AFTER THE KAISER DIES

The Queen of England's Daughter Will Be the Ruling Power in Germany—Her War with Bismarck.

A Berlin cable says: Two facts are well known here in diplomatic circles which have an important influence on Prince Bismarck's political moves. In the first place the Crown Princess of Germany, who has great influence with her husband, will have a large voice in the government of the country on the death of the Kaiser, an event which may occur at any moment and cannot be delayed beyond a few months at farthest. And it is well known that her desire is to curtail the sovereign power and increase the authority of the Reichstag, and, in a word, to assimilate the autocratic rule of Germany to the parliamentary government of England. In the second place, it is well known that there is no love lost between the Princess and Prince Bismarck, whose rule of blood and iron is repugnant to her democratic ideas.

If left to herself, the Crown Princess would at once bring into power the *Freisinnige*, or Progressist party, the members of which are anti-monopolists, in fact free traders, who desire the abolition of all repressive, Socialist and Church Laws. In order to curb the Crown Princess, Prince Bismarck brought about the late elections and forced the issues in such a way as to obtain a strong Government majority of National Liberalists, not, as he might easily have done, of Conservatives alone. By his orders the Conservatives gave way in many places to the National Liberals, so that while the Conservatives gained only a few seats the National Liberals have gained forty or more seats. Another result of Prince Bismarck's policy has been the almost total annihilation of the *Freisinnige* party, which is now cut down from 67 to under 20 members. The new Reichstag has three years to run; therefore, when the Crown Princess begins to rule Germany she will find a majority too strong to be lightly dismissed, and of liberal but not dangerously radical tendencies. Prince Bismarck hopes that, whereas the Crown Princess might have dissolved a Conservative Parliament, she will at least try for a while to use the Liberal majority provided for her. Perhaps he also hopes that a year or two of such trial will give her a new idea of the difficulty of governing through Parliament a nation which has to contend with the absolute power of Russia.

Prince Bismarck is destroying all the Crown Princess' political friends, but at the same time providing her with a new set of friends, sufficiently to her taste to make it hard for her to quarrel with them. There is no mistake so great as to suppose that Prince Bismarck is not providing for the future. When he dies it will be found that not only has he provided a policy for his successors, but that this policy is so arranged that even its bitterest enemy, the Crown Princess, will be forced to carry it out.

FUN IN A MENAGERIE.

An Elephant Plays Ball with a Pony and a Leopard.

A Cincinnati despatch says: There was a private performance last night at a menagerie that is wintering here that was thrilling while it lasted. The few spectators present heartily wished themselves anywhere else until it was over, and then they gloried in the tale that they could tell. An elephant had been bothered for some time by a Mexican pony that was permitted to be near him, and all of a sudden the huge beast coiled his trunk around the pony and hurled him against the leopard's cage. The bars of the leopard's cage were so bent that the leopard was liberated, and yesterday for the insult that had been offered him he pounced upon the elephant, a lively fight ensuing. After an interesting bout the elephant threw the leopard against a brick wall and badly smashed his right fore paw. The leopard then sat down to ascertain his damages, and inadvertently switched his tail under a door. The attendants, who had entrenched themselves outside, were quick to recognize their opportunity. They seized the tail and held on to it tenaciously while a detachment rushed inside, covered the beast with a big box and captured him. His ponyship is laid up for repairs.

TWO MYSTERIOUS DEATHS.

Supposed Poisoning of a Clergyman and His Wife by Candy from Montreal.

A Newton despatch says: Rev. Wm. S. Howland, of this place, formerly a missionary to Ceylon, and his wife died rather suddenly, Mrs. Howland on March 5th and Mr. Howland on March 7th. The doctor's certificate stated that Mrs. Howland died of double pleuro-pneumonia, to which she was subject, and Mr. Howland of gastro-hepatitis with evidence of septic poisoning. Both were buried on Wednesday. So many unpleasant rumors have been current since their death that an official investigation has been made. Mr. Howland was called to his wife's bedside from Montreal last week. Some candy which he brought from there he, his wife and two of his children partook of, it is learned, and now the children have symptoms of blood poisoning. The candy has been sent to Harvard College for analysis.

Cholera Marching North.

