

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

EUROPEAN.

Certain Wiseman and Dr. Peters have arrived at Zanzibar.

It is rumored that Emperor Francis Joseph has been seized with a sudden illness.

Heavy snow storms are reported in Styria. Immense tracts have been flooded by the melting of the snow.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* denies that Russia is sending troops on the frontier of Afghanistan.

The Mexican legation at Paris denies the truth of the reported attempt upon the life of Premier Diaz.

The Luxembourg council of state has resolved to invite the Duke of Nassau to become regent at Luxembourg.

The nomination of Mr. Halstead as United States Minister to Germany gives general satisfaction in Berlin.

A Vienna correspondence says the Duke of Nassau is about to start to Luxembourg to assume the regency.

The Russian play will be given at Oberammergau in the autumn of 1899. The text and music have been received.

The French Chamber has agreed to grant a credit of 30,000,000 francs for the erection of a memorial of the revolution.

The condition of Empress Elizabeth of Austria is said to be serious. The court physicians are in constant attendance.

All the German papers congratulate Prince Bismarck on his birthday. His political policy was the subject of many encomiums.

The Sultan on Sunday evening received King Milan of Serbia with imposing ceremony, and afterward gave a gala dinner in honor of his guest.

A commission of the German Reichstag decided to prosecute Herr Gillemeier for offensive press comments concerning members of the Reichstag.

The French Chamber of Deputies today passed a bill doubling the import duties on rye, and adding 5 francs per hundred weight to the duty on rye meal.

The great Eiffel tower, which will be one of the principal features of the coming Paris exhibition, was inaugurated on Sunday. Premier Tirard delivered an oration.

The *St. James Gazette* commenting on the appointment of Mr. Robert Lincoln as American Minister to England says: "It is certain that Mr. Lincoln will be popular."

Lord Mandeville, heir to the Duke of Manchester, has been pronounced to be insane. He has been committed to a lunatic asylum.

It is officially announced that Sir Philip Cunliffe will succeed Sir Julian Pauncefote as permanent secretary of state to the Foreign Office.

At LeMans, the centre of a large French farming district, large numbers of persons have been thrown out of employment through the bankruptcy of their employers. In one day 900 jobs of exchange were returned unpaid.

The Swiss Federal Council suspecting that, in the event of a Franco-German war, Germany would violate the territory of Switzerland, has recommended to Parliament the adoption of a credit for the purpose of fortifying St. Gothard.

A despatch from Zanzibar says: A party of 230 men landed from the German man-of-war *Schwaben* and burned Kunduchi after a conflict with the natives. The opposition to the Germans is everywhere increasing.

The *Freeman's Journal* says: The appointment of Patrick Egan as American minister to Chili will greatly delight Irishmen. It is a comment on the policy toward Ireland pursued by England, where Mr. Egan is a hunted outlaw.

M. Gaume, the great Catholic book-seller at Paris, has died at the age of eighty-nine. He was one of the last survivors of Napoleon's armies, and took part in the expedition to Moscow. He had long ago headed over the business to his son.

In January and February there were twenty-one cases of suicide in Monte Carlo, and there have been several cases this month. This season is considered the most prosperous in the history of the place. The winnings in February alone amounted to \$150,000.

The Ozer and Ozerina had a narrow escape while travelling from St. Petersburg to Gatchina. It was said an obstruction was found on the line over which the imperial train was to pass, and that several persons have been arrested for connection with the alleged plot against the Ozer's life.

At the Caracquet railway meeting in London, Mr. Price, chairman of the English Association of American Bond and Shareholders' presidents, it was decided to form a committee to protect holders' interests and take legal steps to recover the \$10,000 unpaid capital due from the Canadian holders.

Advices from Belgrade show the rapid growth of the strength of the Russian party since the departure of Milan. The central Liberal committee favors a Balkan federation with a Balkan customs union. Ruspohies proposes a Balkan union under a Russian protectorate. Austria favors neither proposal.

It is stated that the discovery of the illicit manufacture of bombs at Zurich furnished a clue to the gigantic plot existing throughout Russia for a new series of attempts upon the life of the Ozer. Numerous arrests have been made in Moscow, Kiev, Odessa and various other places in southern Russia.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau's health is completely restored and he returns to Canada on April 12 or 15. Writing to the *Canadian Gazette* respecting rumors of political changes, Mr. Chapleau says: "The question of my abandoning political life will have, I am obliged to say, much against my peace and comfort, to be adjourned sine die."

