The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

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CABLE NEWS.

The Emperor of Germany Visits the Vatican and is Cordially Received by the Pope.

The State Banquet at the Quirinal—King Humbert Toasts His Royal Guest.

An Evicted Tenant Dies in a Barn—Death of the Proprietor of the "Telegraph."

Will Aid Local Government.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Deputy Speaker Courtney, one of the ablest and most respected members of the liberal-unionist party, pledged himself in a speech yesterday to devote his best efforts to secure the extension to Ireland at the earliest possible moment of the same degree of local reform that has just been accorded to England, and which the unionist leaders have heretofore refused to commit themselves to granting, because of their knowledge that the concession would inevitably lead to home rule. Mr. Courtney further complained of the flippancy of Chief Secretary Balfour in the treatment of subjects like those of prison discipline and the manner of using Irish prisoners incarcerated for violations of the coercion act, and altogether his speech shows that the more moderate unionists are weakening and evincing a desire to recede from the position into which they were led by the interested leadership of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain.

The Engineer of the Plot.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—It has transpired that the recent plot to assassinate the Emperor of Germany, while on a journey from Munich to Vienna, was engineered by Herr. Penkert, the president of the "Fontoroy Club," of London, he himself remaining in London, however, as it was not safe for him to go abroad. Penkert was closely watched by agents of Prince Bismarck in 1887, and strong efforts were made by them to fix upon him the primary responsibility for the Trafalgar square riots, with a view of predisposing Lord Salisbury to consent to his extradition, should occasion arise for his removal to Germany. It is now thought likely that a request, if not a demand, will be made for him by the German chancellor as the end of making an example of him, which will terrify his socialistic associates in Switzerland and Germany.

The Emperor and the Pope.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The *Chronicle's* Rome correspondent says the interview between the Pope and Emperor William was most cordial. The Emperor assured His Holiness that he would adhere to a conservative policy, both social and religious. The Pope replied that the security and grandeur of Germany would gain much if the liberty of the Catholic Church and the independence of the pontiff were assured in Germany, or at least more effectually guaranteed. It was also necessary, he said, to the interests of European civilization that the Roman question be settled satisfactorily. The Pope was greatly pleased with the Emperor's address.

Dr. Mackenzie's Book.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—In an interview today, Dr. Mackenzie admitted that the synopsis of his new book, which was published in the *Medical Journal*, was an accurate forecast on the work. He says, however, he does not know how it was disclosed before the publication of the book, and is angry with its appearance.

The Newmarket Races.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The race for the eleventh great challenge stakes run at Newmarket to-day, was won by Lord Calthorpe's three-year-old bay, "Sandal."

Will Oppose Trusts.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Land Nationalization Society has inaugurated a popular agitation against the salt syndicate and other trusts.

Death of the Proprietor of the "Telegraph."

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Mr. Levy, proprietor of the *Daily Telegraph*, is dead.

Turned Out of His Home to Die.

DUBLIN, Oct. 12.—James Brady, aged 80, who was evicted from the estate of Capt. Singleton, at Lousene, died yesterday in a barn where he had been removed by friends who found him lying upon the roadside.

Arrested For Perjury.

DUBLIN, Oct. 12.—Daniel Goulding, formerly warden of Tullamore Jail, was arrested to-day charged with having committed perjury. At the inquest into the death of Mr. Mandeville Goulding deposed that Mr. Mandeville had been illtreated by himself and other wardens under the orders of the governor of the jail.

The Cable Convention.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—England has given notice of the adhesion of Canada, Newfoundland, Cape Colony, Natal, Australia and New Zealand to the submarine cable convention.

Monument to a Prelate.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—A monument to Bishop Dunpaloup was unveiled yesterday in the cathedral at Orleans.

The Czar's Movements.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 10.—The Czar and Czarina reviewed the troops to-day at Tiflis and afterwards laid the foundation stone of the girls' institute building. A banquet will be given the Imperial party to-night, followed by a ball.

Russian Money Market.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 12.—The money market has been much agitated during this week, large fluctuations in roubles often occurring in a few minutes. A heavy fall is feared.

The German Emperor in Rome.

ROME, Oct. 12.—The Emperor William, accompanied by Gen. Dinquet, commander of the 8th Uhlan army corps, early to-day visited the Camp Centrell where the military review will be held to-morrow. The Emperor afterwards returned to the Quirinal and received King Humbert. The *Opinion* does not regret the Kaiser's visit to the Vatican as it will prove the sincerity with which Italy has adhered to the promises of Victor Emanuel that the Pope would receive the King's guests with sovereign pomp as the religious head in virtue of the law of guarantee. The Italian army newspaper extends warm greeting to Emperor William on behalf of the army.

Emperor William Visits the Vatican.