A Washington despatch says: The Secretary of State is informed that cholera has spread through parts of the Chilian Provinces of Aconcagua and Valparaiso, and is extending along the Valley of Aconagua toward the sea. At a station of the railroad between Santiago and Valparaiso, 35 miles from the latter, about 600 cases have so far been reported, of which about 250 have proved fatal. Stringent sanitary measures have been adopted by the authorities.

Nine-year-old Charley Andrews was riding with his mother from Columbus to Cincinnati. She awoke early in the morning and he was gone. An engine was sent back to recover his dead body, and the boy was found in a fence corner, without a scratch or bruise on him. He said that he wanted his mother. He had in his sleep stepped from a train running forty miles an hour.

Daniel Miller, of Donegal, Pa., bought a pair of common white rabbits a year ago. He now has seventy rabbits, the offspring of the original pair.

THE LAST OF BEECHER.

Burial Services in His Own and Other Churches—An Affecting Scene.

A last (Friday) night's Brooklyn despatch says: There are clear sky and bright sun. The remains of Beecher lay in state in Plymouth Church throughout the night. Flags are at half-mast on all public buildings and on nearly all business houses. The principal business places were closed from 10.30 a.m. until the close of the services at the church. None were admitted into the church but those holding tickets. About 10 a.m. the seats were filled. The pulpit presented the appearance of a gigantic flower bed. Among those present were 40 clergymen from New York, Dr. McGlynn, President Oleana, of the Board of Aldermen, Lieut.-Gov. Jones, Henry George, Senator Evarts and Col. Fackner, of the 13th Regiment, committees from the New York Press Club, Cotton, Stock and Produce Exchanges, Union League Club and pastors of the colored churches in Brooklyn. Mrs. Beecher and her children were not present. Drs. Hall and Halliday occupied the pulpit. The former read the opening sentence of the Episcopal burial service with faltering voice. The choir, nearly hidden behind a bank of calla lilies, then sang the burial chant. Dr. Hall then read the Scripture lesson. The choir rendered the anthem in a beautiful manner, the quartette being supplemented by a large chorus. Throughout the church people were visibly affected. Dr. Hall then read his address from manuscript. Several times he interrupted himself by his emotion, and the tears of the congregation fell fast as the preacher spoke lovingly and trustingly of their departed pastor.

When Dr. Hall's address was finished a perfect burst of pent-up emotion succeeded, and nearly every one in the church wept. Dr. Halliday followed with prayer, and the choir sang, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," after which the anthem "I Heard a Voice," which was composed for this occasion, was given. Following this was the benediction. The recessional hymn, "Hark! Hark! My Soul," was sung, and the vast congregation departed from the church, leaving the remains of their pastor under the guard of Plymouth Company, who will constitute the watch until the body is taken to Greenwood to-morrow.

When the congregation had dispersed the doors were thrown open to the public to view the remains. The Roman Coliseum would not have been large enough to hold all who would have liked to be present to honor the illustrious dead. It was therefore necessary to hold services at the other churches. Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage made the principal address at the First Baptist Church, taking for his subject, "It is a beautiful thing in human nature to show the disposition to speak well of the dead."

Funeral services were also held in the First Presbyterian Church, the Church of Our Saviour, Sands Street Methodist Church, Unitarian Church, First Baptist, and were all very largely attended. The order of exercises was the same in each. Rev. Dr. Talmage spoke at the First Baptist Church and paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the deceased. H. W. Sage, of Ithaca, who was at the funeral, stated to a reporter that his father had left money to erect a monument to the memory of the great divine.

All day yesterday the body of the great preacher lay embowered in flowers in Plymouth Church.

"I would not have a semblance of mourning about my grave," Mr. Beecher had said in one of his most eloquent sermons.

"Death is coronation."

"Life and death are equal kings, and death, even at its worst, is but perfect rest."

And so, when the hearts of those nearest and dearest to him were overwhelmed with grief they endeavored to feel as he would have had them feel, and all the outward and visible trappings of woe customary when death visits a household were carefully avoided, in deference to Mr. Beecher's wish.

WRAPPED IN FLAME.

A Woman Burned to Death Her Husband Absent and Still Ignorant of Her Fate.