Despatches from Samoa state that the American men-of-war *Trenton*, *Vandalia* and *Nipisic* and the German men-of-war *Adler*, *Olga* and *Eber* were driven on a reef during a violent storm and totally wrecked. Of the Americans only four officers and forty-six men were drowned and of the German crews 9 officers and 87 men lost their lives.

Sir George S. Bladen-Powell asked in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon whether the case of the three sailing ships arrested in Behring Sea in 1887, and condemned by the Alaska court, had been admitted to appeal by the Supreme Court. Sir James Fergusson, under-secretary, replied that the time allowed for appeals had elapsed.

The Berlin *Nationalistische* thinks that the penal bill tactical measure intended to serve the necessity for a renewal of the anti-Socialist law. It says that the National Liberals, resenting such a scheme, will offer a strong opposition, in which they will be joined by the Center and *Freiwirtschaft* parties, and that the defeat of the bill will thus be ensured.

Count Herbert Bismarck returns from England on Monday. He says he has arranged for a grand public demonstration on the occasion of Emperor William's visit to England in July. Doubtless as to English popular feeling towards the Emperor inspire the semi-official declaration that the Emperor's supposed dislike to England is a mistake, as after Germany he loves England most.

There is to be a great gathering of the Orleans family at Shes House on May 30, when the Comte and Comtesse de Paris celebrate their silver wedding. The Duc d'Orleans, eldest son of Comte de Paris, is now on his way home from India. There is a thoughtless in Orleans circles that he should marry Princess Clementine, youngest daughter of the King of the Belgians.

The Paris Press states that MM. Clemenceau and Rivier-Lapierre, both of whom are members of the Chamber of Deputies, have requested

ed M. Constans, minister of the interior, to arrest Boulanger. The Cabinet today unanimously resolved to prosecute General Boulanger. The Senate by a vote of 207 to 83 today passed the bill constituting itself a high court of justice in cases of plots against the state. The bill will come up in the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow. The Government intend upon the passage of the measure to apply it to General Boulanger. Proceedings against Boulanger will be instituted without delay. It is probable the first steps will be taken to-morrow.

A letter from Henry M. Stanley, dated September 4, has reached a friend of the explorer in Edinburgh. The letter contains nothing new. It is dated Spontupuri, September 4, 1888, and says he is well and in good health. He met Emin Pasha on the shores of Albert Nyanza, and they were together for twenty-six days. When Stanley left Emin the latter was enjoying good health. Sir Francis DeWinton, president of the Emin Pasha relief committee, says the letter will make live newspaper columns, that it will not be published before to-morrow, and that the Government is ignorant of its contents.

During a debate in the Reichstag yesterday on the aged and disabled workmen's bill, Herr von Boetticher, minister of the interior, repudiated as offensive the insinuation that Prince Bismarck attached no importance to the measure.

The Reichstag, interrupting, said he was only prevented by other more important business from attending the sittings of the committee having the bill in charge, and added: "Those who consider that I am doing make a mistake. As a matter of fact foreign politics claim my principal attention. The work of the committee could not be in better hands than it is."

The Reichstag ought to pass the bill by the largest possible majority.

The Nationalist intimates that but for deference to M. de Freycinet and other lukewarm ministers, Gen. Boulanger, would have already been arrested. Gen. Boulanger, in an interview yesterday, declared the Government were insane; otherwise they would see that their action would only frustrate the end they had in view. He had never committed an illegal act; he had done everything openly. Therefore his prosecution would only result in sympathy for the martyr. Had he committed the slightest illegality he admits that his case would be made, but he defies all the lawyers in the world to find anything against him. Therefore the rumored action against him would only mean a further triumph for the National party.

The election to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons for the Enfield division of Middlesex, resulted in the return of Captain Bowles, the Conservative candidate, who received 6,724 votes, against 3,612 cast for Mr. Robertson, the nominee of the Gladstonians, a Unionist majority of 1,612. At the last election Lord Folkestone, the Conservative candidate, received 3,327 votes, and G.T. Edgcombe, the Gladstonian, 1,068, leaving a Conservative majority of 2,259.

