinished business of the Gladstonian programme. The bills for registration reform, Welsh disestablishment, the relief of evicted tenants in Ireland and the amendment of the factory acts are expected to cover most of the positive part of the programme. Extra grants may be demanded, however, for several purposes. If the speech thus outlined were all the Liberals had to rely upon for the disclosure of

LORD ROSEBERY'S POLICY,

a general revolt of the party would be inevitable. The Prime Minister, however, has prepared an explicit statement of policy, which he will present to the Liberal Commoners, in a meeting at the Foreign Office. He will undoubtedly announce to them at this conference the continuance of the Gladstone Home Rule programme in its entirety. He will express his approval of the policy followed by John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and probably will placate the Radical wing of the Ministerialists with a declaration in favor of his hobby, the principle of federation for the whole United Kingdom. He is likely to propose the realization of this principle with the formation of grand central committees for Scotland and Wales.

OFFICIAL DINNERS,

were given this evening, as is customary just before the opening of Parliament. Lord Rosebery entertained at his town house; Sir William Harcourt in Downing street; the Duke of Devonshire at Devonshire House; and Lord Salisbury at 20 Arlington street. The outlines of the Queen's speech were communicated to the guests at each dinner. The main points of the speech are reported to concern Welsh disestablishment, registration reform, relief of evicted tenants in Ireland, and amendments to the Factory Acts. The speech is understood to contain also a graceful reference to Mr. Glandstone's services and retirement. Lord Rosebery's attitude

TOWARDS THE HOUSE OF LORDS

remains doubtful. Unless he promises a bill restraining the veto power of the Peers, he cannot expect smooth sailing with the Radicals, for Mr. Labouchere and his supporters will certainly move to amend the address with some hostile clause concerning the Upper House. The impression in ministerial circles is that the Prime Minister will suggest an interim measure, giving the Peers the right to sit in the House of Commons, as a preliminary to a sweeping reconstruction of the whole system of hereditary legislatures. In a letter written in 1888 Lord Rosebery declared that he favored allowing the Peers the option of the Lower House. His supporters now argue that the occasion is inopportune for any more comprehensive reform. The Liberal conference at the Foreign Office will be addressed among others by

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT,

Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader in the House of Commons. The main object of his speech will be to give the party the idea that he is in complete harmony with the Prime Minister. It is an open secret, although the Liberal organs allude to it only timidly, that Lord Rosebery considers Sir William one of the difficulties of the situation. While working under Sir William in 1881 Lord Rosebery, then Under Secretary of the Home Office, found the chief's brusque and overbearing manner well nigh intolerable. A series of disagreeable encounters between the two uncongenial men led eventually to Lord Rosebery's resignation. Ever since that time there has been a hidden feud between them. Each has felt keenly the aversion of the other, and is likely to continue to do so, despite all fair words. The anti-Parnellites will meet soon after the reading of the Queen's speech to elect officers and to decide upon the future policy of the party.

THE ANTI-PARNELLITE LEADERS

have already obtained information sufficient to convince them that the Government's course will be unsatisfactory to them. The report prevailed that Rt. Hon. John Morley had not obtained the assent of all his colleagues to the project for the relief of evicted tenants in Ireland. The fact is that Mr. Morley consented to retain his office only on the condition that the bill in question be taken in hand and the old Gladstonian cabinet be kept as nearly intact as possible. The plan of relief is based upon the recommendations of Justice Matthews' evicted tenants' commission. Through the land court the evicted tenants will be enabled to buy their holdings, the time for the repayment of borrowed capital being extended over a term of years. The clause concerning compulsory sales remains undecided. Justin McCarthy and his anti-Parnellite followers insist upon the compulsory feature, and, as it is necessary to conciliate them, this demand will hardly be refused.

The position of the Government has been made easier by the improvement of the

BUDGET PROSPECTS.

Instead of a deficit of more than £2,000,000 there will be a little more than £750,000 needed to balance the accounts. This change is the outlook is due to the increase of the revenue, especially of the part produced by the income tax. Sir William Harcourt means to bring forward a Radical budget, raising the death duties in accordance with the Radical demands. He will advocate, also, the increase of taxation on beer and spirituous liquors, in the hope of appeasing the temperance people, who have been much angered by the postponement of local veto legislation. The advent of Lord Rosebery to the premiership is received with deep anxiety by churchmen. Both Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury are high churchmen, and generally made important church appointments pleasing to all their creed. What Lord Rosebery may do, under similar circumstances, no one knows and none can surmise, for he has always shown indifference to church parties. Under the initiative of the American committee, the cause of

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION

is being pushed among the British church people, and a considerable agitation has been begun. The provisional committee have resolved to extend their operations, and are already forming an enlarged committee, to be composed of clergymen of all Christian bodies and of conspicuous politicians. Arrangements for the demonstration against the Peers on March 18 are being rapidly completed. The demonstration will be enormous beyond all the original expectations. More than 220 London societies and unions will take part in it, and hundreds of committees will come from the provinces. Altogether, more than 2,000 men are expected to march in the processions.