A Kentville, N. S., despatch says: A sad tragedy has occurred at Hall's Harbor. Mrs. Henry Parker was alone in the house with her three children, the youngest an infant only twelve days old. As she moved in front of the stove to lay the baby in the cradle her dress caught fire and before the flames could be extinguished the unfortunate woman had been so badly burned that she died six hours after. On finding her clothing on fire she rushed to the front door, and, by her screaming, attracted the attention of a family living on the opposite side of the street. When first seen she appeared completely enveloped in flames. She suffered intense agony until death gave her relief. Her husband is engaged in fishing on the New Brunswick coast, and knows nothing of the terrible event.

A Money Making Scheme, Eh!

A London cable says: The Duke of Westminster and the Duke of Argyll have withdrawn from the honorary council of the American Exhibition, owing to the manner in which their names are mentioned in a petition to the Prince of Wales to accept the Presidency of the Council of the Exhibition, and also they state because they have learned that the exhibition is purely a private speculation. The petition to the Prince, which the managers are handing around for signature, assures the Prince that the Americans hold him in high esteem, and humbly begs that he will be graciously pleased to accept the honorary Presidency of the Council of the Exhibition, which will be a living proof that Americans desire to aid in the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. That the Prince will decline the offer is a foregone conclusion.

A Question in Moral Ethics.

Minister (to boy, who is digging for worms)—Little boy, don't you know that it is wrong to work on Sunday, except in cases of necessity?

Boy (going on with his digging)—This is a case of necessity. A fellow can't go fishin' 'thout bait.—*From Life.*

—An English inventor claims that bells made by soldering together pieces of bent metal gave a much better volume of sound than cast bells.

A COAT OF TAR.

A Negro Family Treated to Tar and Feathers.

A Manassas (Va.) despatch says: Last Sunday morning before daylight a colored family named Fields, living three miles southeast of this place, were aroused by three masked men, who broke down the door of their hut. The family, which consisted of an old woman, her son and daughter, respectively about 21 and 29 years old, jumped from their beds; but before they could escape they were seized, blindfolded, stripped and bound. While one of the masked men was keeping guard over his prisoners the other two prepared the tar and feathers. The old mother and her children were literally covered with tar and then rolled on feathers. The masked men told the family that if they did not leave the county within ten days they would return and hang them. It is not believed that they will be further molested, as their punishment is severe enough.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of three young men who are suspected of having committed the assault. The negro family bears an unsavory reputation. A few nights previous to the tar-and-feathering Mr. Colbert had his meat house broken into and robbed while his wife lay dead in the house. Suspicion rested upon the Fields, whose depredations had been a constant source of annoyance. The daughter has served a term in the penitentiary for burglary, and has been several times in the county jail.

A riot occurred on Monday night, growing out of the affair, and stones and other missiles were freely used by the negroes. The riot was finally quelled by the arrest of several negroes and one white man. The Mayor fined most of them, and two negroes, White and Thomas, were sent to the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

HOME RULE AND LIBERAL UNION.

Chamberlain Says Unless Something is Done Quickly the Liberals will Remain Divided.

A last Saturday night's London cable says: Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, speaking at a meeting of the National Radical Union at Birmingham this evening, deplored the delay in the reunion of Liberals, and said that the longer the rupture continued the more serious the situation became, and that if they did not agree quickly they would drift further apart. So far as he was concerned, he could not see the way to take any further steps toward a reunion. The Liberal Unionists must now carry out plans to render their organization as effective as possible. Chamberlain further said that Mr. Gladstone was alone able to reunite the party. He knew the Unionist objections and whether or not it was possible even now to meet them. The objections were directed, not against the principles of the party, but against the methods of carrying them out. "An appeal to the country may come quickly," he said, "unless the Government is prepared, in addition to enforcing the law in Ireland, to introduce a measure which, instead of tinkering with the Land Act of 1881, will endeavor to finally end the conflict between landlord and tenant by making the tenant the practical owner of the soil. The Unionists will loyally support such a measure, introduced with a concurrent measure to suppress crime." The Right Hon. James Stanfeld, speaking at Darlington to-night, said that the Liberals would oppose to the last the adoption of coercive measures for the government of Ireland.