In 1895 the Conservative majority was 2,259. The margin of the figures showed that while the Conservative vote increased by 1,877 over the last election it has fallen off by 357 from their vote in 1895. On the other hand, the Gladstonians have only gained 938 over their vote in 1895, but have polled 2,545 more votes than at the last election.

LONDON April 1.—The committee of the House of Commons, by a vote of 151 to 75, tonight approved the proposals recently submitted by Lord George Hamilton, first lord of the admiralty, for increasing the strength of the navy.

The eldest son of John Bright, who is a Liberal Unionist, will contest the seat in the House of Commons for the central division of Birmingham made vacant by the death of his father.

Revd. John Mahur, curate of Lugganvarra, has been served with three summonses for offences under the Crimes act.

A proposition has been made to confer the freedom of the city of Edinburgh on Mr. Parnell. A majority of the municipal authorities favor the proposition.

That distinguished Tory, the Duke of Westminster a short time ago sold Mr. Gladstone's picture to mark his disapproval of that distinguished man. It is now discovered that his Grace contributed £450 to Rev. Pigott.

Thirteen tenants were evicted from their holdings at Clongary on Thursday. Twelve of the buildings were then set on fire by the agents and emergency men. The houses were not destroyed, but spared for police quarters.

The trial of Father McFadden, the arrest of whom for offences under the Crimes act led to the killing of inspector Martin at Gweedore, was begun March 29th. While the case was in progress Father McFadden fainted, and the court adjourned.

The British Cabinet has decided to propose at the next session of Parliament a land purchase scheme for Ireland. The measure will be similar to the plan proposed by Mr. Chamberlain.

The ministry has also resolved to introduce in 1899 an Irish local government bill. The measure provides for extensive changes in the management of internal affairs in Ireland.

After Mr. Gladstone's eulogy on John Bright in the House of Commons, Justin McCarthy, in the absence of Mr. Parnell, spoke for the Irish party, associating their sentiments with those expressed in the noble speech of Mr. Gladstone. He said that the memory of the Irish people endured and carried them back to the time when Mr. Bright championed their cause, and therefore claimed the right of Ireland to lay an immortal wreath upon the great Englishman's grave.

A prima-facie case has been found against Father McFadden for participating in the murder of Police Inspector Martin at Gweedore in February. He will be tried at the first assizes. Martin with a party of police attempted to arrest Father McFadden for offences under the Crimes act. The time taken to make the arrest was immediately after the priest had celebrated mass. Members of the congregation resented Father McFadden from the police and he had nearly reached the door of his house when Martin seized him. At that moment a stone was fired which struck the inspector on the head inflicting injuries of which he died.

While Father Agostino was preaching in the St. Orlado church on March 31st a bomb exploded. The explosion caused great excitement and several women fainted, but the preacher continued his sermon.

An enormous crowd assembled at the Church of San Carlo at Rome on the 27th of March to hear the famous preacher, Father Augustine. Several persons insulted the preacher and a riot ensued. Many arrests were made.

The British Colonial Secretary's reply to the Protestant alliance's demand for an Imperial veto of the Jesuits act was quite what was expected. He says the matter rests entirely with the Governor-General, acting upon the advice of his responsible ministers.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—Pope Leo has sent the following letter to-day by Cardinal Gibbons. The letter, which is a reply to the advocacy by American Bishops of the Temporal power, is as follows:—"We have read your powerful and impressive letter of 30th December. It does honor to you whilst it affords us no little consolation. Nothing could be more appropriate to the time or more worthy of your high office than the public defence of liberty and rights of the Apostolic See and the devoted clergy of Italy against the attacks of those, who, holding forcible possession of our city, endeavour by threats of punishment to stifle the voices of those whose duty it is to proclaim the laws of the church, and because you have made no defence with prudence and energy, both justice and religion owe you a debt of gratitude, and this duty because your defense has the merit of constancy. These striking proofs of your faith and zeal serve to bind our hearts in closer union. Moreover we are consoled not only because your declarations which are in accord with those of other dignitaries of the Church, may with zealous support of especially intelligent men, but also because you are in this, that your prayers, united with those of the rest of the

Faithful, confirm and increase our confidence in the almighty power and ever watchful providence of God.

AMERICAN.

Mary Anderson, the actress, is better.

The New Jersey Legislature has passed the Australian ballot bill.

