

**A NEW MOVE BY THE C.P.R.**

**THE MANITOBA CROSSING TO BE FOUGHT IN THE COURTS.**

**Solicitor Clark Says a Bill Will be Filed at Once to Stop all Proceedings by the Red River Valley Railway.**

OTTAWA, Jan. 27.—There was a meeting of the Railway Committee of the Privy Council yesterday, Hon. J. H. Pope, Sir John Thompson, Sir Hector Langevin and Hon. John Carling being present. In the cases of crossing the Canadian Pacific Railway in Manitoba the Portage la Prairie crossing was postponed and the crossing of the C. P. R. at Morris by the Northern Pacific and Manitoba settled so far as the committee is concerned.

In the course of argument Mr. G. M. Clark, solicitor for the Canadian Pacific, announced that the Canadian Pacific was not satisfied with the decision of the committee allowing the Red River Valley Railway to cross the Canadian Pacific Railway, and that the whole matter would be fought out in the courts. In conversation after the adjournment of the committee Mr. Clark said:

"We are about to file a bill stopping the whole of the proceedings and works by the Red River Valley Railway on the ground that their charter was only granted by the Provincial Legislature and does not give them authority to cross our lines. If the courts decide in our favor the result will be that the Red River road will have to come to the Dominion Parliament for a charter."

Mr. Gormally, when asked for an explanation of the Canadian Pacific Railway's move, said: "They have been over-ruled by the Railway Committee and now intend to apply to the courts. It won't deter us from going on with our road however. We have got the committee's sanction and the road's action cannot have any effect upon us."

The Short Line deputation had an interview with the Privy Council yesterday, and urged that the Atlantic and Northwestern, which is virtually the Canadian Pacific Railway, should be made to carry out the agreement under which the subsidy to build the road was granted in 1885, namely, that it should connect with St. John, St. Andrew and Halifax. They pointed out that although the time for completing the road would expire on July 1, no commencement had yet been made on the branch from Harvey to Moncton, which was necessary to give Halifax the desired connection, and that it appeared as if the Canadian Pacific intended to content itself with reaching St. John.

So John said that the intention undoubtedly was that Halifax should reap the advantage of the short line as well as St. John, and he had no doubt that the Canadian Pacific Railway would endeavor to carry out its agreement, but it would no doubt take a little more time than had been expected to do so. He promised that the representations of deputation should receive consideration.

Sir William Richards, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, died at his residence here yesterday morning. He had been failing for a year past and had been confined to his bed for the last few weeks. The remains will be taken to Brockville, his birthplace, for interment.

The rumor that Mr. W. D. Harrington would be appointed collector of customs at Halifax in the place of Hon. Wm. Ross is confirmed. The appointment, it is understood, was made yesterday. Mr. Harrington, who was one of the Short Line deputation, is a member of the extensive wholesale grocery firm of Lawson & Harrington and represented the city of Halifax for several years in the Local Legislature.

The Labor Commission has very nearly completed its report, which will be ready for presentation to the House early in the session.

**MURDER IN MANITOULIN.**

**A Squaw Killed and Horribly Mutilated by Drunken Companions.**

LITTLE CURRENT, Jan. 23.—A terrible murder was committed here last night. Two squaws named Christina Peshagonaqua and Shebotta Bear-ot left for the Nucker Creek Reserve about 10 o'clock, accompanied by four Indians named Branly Mukadavin, Moses Equimagh, Bob Black and Jack Douglas, in a sleigh. About 11 another Indian awoke the chief, George Obotowaway, saying that he had found Christina Peshagonaqua dead on the road. The chief hurried to the spot and found the unfortunate creature quite dead and completely disemboweled.

After removing the body to the house of his sister, he promptly set to work and arrested the abovenamed and handed them over to Constable Mackenzie. The constable brought them before Reeve Gibbon of Howland, who remanded them to the lock-up to await the result of an inquest. District Coroner Tucker of Mantowaning will hold the inquest to-morrow morning.

The body presented a shocking sight, and pieces of the intestines were strewn along the road on the snow. When last seen previous to the murder, the party were all under the influence of liquor.