A DEFAULTER.

The Secretary of the Royal Templars of Temperance Goes Off With the Funds.

A Buffalo despatch dated yesterday says: E. A. Abbott, the Supreme Secretary of the Royal Templars of Temperance, is a defaulter to the extent of at least $5,000. He lived, with his wife and two children, at Aurora, near here, but was in Buffalo every day. As Supreme Secretary he received $25,000 every month in dues, and this he was required to pay over daily to the Treasurer, John Lyth, of this city. Abbott received a salary of $3,000 a year, and had been Grand Secretary for several years. His devotion to the Order was so great that he did not even drink cider. The embezzlement was made of cheques given him to send to pay death claims, and although the Supreme Treasurer used the telegraph wires liberally it is not certain how much Abbott took. A letter was read to-night, written by Abbott on a Grand Trunk Railway train, in which he admits his guilt. He says he regrets he was forced to take the terrible steps he did, but there was no other way except to commit suicide, and thoughts of his wife and children kept him from doing that. He said he would devote the remainder of his life to earning money to pay up the defalcation. He said he would be in Montreal and offered any assistance he could give in the investigation which he knew would be made. Abbott is known to be in Montreal.

Scene in the House of Lords.

A London cablegram says: There was a diverting scene in the House of Lords on Friday night of which no account appeared in the next morning's papers. At the close of the sitting Lord Denman spoke for about ten minutes in opposition to the Law of Evidence Amendment Bill. His observations were somewhat incoherent, including reminiscences of the trial of Queen Caroline, in which his father earned so much distinction. At the close of his remarks, however, Lord Denman, raising his voice and waving his arm in an excited way, exclaimed: "Noble Lords may sneer at me or do their best to snub me. But it is too much when they make a practice of contemptuously turning their backs upon me whenever I rise to speak, and I feel greatly inclined to apply the end of my boot to the nearest part of their persons." It would be a delicious spectacle to see the enraged Denman advancing upon Lord Salisbury and Lord Halsbury with the dire purposes of there and then carrying out his threat.

Wilmington, Vt., is nearly in the centre of the largest maple sugar section in the world. The largest maker there ships 10,000 gallons of syrup yearly, and the business is growing fast.

Moody has raised the needed $250,000 for a training school for missionaries in Chicago. The town needs all the missionaries that the school can produce.

NIAGARA FALLS PARK.

Report on the Value of the Land Proposed to be Expropriated—$525,000 Necessary to be Raised to Make Niagara Free for Ever.

Col. Gzowski, J. W. Langmuir and J. Grant Macdonald, Commissioners for Niagara Falls Park, have presented to the Ontario Government a supplemental report, containing their valuation of the properties proposed to be expropriated for park purposes.

The Commissioners report that the arbitrators in the references made to them for the valuation and payment of lands taken for the Niagara Falls Park, have made their awards in all cases but those of Mr. J. T. Bush and the Thorold, St. Catharines and Suspension Bridge Road.

The amounts awarded to the respective proprietors and the amounts offered by the Commissioners are as follows:

Owner's Name.	Awarded.	Offered by the Commissioners.
Bush	$ 34,000	$ 27,500
Lyman Moore	2,900	1,675
Tench, E. A	8,000	5,500
Tench, jun.	1,500	1,000
Robinson, Eliz	3,600	3,500
Robinson, W.	3,600	3,500
Brundage	15,050	11,388
Buchanan, W. O	21,767	17,861
Wood, Peter	14,000	11,400
Newton, W.	400	400
Clarke, P. S.	2,500	1,500
Buchanan, Estate of Jas.	1,550	1,000
Buchanan, Estate of R. S	6,600	7,120
Davis, Saul	102,500	98,750
Davis, Ellen	35,000	25,000
Davis, Ellen, Prospect House	37,500	37,500
Gladstone, Mrs.	8,252	6,500
Toll Gate	2,900	2,500
Macklem	100,000	26,175
Canada Southern	150	100
Vanderbilt	850	450
Brett	250	250
	$402,867	$290,569

From the above statement it will be seen that the total amount awarded is $402,867, as against $290,569 offered by the Commissioners, the difference between the two amounts being $103,298. This large difference is chiefly confined to five out of 23 cases brought before the arbitrators. In these five cases the principal evidence rested on the incomes of the proprietors derived from charges made to the public visiting the Falls.