ROME, Oct. 12.—The Emperor William before proceeding to the Vatican took lunch with Herr Von Schlager, the Prussian envoy to the Vatican. He then entered the state carriage which had been sent from Berlin for the occasion, and was driven to the Vatican. Count Herbert Bismarck accompanied the Emperor. Enormous crowds filled the streets and at every turn the German Emperor was enthusiastically greeted. It was noticeable, however, that in the district of the Vatican all display was abandoned, and no cheering heard.

The Emperor at the Vatican.

ROME, Oct. 12.—At a lunch served at the quarters of Dr. Von Schloezer, Prussian minister to the Vatican, Emperor William occupied a seat between Cardinals Rampalla and Hohenlohe. A tablet in memory of the occasion was unveiled. When the Emperor, accompanied by the Prussian legation, arrived at the Vatican, Prince Rampoli advanced and opened the carriage door. The reception of the Kaiser, both within and without the papal palace, was in the fullest state. The Pope advanced from his study to a private antichamber to meet the Emperor. The two entered the study, remaining there an hour and a half.

The State Banquet to the Emperor.

ROME, Oct. 12.—At the state banquet at the Quirinal to-night Emperor William sat between King Humbert and Queen Margherita. King Humbert offered a toast to the guest, in which he fervently wished the health, happiness and prosperity of the Emperor, King William II., and the German Empire. He said the presence of the head of the great nation of Germany was a fresh pledge of the alliance between Germany and Italy, and would conduce to the peace of Europe and the welfare of the German and Italian people. Emperor William replied to the King's toast in German, saying, among other things: "Your allusion to the alliance which we inherited from our fathers finds in me a strong echo." He concluded by toasting the King and Queen and the valiant Italian army. The Kaiser, after his interview with the Pope, visited the museums of the Vatican, and subsequently inspected St. Peter's Church. After his tour of the Papal grounds and buildings he returned to the Quirinal.

The Plot to Kill the Emperor.

VIENNA, Oct. 12.—The reported anarchist plot to assassinate the Emperor of Germany during his visit here, was frustrated by the timely knowledge of the police of its existence.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Two Hundred Feet of the Cornwall Canal Breaks Yesterday.

Will Impede Navigation Three Weeks—A Customs Officer Dismissed for Lying—Collector Patton, of Toronto, Found Dead at the Custom House Vault.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 12.—Officer Rogers, of the Montreal custom house, has been dismissed for making false reports to the department.

Collector Patton, of Toronto, was found dead at the entrance of the custom house vault this morning.

Two hundred feet of the Cornwall Canal broke to-day. It is likely to impede the navigation of the St. Lawrence for three weeks.

CONDENSED DESPATCHES.

Three elections for the Ontario legislature were held on Thursday. Hugh Smith carried Frontenac by ninety votes; Dr. Willoughby carried East Northumberland by sixteen votes, and J. C. Davie was elected in East Elgin by 100 votes.

The St. Andrew's Society of Toronto have decided to erect a statue in that city of the Poet Burns.

A lad named Whelan, of Clear Lake, Windsor, Ont., while examining a revolver shot his cousin Wilson in the breast, inflicting injuries which resulted in death.

The track of the Red River Valley Railway was laid to the station in Winnipeg yesterday.

At Winnipeg a convict named Griesbach, serving a long term of imprisonment, made his escape in a clever manner. By good conduct he got to be trusted by the chaplain, who employed him as a domestic servant. During the parson's absence, Griesbach donned a suit of clerical clothes in lieu of his convict garb and fled across the line.

Thos. Wallace, of St. John, N. B., got drunk and laid down on the railway track. The train ran over him.

Geo. Golding, employed in Jordan & Stetson's mill, St. John, N. B., fell on a circular saw and was cut in two.

Large bodies of men are repairing the washouts on the N. B. Railway. They hope to make connection with Maine today.

The River St. John is within a few inches of the highest recorded level. Eighty million feet of logs, jammed at Grand Falls, came down with a rush Thursday, but will be caught at Fredericton. From all over the province come reports of bridges swept away, will property damaged, and timber lost.

Addresses of welcome will be presented to Lord Stanley of Preston at Ottawa today by the St Andrew's and Sons of England societies.

The election for the St. Jean Baptiste ward vacancy in the Montreal city council, resulted in a tie, both ex-Ald. Lee and Dr. Germain receiving 622 votes. At the election in March Germain polled 798 against 778 for Lee.

R. S. White, M. P. for Cardwell, was banqueted by the Junior Conservative Club, of which he is president, Thursday evening. The gathering was a brilliant one. In addition to the Hon. Mr. Chapleau and Mr. Tarlton, it included all the leading conservatives, both French and English, in the district.