**An Allenford Hostler Shot.**

OWEN SOUND, Jan. 26.—This afternoon a serious shooting affair took place in Allenford in the County of Bruce, which in all probability will prove fatal. Three Indians from the Saugeen Reserve came to Allenford from Warton under the influence of liquor and stopped at Warrilow's Hotel, where they were released liquor. One of the number, Moses Moon, followed the hostler, Joseph Harkness, to the stable and without any provocation drew a revolver and fired. The ball entered Harkness' breast, piercing the right lung, and lodged in the back. The Indian made his escape, but was finally captured and put under arrest this morning. Harkness is very low, inflammation having set in.

**The F. S. Senate Tariff Bill.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The tariff bill has been received by the House Ways and Means Committee and a meeting has been called for Tuesday to begin its consideration. It is the intention to discuss the Senate amendments thoroughly in committee, and estimates will be prepared showing the probable effect of them on the revenue, from the standpoint of the Ways and Means Committee. This will take some time and an early report upon the bill does not appear to be probable.

**The Deadly Smoked Sausage.**

LACROSSE, Wis., Jan. 27.—Yesterday morning Robert Schen, a shoemaker, bought some smoked sausage and the whole family, consisting of himself, wife and five children, ate heartily of it. They soon became deathly sick. Physicians were called and by hard work the older members of the family were got out of danger. It is doubtful if the younger ones will recover. Schen had been in jail for abusing his wife, and the family were half-starved. The matter will be investigated.

**The Salt Yield Last Year.**

The salt yield last year was: Michigan, 4,922,000 lbs.; Syracuse, 1,000,000; Ohio River and Hutchinson, 500,000. Salt is now quoted at 57 cents, including barrels. The trust would also it to 55 cents.

**TORONTO TOPICS.**

**Wholesale Peculation at the Central Prison—Shot in the Heel.**

TORONTO, Jan. 28.—Guard John Spence of the Central Prison and Edward R. Cates, foreman in the Brandon factory, were arrested on Saturday charged with wholesale peculation from the Central Prison. Stolen property was found in the house of both and also in that of John R. Hocking, also a foreman for the Brandon Company. A recently discharged convict gave the snap away. The scheme, according to him, was a very simple one: The convicts would steal the goods, tools, etc., and pass them to the accused, who, having the right of ingress and egress without being searched, could easily carry off the booty. Outside it would be disposed of for the mutual benefit of the convict and his accomplice. The former received as his share a supply of tobacco, while the accomplice kept the balance of the profits. It is estimated that the peculation which has just been discovered has been going on for years, and that thousands of dollars have been lost either to the Government or the Brandon Company.

The heel is a strange place to get shot in, but that is what happened to Charles Welch of 23 Scott-street in the Model Lodging House at midnight Saturday. He and a companion were participants in one of the orgies which nightly disgrace this place, when someone pulled a revolver and shot him in the heel, so far as known without provocation. William Morrison, a border at the Model, is held on suspicion of being the man who used the pistol. Welch was sent to the Hospital after Dr. Sweetman had extracted the bullet.

On Saturday the tenders for the construction of the C. P. R. extension from London to Detroit were opened. Forty-one tenders were received. The majority of these were for the five mile sections, but many were for the whole work. It is believed that if the tenders of the contractors who bid for the whole work are reasonable and the contractors are reliable the work will be given to one party. But the best contractors for the whole work are said to be very high.

Mary Ann Albert, a domestic in the employ of J. V. Adams, 84 Degraess street, met with a peculiar death on Saturday morning. She attended to the morning duties of the household, but was not seen around the house after 8 o'clock. As soon as she was missed Mr. and Mrs. Adams searched for her, with the result that the body of the unfortunate girl was found in the feeding box in the stable. It is thought that Miss Albert had gone into the hayloft to feed the pony, as she sometimes did in the absence of Mr. Adams, and while in the act of forcing the hay down the feeding-box had fallen over and had suffocated before assistance came. Coroner Johnson, as soon as informed of her death issued a warrant for an inquest to be held to-day, but withdrew it later in the day. Miss Albert was the daughter of the unfortunate County Constable Albert, who was sentenced to life in Kingston Penitentiary for shooting a lad named Young at Grenadier Pond.