Charles Fenwick, colliery M. P. for the Wansbeck division of Northumberland, has caused some consternation among the more fastidious Liberal members who had been selected to second the address, by declining to wear the traditional levee costume, protesting that his every-day clothes were good enough for the occasion. The Government eventually assented to the innovation, but not without exciting considerable criticism.

The statistics issued by Lloyd to-day show that within the last three months twenty-eight vessels have been abandoned in the Atlantic. Nineteen of them carried cargoes of timber and must be dangerous derelicts.

Mr. Gladstone was able this afternoon to leave his bedroom, and he probably will go to Brighton on Monday.

The Queen will start for the Continent on Tuesday.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, March 9.—(Special.)—The retirement of J. Y. Reid, head of the well known wholesale stationery firm of Buntin, Reid & Co., is announced, owing to ill health. The business will be continued by Alexander Buntin.

The annual banquet of the Young Liberal club was held last evening. The speakers of the evening were W. M. German, of Welland, and Charles Hyman, of London. Speeches were also delivered by John Creer, A. F. Pirie, of Dundas, H. F. Gardiner and others.

Chief Justice Galt has retired from the bench with six months' leave of absence, beginning March 1.

REDMOND'S MANIFESTO.

It is Variously Regarded in British Political Circles—Is It "a Weak Joke?"

Its Unanimous Adoption Would Bury the Irish Party Beyond Possible Resurrection.

LONDON, March 9.—The Parnellite manifesto, issued by John Redmond yesterday, is generally regarded as a most absurd fulmination, which will have no other effect than to heap ridicule upon its author. Some of the newspapers treat it as a weak joke, while others are disposed to treat it more seriously.

The Chronicle expresses the opinion that if the Irish party in Parliament were unanimous in following the lines laid down in the manifesto, Home Rule would be buried beyond the possibility of resurrection.

VESSEL CAPTURED.

(Copyright 1894, by the United Press.)

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 10.—The steamship Natalie, which was purchased in New York and sailed from Savannah on January 19, with arms and ammunition to be used by General Manigat in an attempt to overthrow President Hyppolite, of Hayti, has been captured by the Haytians and taken to a Haytian port. Her cargo has been landed and her entire crew have been shot by order of President Hyppolite. When the Natalie left Savannah it was understood that her destination was Morant Cays, Jamaica. From the time of her departure until her arrival at Nassau, N.P., on February 4, nothing was heard of her, and it was supposed she had been lost or captured, and it was even alleged that she had been secretly sold with her cargo to Hyppolite. Her captain reported that he had put into Nassau under stress of weather, but General Manigat conceived the idea that he had been betrayed and refused to go on board the yacht, fearing that the captain of the Natalie was playing a game to sell him into the hands of the Haytian Government.

The Natalie was suspected of being engaged in violation of the British neutrality laws and was searched, but nothing was discovered to justify the seizure and she was not held. She sailed on February 9, and the same night ran aground on Egg island reef, from which she was helped off by local wreckers. A few days later the Natalie was discovered by a passing vessel, anchored off Fortune island, about four hundred miles to the north of Hayti, and a Haytian gunboat was anchored in close proximity. Subsequently it was learned that President Hyppolite had expressed his determination that the Natalie cargo of arms and ammunition should not fall into the hands of his enemies and had given orders that in case she should attempt to leave Fortune Island she must be seized immediately by the Haytian gunboat which he had on the look out for her some time before she arrived at Fortune Island. The Natalie was a very small boat, only 29 tons. It is said that she was commanded by Antonio Salini, who has been identified for years with the enemies of the Haytian Republic.

MARKED FOR DEATH.

CHICAGO, March 9.—An afternoon paper says, on the authority of an "Irish agitator," that one of those prominently identified with the "old triangle" has been marked for death by the men who believe he was the arch-conspirator in the Cronin murder. It is said that the acquittal of Coughlin has only served to increase the intense hatred between the factions which have existed since the murder, and that the removal of the ex-triangler was originally set for three weeks ago, but was postponed on account of the effect it might have on the Coughlin jury. The friends of the murdered doctor consider the verdict was a miscarriage of justice.

A TOURIST'S ADVENTURES.

SACRAMENTO, March 9.—A young Eastern tourist, Thomas Raisback, who took a terrible leap from a passenger train two nights ago, above Colfax, was found last evening at the cabin of a woodchopper two miles from Gold Run. It is remarkable that he was not dashed to death, for he plunged over a steep embankment. The searching party found where he had crawled upon his hands and knees for a long distance over the snow. The trail was followed until it was lost and the searchers gave up all hopes of ever seeing the young man alive. Ralsback went to a cabin; his mind was not clear, and he could not give an account of himself.

FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Ex Lieut. Governor Royal Issues a Pamphlet in Favor of Canadian Independence.

No Danger of This Country Being Swallowed Up by the Americans.

MONTREAL, March 9.—Hon. Joseph Royal, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territory, has just issued a brochure urging the separation of Canada from the British Empire if Canada is to occupy the position she is entitled to. He says he has no fear that Canada will be annexed to the United States in the event of her independence "It is true," he says, "we would lose the protection of the British flag, and this is apparently the most powerful objection that can be urged against the proposed change. Having for a neighbor of sixty-five million souls, what would become of Canada if left to her own resources, with a population of only five millions? The United States would but make a single mouthful of us if ever they became determined to swallow us. Still it is probable that the desire would never seize our neighbors.

In the first place, we do not see what interest they would have in making a conquest of Canada. It is not their interest, on the contrary, to permit Canada to develop her own institutions, which, although different in some respects, are quite as democratic as their own. It is to territorial matters that in all time wars have mostly owed their origin, but such a policy is not entertained by the United States. The statesmen at Washington, careful of the future of a great nation, will always, we believe, require to run the risk of an advantage which would in any case be problematic. Canadian civilization is, besides, of a character of its own, which distinguishes it from that of the United States. There are marked differences between their government system and ours. Our democracy is more real, because it never ceases to act upon the government and it also borrows from the happy combination of nationalities constitutionally sound and conservative. We claim to possess the best regime; that of our neighbors is most complicated. The annexation of Canada would increase neither the power, wealth nor progress of the republic, proportionate to the embarrassment they would occassion in the domestic policy. Our very weakness might turn out to be our strength and our most formidable protection to have no armament at all, or almost none.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, March 9.—(Special)—Hon. Mr. Laurier will go to Ottawa on Monday to meet a number of leading Liberal members and decide upon the arrangements to be made for the approaching session of Parliament.

At a meeting of the corporation of the Royal Victoria hospital yesterday Hon. George A. Drummond was elected to replace the late Sir John J. C. Abbott on the Board of Governors.

The medical students of Laval were approached yesterday by a delegation who claimed to have been sent on behalf of three of the professors, to know if they would have the support of the students in an attempt to organize an independent school of medicine. The students refused to take any action in the matter before knowing the names of the professors, which the delegates said they were not authorized to divulge.

At a meeting of the directors of the Windsor Hotel Co., yesterday, H. S. Dunning, at present manager of the Frontenac hotel, Quebec, was appointed general manager. Mr. Dunning will take charge of the Windsor on or about April 1.

The condition of Mr. Duncan McIntyre showed a further improvement to-day.

ORIENTAL ADVICES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—The steamer Gaelic arrived from Hongkong and Yokohama at noon to-day bringing the following advices:

Russia and China are reported to have come to an understanding which is, as yet, kept secret. Whith regard to the Pamirs it is stated that Count Cassiner, the Russian Minister to China, has been decorated with the Double Dragon, an honor only conferred upon monarchs and Princes of reigning houses. No foreigner in China has ever been similarly honored.

By an explosion at the powder works at Huang Tupu, China, on January 22, thirty-six people were killed.

It is believed that the Japanese steamer Koryo Maru, which was reported missing in the early part of the year with a crew of forty-three and twenty passengers, has been wrecked off Okujiri Island, some wreckage supposed to belong to the missing vessel having been cast ashore. The steamer left Otaru on December 23 last, and is supposed to have foundered in a furious gale which prevailed for some time.

Smallpox is still prevalent in Tokio, Nagasaki and other places. There have been several cases among foreigners at Nagasaki.

B. C. COAL FOR BEHRING SEA.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—The ship America came over from Oakland Creek this morning, and is being fitted out for a trip to Behring Sea. She will then go to Comox, B. C., and load coal for the U. S. fleet that will patrol the sea on the lookout for seal poachers. Last year the America made a similar trip, but had a disastrous start. She was at San Pedro when the Union persuaded her sailors to desert. Another crew was sent from San Francisco, and they were compelled to leave at the point of pistols. Another crew was sent down, and when the Corona arrived with them, a free fight ensued. Some of the Union sailors were shot, and eventually were put on the America and she sailed for Behring Sea. Since that voyage she has been laid up in Oakland Creek.

NOTABLE CHINAMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9. — Among the passengers by the steamer Gaelic, to-day, was Lee Lai Seong, and Chinese diplomat, who came hither to be President of the Chinese Six Companies. He landed as soon as the ship docked, by special order of the authorities at Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—The Alameda sailed for Sydney, Apia and Auckland this afternoon. Twelve bluejackets went to Honolulu to relieve a similar number of short service men on the U. S. steamer Adams. As soon as the Alameda reaches Honolulu it is expected that the Adams will start to join the Behring sea patrol.