It is estimated that there has been a decrease of \$12,500,000 in the public debt since March 1st.

Emperor William, of Germany, has sent a check of \$150 for the benefit of the new hospital now being erected at Baltimore.

An absolute divorce has been granted in New York to Mrs. Helen G. Bishop against Washington Irving Bishop, the mind reader.

Robt. T. Lincoln, when asked if he would accept the position of minister to England, said: "I shall consider the matter. I shall consider my business interests carefully, but what my business interests are I do not care to make public."

President Harrison received his first month's salary March 26th. It amounted to \$3,888.88, and was delivered to him in the form of a treasury draft. It was for March and the first three days. Mr. Cleveland received the salary for that portion of the month.

Gen. Torres, governor of Lower California, has sent the following message to the Mexican consul:—"Please publish through the press that the richness of the Santa Clara placers has been much exaggerated. None but practical miners could judge. Possible new discoveries may be made, but up to date the placers found do not justify the excitement that has been caused."

The Senate in secret session discussed the nomination of Mural Halstead to be minister to Germany. The nomination was hotly debated, the criticism of Mr. Halstead coming principally from the Republican side of the chamber. Senators Ingalls and Teller led the attack upon him. A vote on the nomination resulted in its rejection, the Democrats voting solidly against it.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: John D. Watson, of Wisconsin, to be minister to Peru; George S. Lovin, of Massachusetts, to be minister resident and consul-general to Portugal; Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, to be minister of Great Britain; Mural Halstead, of Ohio, to be minister to Germany; Allen Thornydyke Rice, of New York, to be minister to Russia; Patrick Egan, of Nebraska, to be minister to Chili; Thomas Ryan, of Kansas, to be minister of Mexico.

A Glasgow correspondent cables he has learned of very reliable authority that Lord Dunsen has issued a challenge for a yacht race for the American Cup. The challenge has been sent to reach New York this week in time for the six month's notice which is required. This makes it probable a race will take place in New York in October. For the purpose of the race Lord Dunsen has bought a yacht built in 1895, a 60 footer, designed by Watson, and is in course of construction at Southampton.

The Treasury department has affirmed the action of the Collector of Customs at Odensburg, exacting a fee on twenty-four cars of the Rome. Waterworks and Odensburg railroad brought to Odensburg by the ferry steamer W. Armstrong. These cars were laden with merchandise from Canada, and objection was made to the filing of separate manifests on the ground that the cars were not separate.

The steamer covered the entire cargo, including the cars and contents. The collector has been informed that the department is of opinion that each railroad car laden with merchandise destined to the United States from a continuous territory is subject to the requirement of a separate manifest without regard to the manner of its arrival.

Recently the assistance was conveyed to the widow of Stonewall Jackson, at the request of one who represented that he spoke for the President and Postmaster General, that they desired to accept a national flag for the office of Lexington, Va. Mrs. Jackson is living in Randolph county, N. C. Mrs. Jackson wrote to a friend that her father is 91 years old and needs her presence, that although she loved Lexington and its people she did not wish to leave her father and she was confident she did not possess the qualities of a politician.

It is a Unionist Republican who, it is believed, stands in high favor at Washington, told Mrs. Jackson's friend that President Harrison and Mr. Wauwamaker in this movement desired to express their high appreciation of the noble wife of a great Confederate and to give evidence of their fraternal feeling for the Confederate soldiers.

CANADIAN.

A woman of St. Joseph d'Alma killed her child while beating it with a stick.

The date of voting on the petition to repeal the South Act in Leeds and Grenville is fixed for April 25th.

Twenty-five lower port vessels have been chartered during the coming season to South America during the coming season.

It is rumored that Mr. C. C. Colby, who supports the Government on the Jesuit question, will succeed the Hon. J. A. Chapleau as Secretary of State, Mr. Chapleau becoming Minister of Railways.

A jury at Thursday's sitting of the Toronto Assize court awarded a young woman \$7,000 damages in a seduction case against a school teacher in a neighboring township. There was also a breach of promise of marriage.

Mr. Howard, the chairman, and Mr. Hughes, secretary of the Toronto Citizens Anti-Jesuit Committee, wired a complimentary message to Countess de Montebello, Mrs. McCord, Barron, Wallace and McNeil, M. P.'s at Ottawa.