**FIRES OF A DAY.**

**Mackay's Flouring Mills at Bowmanville Completely Consumed.**

BOWMANVILLE, Jan. 26.—Another large fire occurred here this morning about 1 o'clock. The large flouring mills of John Mackay were totally destroyed with a large quantity of peas, oats, barley, wheat and feed. The origin is thought to be the heating of some machinery in the top story. Mr. Mackay's loss will be about \$3000 over insurance. The insurance was \$3000 in the Hartford and \$2000 in the Northern. All of Mr. Mackay's books were lost. The mills were doing a large trade in flour, potted barley and oatmeal. They will likely be rebuilt.

**Shops Destroyed at Pickering.**

PICKERING, Jan. 26.—About 2 o'clock this morning fire broke out in a wagon shop owned and occupied by David Smith. The building was totally consumed, together with a cutter, buggy, some gearing and all his tools. The fire spread to an adjoining blacksmith shop, which was also burned with most of the tools. The wagon shop was insured for \$250 in the British American. The blacksmith shop was owned by Mrs. M. Reed of Toronto, and occupied by D. O'Connor, who had \$100 insurance in the Citizens. The cause of the fire is unknown.

**Boots and Shoes Scorched at Winnipeg.**

WINNIPEG, Jan. 27.—Fire in Scott & Nixon's, wholesale boots and shoes, Saturday night did considerable damage.

**Big Blaze at Jersey City.**

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 27.—The main building of the Central Stock Yards Company's hog abattoir, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railway, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss is about \$150,000.

**Children Burnt to Death.**

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 27.—In Oglethorpe Friday four small children, who were left in the house by Mary Porter (colored) while she went to work, were burnt to death.

**GREENWAY CALLS NAMES.**

**Manitoba's Premier Denies the Newspaper Charges against His Government.**

WINNIPEG, Jan. 27.—Premier Greenway at the Liberal banquet at Glenboro Friday gave a positive denial to the newspaper charges made against the Government and intimated that an enquiry would be instituted at which if any corruption were proven the Government would resign. He called Luxton a miserable, finking creature and self-condemned boodler.

The Northern Pacific and Manitoba road will extend its line to Brandon and Rapid City in the spring.

**New York's New Market Place.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The new West Washington Market at Gansevoort-square was formally opened yesterday. The structure is the most costly and possesses more facilities for the business to which it is devoted than any other market of its kind in the world. A procession of 1600 market-men, a squad of policemen and long lines of market wagons and vans and other conveyances formed at the old market and proceeded to the more substantial quarters, displaying flags and banners.

**Panic in a St. Louis Theatre.**

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—A scene of wild excitement occurred at the Olympic Theatre yesterday afternoon. Near the end of the first act of Eriniole a small fire was noticed and the great audience became panic-stricken. Then someone shouted "Fire!" For a time it looked as though there must be loss of life, as the audience was composed principally of women and children. Some women fainted, others went into hysterics and it was with great difficulty that the few men present restored order. No casualties are reported.

At a meeting of 2000 shareholders of the Panama Canal Company at Paris yesterday a vote of confidence was asked by Charles DeLesseps was un-animously asked.

**GERMANY AND ENGLAND.**

**THE REICHTAG DEBATE: ON THE EAST AFRICA BILL.**

**Prince Bismarck Declares that England and Germany are in Perfect Accord on All Points.**

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The East Africa Bill came up in the Reichstag to-day. The Chamber was crowded. At 11 o'clock Count Herbert Bismarck arose and explained the reasons which had prompted the Government to introduce the measure. He said the East African ferment had increased and the situation demanded heavy sacrifices. He reviewed the position of affairs at each German station and emphasized the danger in which they were placed. The navy, he said, had done its duty beyond all expectations, but without aid it could not accomplish much. A police force was necessary. The demands of the bill were reasonable. The efforts of the Commercial Company alone could not suffice to protect the interests of Germany in East Africa. Hence the Empire was compelled to intervene. The Government had selected Captain Wissmann as the man best fitted to carry out its purposes owing to his knowledge and experience.