While the Commissioners did not anticipate so large a difference between the amounts offered by them and the amounts awarded by the arbitrators, they cannot but recognize the strength of the evidence on which the awards are founded as affording proof of the very large number of visitors to the Falls, and which supports the view expressed by them in their former reports of the undertaking becoming self-sustaining. The amount to be provided to pay for the land, according to the award, being in excess of that offered by the Commissioners, compels them to increase the total amount necessary to carry out the Niagara Falls Park project by $25,000, making the total amount required $525,000.

During the past year the Commissioners endeavored to obtain as reliable information as possible, from various sources, of the annual number of visitors to the Falls, and as far as that could be ascertained, the average number for a period of several years may be safely estimated as between 200,000 and 250,000 per annum. Notwithstanding that a little larger amount will be required for the purpose of carrying out the project, the Commissioners adhere to the recommendation made in their report of 16th March, 1886, that the Park shall be absolutely free to all visitors who enter it to enjoy the natural beauties and such views as it affords without artificial aid, not needing machinery, structures, guides, etc.; but they advise that the maximum charge to visitors who desire to see all the magnificent and wonderful sights, requiring guides and artificial aid, shall be 50 cents instead of 30 cents. Based on such charge, it will require 82,420 visitors annually, only one-third of the whole estimated number, to meet the cost of maintaining the Park, and to provide for the payment of interest and sinking fund on the bonds. The Commissioners' reports of 18th September, 1885, 7th December, 1885, and 16th March, 1886, have so fully referred to the subject in all its bearings that they beg to refer you to them for further information.

In conclusion, the Commissioners beg to call your attention to the Act of the Legislature of Ontario, 48 Vic., entitled "An Act for the Preservation of the Natural Scenery about Niagara Falls," which provides that the payment for the lands taken for the Niagara Falls Park must be made on or before the 28th day of March, 1887, in this Her Gracious Majesty's Jubilee year.

Late Northwest News.

A Winnipeg despatch says: The cases against Mr. Walker, charged with personating at the Dominion election contest, and Mr. Claugh, accused of forgery in connection with the Springfield Provincial voters' lists, have fallen through.

A Chicago detective has arrived here to seek the extradition of Trimacyco, the Italian murderer.

Snowslides in the mountains have temporarily interfered with the moving of trains in that section.

Coal is selling at $20 a ton at Macleod, though it is only twenty-five miles from the Galt mines. A snow blockade is the cause.

The national societies of this city are moving with a view to arranging for the proper reception of immigrants on their arrival here.

Advices from Montreal indicate that Archbishop Tache continues in poor health and has, in consequence, abandoned his projected trip to Rome.

The trial of "Dressy Man," for the murder of Constable Cowan at Fort Pitt during the late rebellion, was commenced at Regina to-day, and resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

In consequence of the retirement of Mr. Brown from the Provincial Cabinet, Mr. Norquay will resume the position of Provincial Treasurer and Mr. Lariviere will again become Provincial Secretary.

Salt, in doses of one to four teaspoonfuls in half a pint to a pint of tepid water, is an emetic always on hand. This is also an antidote to be used after poisoning from nitrate of silver while waiting for the doctor to come.

A LOVER'S REVENGE.

A Fickle Maiden's Room Invaded at Night, Her Long Hair Cut Off, and Her Face Disfigured.

This village is in a commotion over the cruel but novel punishment inflicted on a young lady of this place because of her rejection of her lover, writes a Farnsdale, Pa., correspondent of the New York *Sun*. The little town is composed of about twenty families, who have lived in peace for almost as many years. Prominent among them are the Dunkelbergers and Holikeffers, who were on the most intimate terms, not because their farms were adjoining, but because the nuptials of Frederick Holikeffer and Miss Mame Dunkelberger had been announced. This union had been a prearranged affair by the parents years ago. The courtship, therefore, of the young couple had been going on since their school days. It was expressly stipulated by the parents of Fred that he should not marry before he attained his 21st birthday, which occurs on March 22nd. These facts were well known to all the inhabitants of the place, and the approaching marriage did not create any excitement outside of the ordinary comment in such cases.