The Harbord Railway Company has paid the volunteers who were called out in the fall to quell the Italian disturbances \$4.50 each for their nine days on duty. The whole amounting to about \$3,000. The municipality is now being called upon to pay the remaining \$4,000 for transport and keep of the volunteers while on duty. The Minister of Militia disclaims all liability.

Dr. Oaler, the celebrated physician of Philadelphia (Pa.) has been called to consult with Sir Dr. Wright and Powell, of Ottawa, upon the case of the Hon. J. H. Hope, Minister of Railways. After a careful diagnosis Dr. Oaler expressed the opinion that the case was not hopeless although serious. Internal troubles existed. Mr. Hope was considered in a critical condition yesterday, but was much easier during the night. His friends are very anxious.

WINNIPEG, March 29.—The first two detachments of the immigrants from Ontario, on Tuesday, arrived this evening and a third train will reach here during the night. All speak in the highest terms of the trip. Since the last January last 2,130 immigrants have arrived, against 2,459 during the same time last year. More have arrived during this month than in the first quarter of any year. The country is full of land hunters and a large number of purchases are being made for cash. A couple of very fine Canadian Pacific railway cars passed through on Monday night with American people on board. On being asked the question why they did not go through on their own line, they said they could not get anything like the accommodation supplied by the Canadian Pacific railway. It is believed by residents of Selkirk that Fletcher, the escaped lunatic from the asylum who perished, was eaten by wolves.

TORONTO, March 31.—Another domestic scandal has just cropped up here. Mr. Thos. Adams engaged in a dry goods firm, five years ago married a widow named Mrs. Patterson, who at that time had three little girls, and a son who has since been born. At the time of the marriage Mrs. Patterson was worth \$300,000. She now wants a divorce. Mrs. Adams claims that Adams married her for her money and she did not love him at the time, but married him to spite another lover. She charges him with cruelty, saying that he has thrown her down stairs, kicked her out of bed and threatened her life. One cause of the estrangement was that she would not allow him to manage her property. She was getting a good salary, and she had to keep him supplied with money. Mr. Adams' story is that Mrs. Adams was flirting with a man named George Pease, who had broken up

their domestic circle and home, and was always around the house making love to Mrs. Adams, though he had warned him to keep away. He said it is in the Chicago waiting Mrs. Adams' arrival there, where she proposes to get the divorce.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 31.—Rev. Charles Warren, of Conception Bay, Nfld., contracted smallpox while attending the funeral of a sailor who died of that disease, and died. His two children are also stricken down with the same disease.

SUNK BY A CYCLONE.

BOTH AMERICAN AND GERMAN FLEETS AT SAMOA WRECKED.

Appalling Disaster and Loss of Life.

LONDON, March 31.—Further particulars of the disastrous storm at Apia have just been received. The hurricane burst upon the harbor suddenly. The German man-of-war *Eber* was the first vessel to drag her anchor. She became unmanageable, and was driven helplessly on the reef which runs around the harbor. She struck broad side on at 6 o'clock in the morning. The shock caused her to lurch and to stagger back, and she sank in a moment in deep water. Most of her men were under hatches, and scarcely a soul of them escaped.

THE ADLER GOES NEXT.

The German warship *Adler* was the next to succumb. She was lifted bodily by a gigantic wave and cast on her beam ends on the reef. A terrible struggle ensued among the officers and sailors aboard. Many plunged into the raging surf and struck out to the shore in their safety. Others clung to the rigging until the masts fell. Of the latter two gained the shore safely. The captain of the *Adler* and several other officers were saved.

THE NIPISIC RUN ASHORE.

In the meantime the United States steamer *Nipisic* had been dragging her anchors and drifting toward the shore. The captain, however, managed to keep control and ran her on a sandbank. Boats were immediately lowered, and the whole company were saved with the exception of six men who were drowned by the capsizing of a boat.

THE VANDALIA UTTERLY GONE.

The United States steamer *Vandalia* was carried before the gale right upon the reef. She struck with a terrible shock and the captain was buried against a Gatling gun and stunned. Before he could recover a great sea swept the deck and carried him away. The vessel sank fifteen yards from the *Nipisic*. Several officers and men were washed overboard and drowned. Others perished while making desperate efforts to swim to the shore. Some remained for hours clinging to the rigging, but heavy waves dashed unceasingly over them and one by one they were swept away.