Capt. Wissmann, Imperial Commissioner for East Africa, followed and urged that the Reichstag accept the bill. He asked the members to rely upon his experience, gained by eight years' wanderings in Africa. He said the object of the expedition was to recover lost territory. The Sultan of Zanzibar was unable to uphold his authority or to protect his territory. The force asked for would be employed as long as was absolutely necessary.

Herr Bamberger followed Captain Wissmann, strongly opposing the measure. Prince Bismarck asserted that the best relations existed between Germany and England and Germany and Zanzibar. "If," he said, "Germany wants tropical countries she must keep East Africa. I was not originally a colonial man, but now I follow the will of the majority of the German nation."

After the discussion the bill was referred to a committee of twenty-one members, under urgency. The measure will be reported and read a second time on Tuesday. The interest in the debate centered in the speech of Prince Bismarck, which was delivered with unusual animation, an easy flow of words, fewer pauses than usual and unmistakable earnestness.

In his speech Herr Bamberger said the German colonial policy had failed. He condemned the ill-advised proceedings of the East Africa Company and alluded to their ill treatment of the natives. The reasons given by the Government for the introduction of the bill were inadequate. He referred to the French complications in Tonquin and the Italian complications at Massowah and declared that he feared complications as the result of their colonial policy.

Prince Bismarck opened with a reference to the allusions of Herr Bamberger and Dr. Windthorst making him responsible for everything happening in East Africa. He said he could not undertake to be responsible for everything and that something must be left to the officials sent there to settle affairs. He then continued:

I will tell the Reichstag how far I intend to go and I will not go a hairs breadth further. What I propose is to give effect to the immediate and most pressing requirements. The first speaker touched on the question of the position we take up towards foreign powers—on that point I was only saying that we have proceeded and shall ever proceed, solely in agreement with England, the greatest, colonial power of the world. I deny, therefore, emphatically the suggestion that we have any intention to proceed against the Sultan of Zanzibar in opposition to the wishes of England in Zanzibar. Also in Samoa we are in the fullest accord with England and advance hand in hand with her. [Cheers.] We are absolutely resolved to be one with the English Government and to uphold the wishes of England in Zanzibar, English in Africa. [Cheers.] The only unpleasantness that has arisen has been with subordinate officials for whom the Government neither cares nor will be responsible. We cannot discuss the question whether English conduct is exactly the same in their division of Africa as we do in ours. It has never occurred to us that we should ask England for assistance in our own sphere of power. Such a thing is beyond the range of possibility.

I cannot recognize the necessity for the discussion of this bill in committee. I could just as well say to the full House what I might have said to such a committee. Time gained on this question is not only money, but blood gained. Besides, we have no information that could be given to the committee about the details of our plans—the force to be enrolled, their arms and ammunition—for fear of making ourselves acquainted with them.

The members of the Reichstag have so thoroughly studied the text as to justify us in the future in building on them. The blockade has less of military than of political significance. The chief thing was to prove to the natives the unity existing between Germany and England, and also to show European powers that the concert was complete. If rivalry exists neither of the two powers will have a special halo of prestige. We have conducted no treaty with England, but I can regard her as an old historic ally with whom we have been in touch for 150 years, even on colonial questions.

The Chancellor next adverted to the criticisms of Herr Bamberger, taunting him with his change of colonial policy. He read passages from speeches made in 1885 and admitted he had departed from the opinions therein expressed, but his present action was dictated solely by immediate circumstances.

For the sake of two million marks I cannot throw myself against the great impulse of the nation or offer opposition to the will of the whole country. To-day I am not a colonial man. I entertain the gravest apprehensions of the subject, but have been compelled to yield to the general demand of the nation. I would venture to advise Herr Bamberger to follow my example. I ask the assent of the assembly of the empire to my action. If the assembly repudiates that action I can only say that I have been mistaken. I shall then give up altogether my plans. At all events the coast territory acquired by the German Company is very important and must be retained. I cannot burden myself with the reproach of generosity. I failed to protect Germans and Germans possessions. We cannot look for results in three months, not in three years. Perhaps 30 years hence the people may bitterly rue to-day's neglect of duty. If the locomotive of empire has struck out a track for itself I will not be the one to throw stones in its way.

