

ALL EUROPE AROUSED.

Steps to Put Down Anarchy.—The Fiends Still at their Diabolical Work.

Emperor William, of Germany, arouses general interest by his three-hour conference on Friday with M. Herbet, the French ambassador, aboard the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern. Emperor William spoke during the interview of the necessity of an international agreement of European governments against the Anarchists. The French Ambassador is said to have responded favorably for his government, and to have sketched with the emperor a plan of international action.

The Spanish ambassador, in Berlin, held a long conference with Chancellor von Caprivi and expressed Spain's willingness to take the initiative in the anti-revolutionary movement. It is understood that Chancellor von Caprivi maintains his old opinion that the German law and police methods suffice to hold in check the forces of anarchism. He is not ready to propose any special measures, although he favors Germany's co-operation with the other powers in conference looking towards united action. Besides speaking with M. Herbet of the Lyons murder, Emperor William touched upon the international outlook. He said:—"I have full confidence in M. Casimir-Perier, and I believe that he desires to preserve good relations between France and Germany. He has my best wishes."

The activity of the police in hunting for anarchists since the assassination of the president of France has been fruitful in results. One hundred and fifty anarchists have been arrested in Rome. Among the prisoners is a photographer named Fiorani. A letter was found in his possession written by Alceste, a brother of Amilcar Cipriani introducing two militant anarchists to Fiorani, who was an associate of the Romagna anarchists. It is with reason believed that the police are on the track of a vast revolutionary association.

A crime somewhat resembling the murdering of President Carnot was committed in Leghorn, near Rome, July 1. As Signor Bandi, director of the Gazette Livornese, was entering his carriage at eight o'clock a. m., he was set upon by a man, whom it was subsequently learned was an anarchist, who drew a knife and stabbed him in the abdomen. Signor Bandi was at once attended by physicians, who decided that the only hope of saving his life was to perform the operation of laparotomy. This was done, but Signor Bandi died a short time afterward. Prime Minister Crispi was questioned in the Chamber of Deputies in regard to the murder. He stated that Signor Bandi had been stabbed and killed by an anarchist, owing to the articles that had appeared in his paper against anarchism. Signor Bandi was a veteran soldier. He fought at Marsale and Galatimi. Several deputies followed the prime minister in speeches eulogizing the deceased.

The murder has caused a great sensation throughout Italy, and the feeling against the anarchists has been greatly intensified. The blow delivered by the assassin caused the dagger to penetrate the liver, and the similarity of the wound to that which killed M. Carnot was remarked upon by the victim shortly before his death. As yet the murderer has not been captured. He was seen after the deed to run to a carriage, in which were sitting two men who were apparently waiting for him. He jumped into the carriage, the horses were lashed into a gallop, and the three men escaped before any attempt could be made to stop them. Signor Bandi represented in Leghorn the Reuter Telegram Company of London.

It is reported the Czar recently found upon his table a document which set forth that the sentence of death had been pronounced upon him, and that the sentence would be carried out within twenty-four hours. This document was signed "The Society for the Liberation of the Russians." A few days afterwards the Czar, according to the same story, found upon the dressing table in his bedroom a skull, with the word "Alexander" inscribed upon the frontal bone. The greatest alarm is said to have been caused throughout the Imperial palace and in official Russian circles generally by these discoveries, and up to the present all the resources of the Russian secret and public police have proved utterly useless to discover how the document and the skull were introduced into the palace, much less to find any clue to the persons connected with this attempt to alarm the Czar. General Tscherevin, who was in charge of the Imperial palaces, and who was responsible for the safety of the Czar, has since been dismissed from his post. There is no doubt that the Czar has been thoroughly alarmed, and it is stated that all the Imperial servants, since the discovery of the "Sentence of death" and the skull, have been replaced by old soldiers, the Imperial palaces thoroughly searched from roof to cellar, the basements examined by military engineers, and the grounds in some places dug up in order to ascertain if secret passages communicating with the palaces had been constructed by the enemies of the Czar.

Tarte and the Judges.

Mr. Tarte has written Sir John Thompson that he will formulate his charges in the House in a few days, impeaching a number of the judges of Quebec, naming them in each case. This means an investigation into the conduct of the judges. Judge Bosse denies Tarte's charges. The general opinion prevails that prorogation will be reached by July 14. The French treaty, Atlantic fast line, franchise bill, supplementary estimates, however, have not yet been touched.

American Affairs.