A TERRIBLE NIGHT.

By this time night had set in and many natives and Europeans had gathered on the shore, and all were anxious to render assistance to the wrecked vessels and their unfortunate crews, but darkness having fallen on the scene they were wholly unable to be of service. Soon after the *Vandalia* had sunk the American warship *Trenton* broke from her anchorage and was driven upon the wreck of the *Vandalia*, whence she drifted to the shore. The bottom of the *Trenton* was completely stove and her hold was half full of water. As morning broke the German man-of-war *Olga*, which had hitherto withstood the sea, although much battered by the heavy seas that constantly broke upon her, became unmanageable and was driven upon the beach, where she lay in a tolerably favorable position.

The following is a record of the officers and men lost:—The *Eber*, the captain, all the other officers except one, and 76 men; the *Vandalia*, the captain, four officers and forty men; the *Nipisic*, seven men; the *Adler*, altogether 15 persons. Matafua sent a number of men who rendered splendid service in trying to float the *Olga*.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S SYMPATHY.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Queen Victoria cabled, through Lord Salisbury, to the British legation in this city directing that her earnest sympathy be expressed to the President on the terrible naval misfortune at Samoa and the loss of the *Vandalia*, and that the British charge, accompanied by the Secretary of State, waited upon the President this afternoon and read to him the Queen's message. The President expressed his warm appreciation and that of the whole people of this country of the Queen's considerate sympathy. A more formal reply to the message would be made, the President said, through the Department of State.

THE NEWS IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, March 30.—The first heard here of the Samoa disaster was a telegram from London this morning. The *Admiral* and the *Nipisic* were both lost, to believe the report. Enquiry at London confirmed the story and there was general consternation. The afternoon official telegrams were received. It is officially announced that five officers and seventy men from the *Adler* and twenty from the *Eber* were drowned.

ADMIRAL KIMBERLEY'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The navy department has received a despatch from Admiral Kimberley confirming the report of the disaster at Apia. He says:

Secretary of Navy, Washington: Hurricanes at Apia, March 16. Every vessel in harbor on shore except English man-of-war *Calliope*, which got to sea. *Trenton* and *Vandalia* total losses. *Nipisic* beached, her rudder gone, she may be saved. *Adler* against it. Will send her to Auckland if possible.

The *Vandalia* lost four officers and thirty-nine men, namely: Captain Schoonmaker, Paymaster Arms, Lieutenant of Marines Sutton, Pay Clerk John Roche, Henry Baker, W. Brisbane, William Brown, Quartermaster Michael Oshen, M. Oshen, B. Davis, Thomas G. Downey, M. Erickson, S. O. Ghring, Adolph Golder, George Gorman, U. B. Green, Joe G. M. Hammar, John Hancock, C. H. Hawkins, W. Howat, Frank Jones, George Jordan, M. H. Joseph, John Kelly, Thomas Kelly, E. Kinsella, C. P. Kratzner, Charles Leavess, Francis Leavess, George Merrage, Aylmer Montgomery, Thomas Riley, H. P. Salaman, O. G. Stanford, John Sims, G. H. Wells, Joe Willford, Henry Wixted, Abkew, Ad. Pandang and Focher.

The *Nipisic* lost seven men, namely: George W. Callan, John Gill, Joshua Heap, Thomas Johnston, David Kelleher, Henry Poustall and William Watson.

All saved on board the *Trenton*. The *Trenton* and *Vandalia* crews are safe, the *Nipisic* is on board. The *Adler* and *Eber* are total losses. The *Olga* is beached and may be saved. German loss, 96.

Important to send 300 men home at once. Shall I charter a steamer? Can charter one in Auckland. Lieutenant Wilson will remain in Auckland to obey your orders. Fuller accounts by mail.

KIMBERLEY.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The three American men-of-war in Samoa waters were the *Nipisic*, *Trenton*, and *Vandalia*. The *Nipisic* had been longest at the islands, having relieved the *Adams*. The *Trenton* is the flag-ship of Admiral Kimberley of the European squadron. Her arrival at Apia had not been there reported, but she should have been there early this month. The *Vandalia* belonged to the North American squadron, and visited Montserrat some years ago. She arrived at Apia late in February. Both of the last-named ships were ordered to Samoa in January. The *Nipisic* was a third rate, unarmored wooden vessel of the cruiser type. She was 185 feet between perpendiculars, 21,375 tons, carried six nine-inch smooth bore guns, one eight-inch and one six-inch rifle gun. The *Trenton* was the most important of the unarmored wooden cruisers. She had a ram bow 250 feet between perpendiculars and had a displacement of 3,900 tons. She carried ten

eight-inch muzzle-loading rifles and four light guns. The *Vandalia* was barque rigged, of 2,100 tons displacement, and 216 feet between perpendiculars.