The Chancellor resumed his seat amid loud cheers and soon afterwards left the chamber.

**There's Some Mistake About This.**

LAGRANGE, Ky., Jan. 27.—F. C. Haley who is in jail here for robbing a house, claimed when arrested to be the son of the Mayor of St. Catharines, Ont. Letters have been received confirming his claim and stating that his father had just died leaving a fortune of \$60,000.

[There is evident error in this dispatch. The last Mayor of St. Catharines was J. K. Craft and the present Mayor is J. B. McIntyre. A recently deceased Alderman of St. Catharines was named E. H. Kaley.—Ed.]

**White Cap Outrages in Ohio.**

MANSPFIELD, O., Jan. 27.—The White Caps paid a visit to Jeromeville and the homes of John and Adam Crown in the southern part of Ashland County last night. There were forty horsemen in the party and about thirty men on foot. They visited the homes of three people who sympathized with the Crowns and tore down their houses. After doing this they visited John and Adam Crown's residences, but the occupants had left. Five of the Crowns were tried for the murder of Constables on Jan. 1, 1892.

**A LIMIT TO COMPLACENCY.**

**German Bullying in Zanzibar and Damara-land—Insults to the Queen.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The Tribune's London special says: English relations with Germany are much like those of the United States. The English have not yet talked of voting money to defend British interests in Africa or elsewhere, but have allowed it to be known that there is, as The Standard puts it, a limit to complacency, and this is drawn at any overt or covert attack upon the independence of the Sultan of Zanzibar. Public feeling here is calm, but none the less very strong and deep on this point, and it is clearly time for the Government to speak even more plainly.

The Arabs are beating the Germans at all points, and unless Prince Bismarck is ready to allow his navy to cut a very ridiculous figure, some strong measures must soon be taken to give check to the Arabs. This cannot, however, be effective, unless it involves landing a party and something more—a force which is prepared to march into the country and bring the enemy to a battle which shall be decisive. This issue has been foreseen from the first, and has caused continuous uneasiness about British co-operation in the so-called blockade. The question now is, how far can the Germans act without involving England?

So far, Lord Salisbury has faithfully observed his promise not to go any further than a naval blockade in company with Germany. Prince Bismarck's persuasions have been of no avail, and public opinion will prevent them succeeding now, the more that the English are already suffering prejudice from the German attack upon the Arabs.

The murder of an English missionary on the coast and the seizure of the stores of the Universities Missions by Bushiri, look as if discrimination between Englishmen and Germans were at an end. If it should so turn out, the lives of many missionaries and traders would be endangered; and the first step taken by the Germans ashore will produce an outcry which must have effects highly displeasing to Prince Bismarck.

Altogether the situation is critical in more ways than one. If Prince Bismarck is content to mark time pending the arrangement of the Wissmann expedition, the cloud may blow over; if not, not. The German Chancellor ventures far. Zanzibar and Samoa are in his hands, he is now for ousting England out of Damara-land. Whether his concession be good or bad, the British Foreign Office is by no means ready to agree to a description of Mr. Lewis as a brigand and an invader, and the Chancellor will probably be put to the trouble of proof. This will not add to his good humor, but is inevitable. The English Court may accordingly look out for fresh squalls.

It is understood that the persecution of Sir Robert Morier has been kept up very largely to annoy and irritate the Queen and Empress Frederick, but especially the former, who is very sensitive as to any attack upon her Ambassadors. The fact is, Her Majesty has taken up the affronts put upon her daughter in Berlin as a personal matter, and has spoken her mind with a freedom which is peculiarly her own. The Prince of Wales has perhaps gone further. He has broken altogether with his nephew, Emperor William, and if he remains in his present mind it will be long before he again appears at Berlin or puts himself within reach of the Emperor. Meantime Sir Robert Morier's friends are trying to obtain permission for him to fire another shot into the German works, being convinced that he will again hit home. Lord Salisbury, however, desires to bring the whole matter to an end in the interests of business. He has a sufficiently difficult task in hand with the Chancellor in Africa, east and south, and does not want the great man goaded into fury.