Alex. Taylor, a well-known Main street stationer, of Winnipeg, shot himself in the side yesterday. He had been drinking lately. He now lies in a critical condition at the hospital.

Mr. Patton, collector of customs, Toronto, was found dead in his office yesterday. Heart disease was the cause.

The San Francisco state board of trade has received a petition for help from the starving farmers of Ramsay county, Dakota, whose crops were ruined by frost last August.

A party of fourteen Indian chiefs are *en route* to Washington from Dakota to attend the commission on Indian affairs relative to the opening up of the reservations. The chiefs are shrewd, businesslike Indians, and will demand 50 cents an acre in advance or $1.25 per acre to be paid when the lands are sold.

Henry G. Hotchkiss, a prominent hardware manufacturer of West Haven, Conn., has been arrested on a charge of forging cheques on the Yale bank. Hotchkiss has confessed his guilt. He is married, has moved in the highest social circles, and his downfall creates a sensation.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE BATTERY REMAINS.

The Imperial Government Will Not Sanction Its Removal.

Interested Parties Scheming to Have the Proposed Fortifications Erected at Burrard Inlet Effectually Sat Upon—Necessity for Urging the Dominion Government to Provide Suitable Quarters for the Force.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 12.—Your correspondent learned to-day on the best authority that great pressure was brought to bear on the militia department by interested parties to move the headquarters of "C" Battery to Vancouver. This was part of a general scheme for the abandonment of the projected fortifications at Esquimalt for the entrance to Burrard Inlet, but the imperial authorities effectually sat on the proposal, consequently the headquarters of "C" Battery will remain in Victoria. The imperial government recognize that Esquimalt is the best place for the fortifications. There would be grave objections to a fleet entering the channels leading from Victoria to Vancouver, as one or two men-of-war placed outside could effectually stop the egress of the whole fleet. Possibly a company will be established at Vancouver at a distant day. It will be for Victoria to make strong representations to the government, insisting on the erection of suitable barracks for "C" Battery.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Buffalo Post Office Robbed.

BUFFALO, Oct. 12.—At day light this morning the streets in the neighborhood of Fulton Market were found to be strewn with envelopes, fragments of letters, cheques, drafts, etc. An examination developed the fact that nearly all the mail bags arriving here after midnight had been opened and robbed. The robbery covers letters from Canada, Pennsylvania, New York State, Massachusetts, and from the eastern and southern states. The thieves evidently disregarded everything except the cash, of which it cannot be ascertained how much was stolen. Many circumstances in connection with the robbery convinced the authorities that it had been committed by persons familiar with the methods of postoffices. Banks were all notified to-day to look out for strangers attempting to have checks or drafts cashed. Shortly after the banks opened a check was presented to the German-American Bank by a man named Shields, night stamping clerk in the postoffice. He was intoxicated, and did not deny the charge of robbing the mails. He was arrested. The police think he had accomplices but can get no information from him.

The Road Scullers—Gaudaur Still Leads.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Following is the score of the road sculls at midnight: Gaudaur, 419; Ross, 411; Plaisted, 404; McKay, 396; Bubear, 353; Hamm, 342; Conley, 320; O'Connor, 226; East, 171.

The Lehigh Valley Accident.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 12.—The number of deaths caused by the Lehigh Valley collision on Wednesday night, is officially stated to be 61. A number of others will probably die from their injuries.

The Fever Record.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 12.—There were 66 new cases and four deaths reported for the 24 hours ending at six p. m. to-day. Total cases to date, 3,495; deaths, 398.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Candy Poisoning Case.

TORONTO, Oct. 12.—Detective Murray spent yesterday at Galt trying to obtain a clue to the perpetrator of the fatal poisoning. There is good reason to believe the solution of the mystery is not far off. Whether the candy sent to the Lowell family was charged with strychnine has not been made public. Lowell, who talks more freely than anyone else, says the criminals will soon be hunted down.

Grain Awaiting Transport.

MONTREAL, Oct. 12.—The grain business has been paralyzed at this point by the breakage in the Cornwall canal. There are hundreds of thousands of bushels of wheat, corn, peas and oats detained above the canal. Ocean vessels are already detained here by its non-arrival.

WHISKEY SMUGGLING.

The Captain of the Norcross Charged With Defrauding the Customs.

Dow D. Roop, captain of the ship Norcross, appeared on Friday before Mayor Grant and Messrs. Morison and Snowden, J.P.'s, to answer to a charge of smuggling English liquor into Esquimalt.

Mr. Drake, Q. C., appeared for the customs department, and Thornton Fell for the defence.

Collector of customs Hamley was the first witness, his evidence being that no spirits were included in the Norcross' entry at the customs house. Had no personal knowledge of spirits being fraudulently entered. Was acting on information received from a customs officer.