GERMAN VESSELS.

The *Olga* has been the most formidable of the German vessels at Apia. She was unarmored and unpowered, a single-deck cruiser built in 1890, and equipped with a battery of eight 6-inch Krupp rifles and a number of Hotchkiss revolving cannon. She had a speed of 14 knots. Her displacement was 2,200 tons.

The German warships *Adler* and *Eber* were inferior to the *Olga* both in size and strength. The *Adler* carried four Krupp guns and the *Eber* carried three.

The *Eber* was equipped for torpedo service. Capt. Fritz, who commanded the *Adler*, was one of the seamen and fighters of whom Germany was proudest.

THE NEW CRUSADE.

THE ONTARIO AGITATORS TO CONTINUE THEIR CAMPAIGN.

(Gazette Correspondence.)

TORONTO, April 1.—A meeting was held to-night in the house of Principal Claven to organize a movement to sack Canada from British rule. The meeting was held with barred doors, because the papers reported the private meeting on Saturday. A resolution was passed proposing that all sorts of opposition should be offered to the candidature of John Small, M. P., for the collection of Customs. James L. Hughes was the prime mover.

OTTAWA, April 1.—A meeting of Orangemen held here to-night expressed disapproval of the action of Messrs. Perley and Robillard in voting against Mr. O'Brien's Jesuit resolution and assuring these members that they had alienated their support. The meeting resolved that a Protestant league should be organized in every city, town, village and other municipality of the Dominion and that, in as much as a move has been made in Toronto to hold a general conference in that city in the matter, it was "resolved to request the Evangelical alliance to cause an action to be instituted for the purpose of contesting the constitutionality of the act which incorporated the Jesuits as well as that relating to the recent grant of money to the said society."

THE HUNT AFTER MORRISON.

NOT MUCH SIGN OF SUCCESS.

SHERBROOKE, April 1.—The posse of Government police, detectives and others who left Montreal on Friday for Lake Megantic and neighbourhood, with the intention of making the capture of the fugitive, with a view to more fully understanding the peculiar circumstances attending the failure to make the arrest, completed their enquiry at the Lake and left Sherbrooke early in the morning to continue it in the more immediate vicinity of Morrison's whereabouts and to make arrangements to locate and surround him. So far no success has attended their efforts in this direction, his friends being so numerous that quick work was conveyed to him to avoid certain localities where any considerable number of police may be hunting. Singular to note, however, his whereabouts at some hour of the day is generally known two or three hours after he had left. The excitement in the townships in which he moves about is at fever heat.

SCIENTIFIC CURIOSITIES.

One hundred per cent. of sugar is digested. Paper is now used as a covering for lead-pencils instead of cedar.

It is now proposed to clear the air in mills and factories of all dust by means of electricity. The evidence is accumulating that the microbe of malaria, which was described by Laveran, is the cause of intermittent fever.

The power of a windmill has been successfully applied to the generation of electricity for domestic purposes by Professor Blyth of the Glasgow Philosophical Society.

Emerson, it is recalled, thus foretold, in a way, as far back as 1831, what is now the phonograph: "The sun plants; presently we shall observe the echo as now we do the shadow."

English electricians boast that they are far ahead of us in their knowledge of the science of electrostatics, but acknowledge themselves behind us in the practical applications of electricity.

Dr. John Morgan writes: "By applying boracic acid thoroughly to the feet, particularly about the nails, between and under the toes, and to the soles, two or three times a week or oftener, as the case may be, dressing them while there is a good coating of powder on the skin, sweating of the feet may be effectually relieved. The application is easy and may be made at home."

Washing before and after might help.—*Medical Record.*

A simple recipe is given in *L'illustration* for making luminous paper. The composition consists of forty parts ordinary paper pulp, ten parts of water, ten parts phosphorescent powder, one part gelatine and