Mame, as the intended bride was called by her lady frinds, was a lively, bright, good-looking girl of 18, and although born at Farnsdale, she cultivated a desire for more society and life than the little country town could give her. Having an aunt living in Newark, N. J., she made frequent and prolonged visits to her, much to the annoyance of Fred, whose disposition was directly opposite that of the girl's. He reproached her more than once for her long absence from home, but in this he assumed such a dictatorial attitude that the young lady refused to accept further advice from him, and subsequently declared that a union between them could never take place. She forthwith started on a visit to her aunt's, leaving her lover in a very unhappy state of mind. The news of the quarrel soon spread, and conjectures were many as to the cause of it. Those intimate with the family said that the fickle-hearted girl had transferred her affections to a Newark man, and that she gloried in the opportunity thus offered by Fred to break the engagement with him. The young man became desperate, and fears were entertained that he would do himself bodily harm, though he had quietly resolved that he would make her suffer for the misery she had caused him. Meanwhile the girl returned home for the purpose of arranging for her permanent residence with her aunt in Newark, at the same time refusing every effort to bring about a reconciliation with her lover. She named Washington's birthday as the time of her departure. The inhabitants of Farnsdale retired as usual on Monday night, and, although somewhat uncertain as to the quarrel, they were not prepared for the announcement the next morning that the Dunkelbergers' home had been entered during the night; that Mame had been made a special object of attack, and that she was probably disfigured for life. The family had hardly begun to realize what had happened before the house was besieged by friends and neighbors eager to hear the story, which Mr. Dunkelberger told as follows:

"The family retired at about 10.30, our customary hour, and as I was to drive my daughter to the station early this morning, I awoke at about 5 o'clock and went directly to her room, but received no response to my repeated calls. The light which always burned in her room was extinguished, and, becoming alarmed, I broke open the door, lit the lamp, and was horrified to find my daughter lying unconscious crosswise on the bed, with her long, wavy hair cut off clean to the scalp and her face frightfully tattooed. Everything in the room was disarranged, and a strong odor of chloroform pervaded the apartment. Simultaneously with an effort to arouse her from the stupor in which she lay, I thought of $1,500 in gold, a wedding present from me, which she had carefully concealed in a little portmonnaie, together with her correspondence with Fred, in one of the bureau drawers, but the perpetrators of the dastardly work had taken it. Meanwhile she became conscious, but swooned away when she saw what had happened. She is now under the care of a doctor and will see no one."

When asked who was suspected as the perpetrators, he said: "Why, everything points to Fred. This is his revenge."

Fred is missing, and the greatest excitement prevails throughout the town.

France to Dig Up the Delphic Temple.

The French Government has at last succeeded in obtaining leave from the Greek Government to search at Delphi for remains of the temple which stood there. It is supposed that there are priceless treasures buried in the ground. There was no sanctuary to which so many valuable presents were made as to the Delphic one, and next to that of Olympus it was the most important in Greece.

For a long course of centuries the soil has not been disturbed. Comte de Mouy, who is an enthusiastic lover of classic antiquity and an archæologist, began, when he was Minister at Athens, negotiations which have been ended successfully by M. de Montholon. He had a keen rival in the American representative at Athens, where there is now an American as well as a French school.—*London Daily News.*

An Egg Puzzle.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* replies to a young lady who dates her note from Madison avenue, and uses paper scented with the perfume of violets, and asks it to solve a problem over which she has been puzzling hopelessly. The problem is this: One hundred eggs are placed on level ground in a straight line, one yard apart. A basket is placed one yard from the first egg. How far must a person travel to bring them one by one to the basket? The *Journal* says it would be a tiresome journey for a young lady with tight shoes. The distance is 10,100 yards, or 5 65-88ths miles.

A citizen of Ionia, Mich., rang the bell at a house when he called, and then stood patiently on the iron doorstep until the colored servant opened the door. Then he turned pale, and cried out that he was paralyzed; for when he tried to walk he could not move. He felt better just as soon as he discovered that his wet boots had frozen to the iron step as he stood waiting.