**DESTITUTION IN KANSAS.**

**Many Without Clothing and on the Verge of Starvation.**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 27.—Many people in Seward County, Kan., are reported to be on the verge of starvation. Appeals have been sent to various places and yesterday a letter was received by the postmaster here from Mrs. James K. Richardson, who lives 11 miles from West Plains, in which she says:

"Many of us have not sufficient food and only a few have enough clothes to hide our nakedness. There is no opportunity for the people to earn anything by labor, as there is nothing to do and no money to recompense them if such were the case. Children are without proper nourishment and the mild winter alone has been their salvation."

The writer makes a plaintive appeal to the people of Kansas City. Seward County is in that part of Kansas that has suffered from crop failures and many of those who went there with little money lost their all, and are now forced to appeal to the charitable for help.

**The Maritime Conference.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Secretary of State has received from the United States minister to Great Britain a telegram stating that the British Government has notified him of its acceptance of the invitation to the International Maritime Conference to be held in Washington this autumn, subject to certain reservations, as to the nature of the particular questions to be submitted and to the necessity of ratification by the powers represented.

**Baseball at Colombo.**

COLOMBO, Jan. 26.—The Chicago and All-America baseball teams arrived here last evening and played a game this afternoon. A large crowd of spectators was present. The game was watched with intense interest and the beautiful play of the teams was enthusiastically applauded. Owing to want of time the game was called at the end of the fifth inning, the score then standing a tie, each team having made three runs. The players gave on their homeward journey to-night.

**Won in Fast Time.**

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 26.—In a 130 yard foot-race here this afternoon Dave Harris of Springfield, Mass., defeated Dan Scully of Brooklyn, N. Y. Time, 13 seconds. The race was for \$250 a side and gate money.

**INTERESTING ITEMS BY WIRE.**

There are 21 cases of smallpox at Oberlin, Kan. Rose-Elizabeth Cleveland is writing another novel. Senator Allison has been called to Indianapolis.

Of 26,000 criminals arrested in Paris, 16,000 had not attained the age of 20. The fireworks to be used at the Harrison inauguration are to cost \$11,000. The birthday of Emperor William was solemnly observed in Germany yesterday.

The Berlin correspondents of Le Petit Journal and Le Avenir de Paris, have been expelled from Germany. A bill has been introduced in the Missouri legislature making it a misdemeanor to play ball on the Sabbath.

Peter and Barbara Hahn have been arrested in New York for violating the statute which forbids a man marrying his stepmother. Ten men were severely scalded by the explosion of a candle in the engine room of the White Star steamship Republic at New York yesterday.

It is reported in London that Sir W. A. White, British ambassador to Turkey, will shortly be recalled and that he will be succeeded by Lord Salisbury.

**THE MAN ON HORSEBACK.**

**BOULANGER ELECTED FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SEINE.**

**The General Has a Plurality of 81,356 Over Jacques—The Cabinet Summoned to a Special Meeting To-day.**

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Boulangier is elected by a plurality of 81,350. The complete returns are:

Boulangier	244,070
Jacques	162,720
Boule	16,700
Other candidates	10,338
Boulangier's plurality	81,350
Boulangier's majority	54,132

The polls closed at 6 p.m. The attendance of voters was unprecedentedly large. Perfect quiet prevailed. Few police are seen on the streets, nearly all being held in reserve. The Cabinet is summoned to meet at the Ministry of the Interior to-morrow.

Every quarter of Paris was enlivened last evening by frequent street brawls between supporters and opponents of General Boulanger. The most violent encounter took place in Montmartre, where a number of persons were wounded. The police interfered and arrested several of the ringleaders. Another serious collision occurred in the Faubourg du Temple, where several persons were injured.

At several electoral meetings there were scenes of great disorder. Bands of men and lads singing the Marseillaise and Boulangist songs paraded the boulevards until a late hour. In the Place de la Republique and the Place de l'Opera open-air meetings were held. Great masses of people were present, but the proceedings were on the whole fairly orderly, although a few individual brawls occurred and a number of persons were arrested.