Thos. McChin, steward of the Norcross, was sworn. He was present when the cargo was discharged at Esquimalt. Saw spirits on board, and saw them landed about the 2nd of September. Landed the liquor into a boat alongside of the ship. Got orders from the captain to take the brandy out of the cabin and hand it into the boat at midnight. Did not go ashore with the goods. Was paid $45 for the goods at the Globe Hotel. Received the money from Mr. Fisher and gave it to Captain Roop.

The witness was cross-examined at considerable length by Mr. Fell.

Carl Tode, the mate, called: Did not know of the presence of the liquor on board until he saw the goods put in the boat by the steward. Did not speak to the Captain about the affair.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fell—Heard a noise and went on deck the night the goods were sent ashore. Did not know what the cases contained. There was no one but the second mate and himself on deck when the cases were sent over the side. Witness told the captain if he did not give him his discharge he could prefer a charge of smuggling against him. Did not see a newspaper article concerning smuggling going on from the Norcross. Had no orders to prevent property going ashore.

Robert Tapley, second mate, deposed to seeing five cases, but did not know their contents. Did not know the steward was stealing the cases sent ashore.

This closed the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Fell asked for a discharge on the ground that there was no offence proven. The information did not state the kind and quantity of spirits. Neither did he consider the witnesses credible. They had endeavored to force the captain to give them their discharge, and if the evidence was true the captain was not proven to be aware of the smuggling going on.

On request of Mr. Fell the case was adjourned until Tuesday to enable the defence to procure their witnesses.

THE OPIUM SMUGGLERS.

Particulars of the Arrest of the Two Females at Port Townsend—Fifty Pounds of the Drug Found in Their Possession.

On the arrival of the steamer T. J. Potter from Victoria at Port Townsend on Thursday last, customs officer Brown and Learned arrested two female smugglers. On their persons, concealed in their skirts, were secreted 50 pounds of opium. Through the assistance of a special inspectress they were searched in their stateroom. At the examination of the two women they gave the names of Kate Le Lievre and Nellie Jelle. The former is about 50 years, fair complexion, gray hair, sunken blue eyes and determined expression. The other prisoner, Nellie Jelle, was just the opposite of her older associate. She is of a delicate, modest, retiring appearance, aged about 19 years, blue eyes, fair complexion, blonde type, and looked miserable in the extreme. They did not deny being smugglers, and the elder one inquired what penalty would be imposed if found guilty. A letter addressed to a man named Peter son in Portland and signed by Jas. Hunter, Victoria, was taken from Mrs. Le Lievre. The undersleeve containing the opium was offered in evidence. Small pockets holding six tael-cans of opium, or three pounds, were sewn in the skirt, each containing 25 pounds, valued at $250.

Mrs. Le Lievre testified in behalf of herself and younger companion. She had lived in Victoria for 26 years, and supported a family of seven children by nursing and sewing until quite recently. While in Tacoma visiting friends, a stranger appearing man told her that she could make more money by importing opium. On Wednesday night in Victoria a stranger appeared at her home with 50 pounds and offered herself and companion $16 and expenses to take the consignment to Portland. She did not conceive the enormity of the offense then and could give no names of parties who interested her in the scheme. Not being able to find the required bail of $400 each, the women are still in custody.

PACIFIC COAST SALMON.

The Total Amount Packed This Year Will Exceed One Million Cases.

Ben. Young, famous among the salmon canners of the coast, yesterday stated to a representative of THE COLONIST that he had secured the figures of the Alaska pack for 1888 while over the Sound, and had made a calculation that the total Pacific coast pack for this season would foot up to over a million cases. Of this quantity, the United States would probably take 450,000 cases, the United Kingdom 200,000 cases, Australia 150,000, Canada 75,000, leaving 125,000 cases to be accounted for under other points. This large pack will, however, not likely affect the present price of salmon, as its consumption has increased to a large extent.

The following are the figures of the Alaska pack:

	Cases.
BEHRING'S SEA.	
Bristol Bay.	
Alaska Packing Co.	28,000
Arctic Packing Co.	25,000
Bradford (San Francisco)	24,000
Alaska Commercial Co.	17,000
Kodiak Island.	
Alaska Commercial Co.	78,000
Charles Thomas	30,000
Alaska Mining and Fishing Co.	20,000
Cook's Inlet.	
Cutting Packing Co.	26,000
Alaska Commercial Co.	15,000
Arctic Packing Co.	13,000
SOUTHERN ALASKA.	
Chilcat River.	
D. L. Beck and Son	20,000
Stickeen River (Seaborg, manager)	14,000
Other Points.	
Cutting Packing Co., Loring, Nhas Bay	17,000
Boston Fishing and T. Co., Joss Bay	6,000
Cape Lees Packing Co., Burrows Bay	5,000
Taylor and Going, Tongas Narrows	13,000
Klawack Trading Co.	8,000
Total Alaska Pack	362,000
Columbia River	360,000

Pillow Rock Packing Co. still packing, will increase about 10,000 cases.

On the lower coast, from Grey's Harbor to Umpqua, Oregon, the probable pack will total up about 100,000 cases.

On the Sacramento the pack will be about 50,000 cases. The spring run on this river was poor, but the fall run is excellent.

The northern canneries of British Columbia have packed a total of 95,000 cases.

The pack on the Fraser river is not yet over, but the total will not exceed 80,000 cases.

The above would make the total pack of the Pacific Coast 1,057,000 cases, which, at $5.50 per case, would make the value of the salmon pack for this coast for 1888, $5,813,500.

C. P. R. STEAMSHIPS.

What Mr. Dodwell, the General Manager, Has to Say of the Non-calling at Victoria.

G. B. Dodwell, Shanghai, was a name on the register at the Driard that attracted the attention of a COLONIST reporter yesterday morning. Mr. Dodwell is the general manager of the Canadian Pacific China Steamship Co., and spent but a few hours in the city on his way to San Francisco where business in connection with the Chinese difficulty calls him. In conversation with a COLONIST scribe, Mr. Dodwell stated yesterday that the company has been doing everything in their power to arrange for the steamers of their line calling at Victoria, both inward and outward bound. The great difficulty is in the arrangement and storage of the Victoria cargo, which has to be taken on at five different places. If they had any means of knowing just what cargo was for Victoria they might arrange matters so that very little time would be lost in landing it, but at present there appears to be no means of reaching the desired result without sorting over the entire cargo at the Yokohama. Owing to the keen rivalry of the 'Frisco boats, particularly in the silk carrying trade, a day's delay means a very serious loss to the company, and at present they cannot see their way clear to have their liners call at Victoria, although nothing will be left undone by which the desired arrangement can be made.

Mr. Dodwell looks upon the recent Chinese exclusion bill as simply an election dodge, but still a disgrace to the statesman of America, who might learn much from the people of the celestial empire in the science of government as well as politeness.

Extensive prairie fires have been raging in the neighborhood of Bismarck, Dakota. Two Indians, while attempting to escape the flames, plunged into the river and were drowned.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

The Emperor's Snub to the Hungarian Premier Unfortunate for the Austrian Government.

Funds to be Raised for Another African Expedition—The Route to be from North to South.

The Rising in Zanzibar—Cetewayo's Death Avenged in the Killing of King Usibep.

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LONDON, Aug. 13.—Since the departure of Emperor William, the question whether his visit will not result in lasting injury to the dual empire is being eagerly discussed. It is conceded by a number of Austrian politicians that the young Emperor's snub to Count Von Taafe, Hungarian premier, was an unfortunate circumstance to the Austro-Hungarian government, coming, as it did, almost on the heels of the severe rebuke of Emperor Francis Joseph to Dr. Strassmayer, Bishop of Diskovo. The irritation of Emperor Francis Joseph, with his great bishop was intelligent enough. Dr. Strassmayer was born in Slavonia, at Essek, on the Drave, in 1815, and early became a devoted advocate of the Croatian national cause. The Bishop had since admitted that he desired the union of all Serbs, and regretted that the Serbs of Servia had not, like the Croats, adopted the Latin letters. The division of all their habits corresponds to that of their religion. The Croats are simply Catholic Serbs, whereas the subjects of King Milan are orthodox. The Serbs of Bosnia are purely orthodox and partly Mohammedan. From the politicians point of view it was an ill-chosen time for Dr. Strassmayer to pay compliments to Russia, when for two years the Austro-Hungarian monarchy had been arming to defend itself against the Russians. The politicians also believe that a more inopportune moment could not have been chosen for Emperor William's rebuff to Count Von Taafe, as it will undoubtedly increase the tension between the different races of the dual empire, and greatly strengthen the nationalist movement among the several peoples which has for some time caused serious embarrassment to the government. The Austrian Emperor's subjects are of many races, there are Germans of Austria and the Tyrol, and the German minority of Bohemia, who are