To-day opened fine, and at an early hour the streets began to fill with people, the general stir and bustle increasing as the morning wore on. At noon the electors were thronging toward the 266 balloting stations. The vote was the heaviest ever polled in the district. The Boulangists were everywhere first at the voting places and displayed the greatest confidence in their success. The voters of the Faubourg St. Germain and Champs Elysees districts were nearly all Boulangist, but the issue really depended upon the vote in the workmen's quarters, especially in the Belleville, Chairomne, St. Denis and Courbevoise districts.

One morning paper engaged 250 special reporters, each of whom was provided with a cab, and 30 bicyclists, to bring the results in each section with the greatest possible speed. The Boulangists counted upon a majority of 30,000 for their candidate. Among other things the Boulangists predict the immediate fall of the Floquet ministry, the dissolution of Parliament and a general election in March. They also forecast a rupture in the Radical party and express belief that forty Radical members will join the Boulangist ranks and thus give the General a following of sixty members in the present chambers.

The Prefect of Police to-day enlisted the services of a large number of householders to aid the police in maintaining order. Troops were held in readiness at various points and cavalry were ordered to patrol the streets and disperse all gatherings. Municipal guards lined the boulevard.

General Boulangier this afternoon said he felt sure that his majority would be 60,000. The General's electoral organization was perfect. His followers everywhere were instructed to maintain order. The excitement grew at 8 o'clock when the return showed Boulangier's majority to be 5000 in the St. Denis district and that he polled three times more votes than his opponent in the 8th arrondissement.

The members of the Government are astounded at the result. Bets were freely offered that the ministry would resign to-morrow. Boulangier will resign the Seine seat, retaining that for the Nord. It is rumored that Maquin, the governor of the bank, will be asked to form a cabinet.

**THERE MAY BE TROUBLE.**

**Apprehension Caused by Last Week's Wild Scenes in Ireland.**

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The wild scenes witnessed on Thursday at Carrick on Suir and Skibbereen have caused apprehension as to possibly putting an end to the long period of comparative tranquility in Ireland. Any repetition of these scenes may bring grievous trouble. The Chief Secretary is a resolute man, and his famous order to shoot if necessary, which was repeated during the Falcarragh evictions recently with even more emphasis, will surely be put into execution if he finds the attentions of the police too embarrassing, and especially if the police are recklessly dealt with. To touch his executive officers is to touch Mr. Balfour himself, and bloody work may be witnessed if the scenes of Thursday bring others in their train. Authority will be supported at all costs. The belief in Government circles is that the Carrick incident and the dramatic withdrawal of Mr. Healy and Mr. O'Brien were all prearranged.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham on Wednesday continues to be discussed. He properly abandoned his friendship for Mr. Morley, which was patched up after a long coolness some little time back, and everybody is asking, "What are the obligations which he throws in the teeth of the member for Newcastle?"

The remarks of the orator on the Fisheries question are generally praised, and the hope is wide that General Harrison will see his way to a prompt resumption of negotiations on this matter.

**African Society of the Red Cross.**

BRUSSELS, Jan. 27.—King Leopold has created an African Society of the Red Cross. Its objects are to succor the victims of war and epidemics and to aid African explorers. The King will make the society a present of a vast sanitarium for this purpose. The scheme is considered as important as the Congo enterprise.

**A New Guinea Labor Agent Tomahawked.**

BRISBANE, Jan. 27.—Mr. Armstrong, the Government labor agent in New Guinea, was inveigled ashore by natives on the Island of Manoba and put to death, his head being split open with a tomahawk. The head was then sent to the chiefs on the mainland.

**Coal Operatives Out of Work.**

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Jan. 27.—Nearly 3000 men were thrown out of work in this part of the coal regions by the suspension of all the Lehigh Coal Company and individual collieries. The "striplings" at this place and Mahanoy City also suspended, adding several hundred men for whom there is no work to the list. Crowds of idle men stand about the street corners discussing the situation. All the Philadelphia and Reading collieries are in operation.

**Bob Ingersoll Blackballed.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Col. R. G. Ingersoll has been blackballed by the newly established Players' Club founded by Edwin Booth. It is said that the reason of the Colonel's rejection was entirely on account of his anti-religious views. The Colonel says he was proposed for membership without his knowledge.