AS BITTER AS ANY GRANGEMEN

Against the nationalist movement of the Czechs. The Czechs, the Moravians and the Poles form one Slavonic group, from which perhaps the Slavacks and Ruthenes must be distinguished. Then Hungary contains, besides the Magyars, a large Roman population, whose eyes are apt to turn towards their kinsmen whose capital is at Bucharest. The national movement in Croatia finds its first enemies in the Magyars, who are the chief and anti-Russian movers in the empire, and this antagonism is of itself likely to rouse the feelings of sympathy with Russia in the breasts of the Croates. The fact is, that the difficulties of Austria are almost incomprehensible and as a correspondent wonder that she exists at all. The experiment of giving home rule to Hungary, and a wider home rule than has ever been proposed to give to Ireland, has undoubtedly been a success in so far as it has made Hungary a loyal and contented part in the concern; but the circumstances of Austria are composed of different races, which are counted by millions, and which occupy great territories, make it very difficult and dangerous to stop on the way to the federation. Bohemia at least will never be fully trustworthy in the hour of danger—in the hour of a great war with Russia—until she gets what Hungary got in 1866. The difficulty lies in the fact that Bohemia has its Ulster in the German population just as Hungary has its Ulster in the Croates. It is pretty certain that Austro-Hungary cannot stand still. The disaffection of her Slavonic subjects, with the eruption of the Galican Poles, is at present so widespread that the empire would not, in all probability, emerge intact from the strain of even a successful war. The offences of which Count Von Taafe was guilty in the eyes of Emperor William was committed about a year ago when

THE HUNGARIAN PREMIER

succeeded in driving a strong wedge into the theory of a dual empire, by passing a bill for recognition of the Cz ch language in Bohemia. The Germans of Bohemia loathe the Czechs; the Czechs hate the Germans. It is claimed that Taafe's measure must result sooner or later in the crowning of Francis Joseph under a Czech, *alias* Prague. Hence the Austrian premier received no decoration at the hands of Emperor William, but received instead a snubbing which is already beginning to have the effect of extending the bitter feeling of the Czech's toward the Germans, and to other nationalities in Austro-Hungary, and consequently weakening the force of the triple alliance in the eyes of Russia. This event, slight as it appeared at first, has caused a flurry among Russian financiers, and is undoubtedly at the bottom of the prediction of a heavy fall in the price of Russian roubles, which is the chief barometer from which the pessimist takes his indications of the approaching storms. The price of roubles during the months of August and September advanced forty per cent. on the prospects of the maintenance of peace, notwithstanding the fact that an Imperial decree for the immediate use of fifteen million roubles was authorized, while this week there were large fluctuations in the price, each day showing a lower figure at the close.

Experienced geographers in London do not take the same confident view of the German expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha which is taken in the Fatherland. Their opinion is that, unless it can be converted into a regular military enterprise, it will not be able to proceed two hundred miles from the coast. According to private letters received in London the interior of German East Africa is simply in

A BLAZE OF REBELLION,

Against the European residents. Besides it is certain that the expedition cannot start as early as was expected, mainly for want of funds. The subscriptions promised are large enough, but nothing can be done until the commander of the expedition has money actually in hand with which he can hire natives for the caravan. The chances are that the German Emin Expedition will fare no better than Major Bartellot's unless it is subsidized by the German government. In spite of the stories of disaster which come from Africa there seem to be no checking the rage for expeditions there. The idea is being seriously entertained in more than one quarter in England of a fresh adventurer cutting the continent either direct from north to south or from south to north. The former route will probably be chosen, provided the necessary funds for such enterprise, which would be considerable, can be supplied. Subscriptions are at present coming in at a rate which promises early success. The chief reason advanced for giving preference to the route from the north to south is that the native members of such an expedition would not be so likely to become disheartened or demoralized by coming in contact with the various tribes if they did not encounter many difficulties at the commencement of the journey, as would be the case if they travelled from south to north. The late Mr. Montague Kerr contemplated an enterprise of this kind, and had he carried it out, would have explored the Lake Chad district on his way south to Cape Colony; but, perhaps, this part of the scheme may also even yet be carried out.

The rising against the Europeans in Zanzibar now extends along the entire coast of the Sultanate from the northern limit of the Portuguese possessions near Cape Delgado to the southern limits of Somaliland. The blacks are allied with Arabs in this rising. The gravity of the rising is greatly increased by the connection of the Arabs with it, and by the extremely

SUSPICIOUS CONDUCT OF TIPPO TIB

in regard to the Stanley expedition. The German and English African explorers, when commenting at the outset on Mr. Stanley's resolve to trust Tippo, pointed out that one guarantee of the Arab trader's loyalty would be the reception he would be likely to meet with at Zanzibar if he behaved treacherously. But Stanley's friend, Sayed Bergash, then Sultan of Zanzibar, is no longer living, and, apart from the uncertainties that the Zanzibarites are disposed to ignore government responsibilities, it would not be surprising if the Zanzibar authorities felt satisfaction in pleading they cannot be any longer held answerable for disorders in territory which has been taken from them by the Germans. Difficulties of a far-reaching kind may however, easily arise out of the occurrence reported. Germany may be expected to demand satisfaction for the outrages and may possibly be led to argue that if Zanzibar cannot restrain its subjects, its suzerainty over the coast zone had better be abolished.

Considerable anxiety prevails at the British foreign office over the news from India, Afghanistan and South Africa. The situation is summed up in two little wars in India, at points so distant from each other, as Sikkim and Aback mountains, while Afghanistan is in a foment of rebellion which threatens the supremacy of England's friend and *protege*, the present Ameer Abdur Rahman.

The last but not least disastrous event to England is the reported killing by the Usutus of King Usibep, another friend and *protege* of England in Zululand, whereby the capture, imprisonment and death of England's great prisoner Cetewayo is avenged.

SUED FOR LIBEL.

Dr. Bergmann Will Bring an Action for Libel Against Dr. Mackenzie.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that Dr. Bergmann, one of the physicians who was in attendance upon the late Emperor Frederick, will bring an action for libel in the English courts against Dr. Mackenzie for statements made by the latter in his book on the case of the Emperor Frederick, reflecting on Dr. Bergmann's ability as a physician. The *Gazette* also says that Gerhardt will probably institute proceedings against Mackenzie.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

John Hampson Leaves a Letter Informing His Landlady He Was Tired of Life—Has He Committed Suicide?

John Hampson, a young gentleman from Manchester, England, who has been a resident of this city for two or three months past, left his lodgings, No. 16 Young street, James Bay, on Monday night about nine o'clock, and has not been seen or heard from since, and the circumstances attending his disappearance are such as to lead to the suspicion that he has ended his life in a fit of despondency owing, presumably, to pecuniary embarrassment. It appears that Hampson's only means of subsistence were remittances which he received at stated periods from his home in Manchester; but of late he seemed to be short of funds and owed several small amounts to parties in this city, his board bill alone amounting to $40. On Monday morning his landlady asked for payment of her account. Hampson told her not to trouble, as he expected to soon receive enough money from England to settle her bill. About nine in the evening he went out and

DID NOT RETURN.

On Tuesday morning the landlady found he had not returned, but thought nothing of the circumstance until Wednesday morning, when in cleaning up his room she noticed a letter addressed to herself, the substance of which was that the writer was tired of the kind of life he had been leading, and was not going to stand it any longer; that a letter would shortly arrive for him from England which the lady was to open, and she would find therein enough money to settle her bill and some others which he owed.

Upon reading this letter the lady communicated with the police, informing them of the circumstances, and an officer paid a visit to the house. It was found that the missing young gentleman had left all his personal property behind, his clothes, walking cane, pipe, tobacco, razor, etc., remaining where he had last placed them, the only articles missing from the room being

HIS MOTHER'S PHOTOGRAPH,

which had always occupied a stand on the table, the suit of clothes he ordinarily wore, and a light brown cricket cap. The clothes left behind were of the best material, and, including even his boots and shoes, were all stamped "John Hampson, Birmingham." The effects also included a variety of photographs, letters and books, the latter bearing the names of the colleges in which Hampson had been a student. In some of the books appears an alphabetical list of the students, but in each case the page beginning with "H" had been torn out, as if the missing man desired to destroy this clue to his identity. Hampson was about 28 years of age, and was a pleasant spoken young man. He was a little near-sighted, and habitually wore an eye glass. He was never heard to complain of his troubles, and his strange disappearance is a mystery to his friends.

A Terrible Tea Tester.

Mrs. Thomas Acres, of Huntley, Ont., suffered all the torments of liver complaint for ten years. Four bottles of B. B. B. entirely cured her, making her like a new woman again, after other medicines had failed to relieve her. tu-th-sat-dw

AMERICAN NEWS.

One of the Proprietors of the Clock Game Case Found Guilty at San Francisco.

The Yellow Fever Situation in Jacksonville—Work of Disenfecting the City.

Failure of a Pittsburg Bank—A Big Lumbering Firm Suspends—Coal Miners' Strike.

The Clock Game Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—Eight jurors were secured to-day to try T. J. Lacy, one of the proprietors of the clock game, and with that number the trial commenced. Lacy was found guilty and recommended to mercy. He will be sentenced on Monday.

The Chinese Cases.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—Judges Sawyer and Hoffman will deliver a written judgment on Monday morning. As the Chinese lawyers have given up hope of a favorable decision, there seems to be little question what the result will be. The lawyers hope, though, that they have enough grounds for an appeal to the U. S. supreme court.

The Fever Record.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 13.—Dr. Mitchell, president of the board of health, reports 31 new cases of fever for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. to-day. There were only three deaths. Of the new cases six only were whites. Total cases to date, 3,536; total deaths, 311.

Strike of Coal Miners.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 13.—At Bloston, 28 miles south of this city, to-day 2,000 miners employed by the Capaba Coal Mining Company, struck against a proposed reduction of 5c. per ton. The company was paying 50c. per ton for mining and to-day reduced the rate to 45c. The strikers are quiet, and no disturbances are feared.

Fatal Gas Explosion.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 13.—A gas explosion occurred this morning at Darrance shaft, near this city, operated by the Lehigh Valley Coal Co., in which Benjamin McKay, a boy, was fatally burned, and Thomas Benjed, aged 21, and David Reese, aged 17, were seriously scorched.

Occupants of a Carriage Struck by a Train.

SANDWICK, Mass., Oct. 13.—The Boston bound passenger train from the Cape of Old Colony railroad, struck a team near West Cranstable to-night, containing Henry A. Corvalle and wife and Howard M. Lovel and wife, all of Catonville. Corvell was instantly killed; Lovell is dying, and the two ladies received severe injuries. They were conveyed to Boston by special train, but are not expected to live. The party were on their way to attend a grand army post, to which the two gentlemen belonged. Lovell was 46 years of age and Corvell 43.

The Situation in Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 13.—The situation is still hopeful. The only alarming feature is the sudden outbreak of fever in South Jacksonville. There are ten cases there. Dr. Porter has agreed to open and maintain a hospital there provided the association will furnish the buildings and equipments. The question of payment for private property destroyed in the process of general disinfection is causing much discussion. The Government will not reimburse those who are able to stand the loss. It is rumored that some people are secreting their property. Refugees will not be allowed to return to the city until the proposed general disinfection has been completed.

Failure of a Bank.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 13.—The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Southside closed its doors this morning. The cause of the suspension is not yet known. The bank has a capital of $130,000.

Lumbermen Fail.

ASHLAND, Wis., Oct. 13.—J. M. Lane & Co., lumbermen at Washburn, assigned yesterday to T. S. Clart, of Grand Rapids, Mich. Lane & Co. took one of the Reed & Maxwell mills and other property a year ago when that firm failed for $30,000.

WEST KOOTENAY MINES.

Progress at Toad Mountain—The Hot Springs Carbonate Camp—New Silver Ledge—Routes to the Mines.

A recent arrival from Hall's camp, Toad mountain, states that the work there is slowly progressing, owing principally to the lack of mining knowledge of those who located the ledges. Hall Bros. have out a carload or more of ore, from which they received good returns. The best way to reach the camp at the present time is *via* Northern Pacific and the Kootenay river and lake. The trail from the landing on the Columbia river now leads to the camp, but the fact that no saddle horses are kept there makes it inconvenient to the traveler who goes in *via* Revelstoke. Capt. Ainsworth was looking over the route of the proposed line of railway between Kootenay Lake and Columbia river, and also visited the Hot Springs and other camps on Kootenay lake. He was very much impressed with the recent discoveries of gold and carbonate mines, and left for Chicago to place the scheme before some capitalists.

The camp at which the carbonate ores were discovered, known as the Hot Springs camp, gives promise of good things. A sale of a half interest of one claim was recently made for a $5,000 consideration. If the ore deposits are carbonates in large quantity the camp is sure to become a rich one. There is considerable excitement in reference to it at the present.

Two miles beyond the Hot Springs camp, a silver ledge was recently discovered carrying wire silver. Whether it exists in quantity our informant did not know.

At the Bluebell claim on the eastern side of Kootenay Lake, Dr. Hendryx has been sending out lead ores at the rate of ten tons per week. The result per ton of the shipment is as yet unknown. Unless it is considerable it will not pay to ship, for the cost of 150 miles steamboating and then hauling over a toll road to the Northern Pacific railway is too expensive to admit of profit.

If the C. P. R. would run a branch line from Golden south-east to the head of Kootenay Lake, and a line could readily be constructed, it would give an easy and cheap outlet to the C. P. R. for the ores. Hill's road, which is moving westward from Helena, will likely run a few miles south of the boundary line, will provide cheap facilities for shipment of ores, as navigation is to be had direct to the rails.

A small ledge of free gold has also lately been discovered which is very rich in gold. The quartz is white and the yellow metal glistens all through it. It is but six inches in width.

"C" BATTERY REMAINS.

Sir Adolphe Caron says there is no Truth in the Rumored Removal of the Battery from Victoria—The Department is Alive to Its Duty in Reference to Barrack Accommodation.

With reference to the rumored removal of "C" Battery from Victoria, on Friday last Lieut.-Col. Prior, M.P., sent the following despatch to Sir Adolphe Caron:

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 12th.

To Sir A. P. Caron, M. of M., Ottawa—Rumored here that government is thinking of removing "C" Battery to Vancouver. Great indignation. Meeting called for Saturday night. Wire me if any truth in report.

E. G. PRIOR.

The following reply to the above was received by Col. Prior yesterday:

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 13.

To E. G.