At the close of last week senatorial predictions as to the time when the tariff bill would come to a final vote in the senate ranged from Tuesday to Saturday of this week. But the adjournment of the senate on Monday involved the loss of a whole day, and it seems not unlikely that the debate will run over into next week. Consideration of the income tax is not yet concluded, and the spirits and tobacco schedules are expected to give rise to discussion. After the bill is reported from committee there will be further debate and more amendments offered, and how long it will take to put the bill through this final stage nobody can foretell. The debate on the income tax has been spirited and even bitter. Senator Hill has fought this feature step by step, but without effecting any change in it up to this time.

The work of the Senatorial Investigation Committee is thought to be completed except for the submission of its final report. The grand jury at Washington has not as yet indicted any of the witnesses presented to it for refusing to answer the questions of the committee. In considering the testimony taken before the committee, a few preliminary questions will suggest themselves to the independent thinker: Is it right and expedient for the people of the United States through their representatives in Congress to levy duties upon imports for the protection of home producers against foreign competition? If so, is it right and proper for these representatives in Congress to confer with these home producers as to the rate of duty that should be levied? If so, how and when and where should these conferences be held? If such conferences are proper, may the initiative be taken only by the representatives in congress, or only by the producers, or may it be taken by either party at will? Until these questions are answered there is no standard by which to determine the relevancy and value of such testimony as that of the accused senators and the protected producers. It is to be noted, however, that the first question, as to the right and expediency of retaining protective duties at this time, while answered in the negative by individuals has been practically and avowedly answered in the affirmative in the framing and revision of the democratic tariff bill now before the senate.

An important statement by President Cleveland regarding the financial condition of the country has just been given out. The president expresses his approval of the action of the New York banks in releasing from their vaults the gold drawn from the government treasury for shipment abroad. He pledges the administration to protect the national credit, and protests against the spreading of disquieting tales calculated to injure that credit. He says that when the gold bonds were issued the government's stock of gold was nearly as low as now, and that outside of the gold the government had then but \$19,000,000 available for Government expenses, while now it has \$53,000,000. He denies that the government is failing to pay any of its current obligations. He says that whereas last year the balance against us arising from exports and imports of merchandise, excluding gold and silver, was \$64,552,046, this year the balance in our favor is \$62,960,564. Another favorable feature, he says, is that "we are no longer purchasing silver and issuing gold obligations in payment therefor."

It is officially reported that full as many persons of the immigrant class are now living in the United States as are entering. This is attributed to the industrial depression in the United States, and the fact that living is cheaper in European countries, as well as the fact that many of these immigrants came to this country intending to return to their native land. It is to be born in mind, however, that while there may be no net increase in the population of this country just now through immigration, the present condition is merely that of exchanging so many hundred thousand more or less Americanized immigrants for about the same number of raw recruits. Whether this affords a sufficient solution of the immigration question is a matter for further consideration.—Public Opinion.

Lord Chief Justice Russell.

The official announcement is made that Lord Russell Killowen, better known as Sir Charles Russell, has been appointed Lord Chief Justice in succession to the late Baron Coleridge. Sir Charles Russell, undoubtedly the most distinguished practitioner at the English bar, is an Irishman. He is a nephew of the late Dr. Russell, president of Maynooth College. He was born at Newry in 1833, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and began his legal career as a solicitor in Belfast. Subsequently crossing over to England he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1856 and became Q. C. and was elected Bencher at Lincoln's Inn in 1872. He sat for Dundalk in the liberal interest from 1880 to 1885 and for South Hackney 1885-'86, when he was knighted and became Attorney-General in Mr. Gladstone's administration. This office he has filled again in the present Ministry. Sir Charles has figured in almost every "cause celebre" for many years past. He made a particularly powerful speech before the Parnell Commission—"that forum in which," as Lord Rosebery has said, "Sir Charles almost presided"—and represented England before the Court of Arbitration in Paris which recently settled the Behring Sea question.

The High Court of New Brunswick, Independent Order of Foresters, meets at St. Stephen on August 8th next.

Carnot's Funeral.

The funeral of President Carnot, of France, was characterized by deeply impressive ceremonial. Funeral orations were delivered at the Pantheon. The casket was removed amid a triumphant salute and the dull roll of muffled drums. The entire procession had not reached the pantheon before the funeral orations commenced. Premier Dupuy, during the course of his remarks, said:—"President Carnot gave his life for his country. He died for France and for the Republic. He was struck down in a cowardly manner and with savage vindictiveness. The people concerned in this outrage must be reduced to powerlessness. Carnot fell like a soldier on the field of honor. At the moment he already could see before him the hour of repose, for he had not the slightest idea of soliciting re-election, which he considered contrary to the spirit of the constitution. President Carnot had the highest conception of the office of President of the Republic. He knew how to gain privately and publicly the sympathy of France, and foreign lands by their unanimous sorrow have manifested their sympathy and admiration for the man, the citizen, and the magistrate, and more especially for the man of peace, to the maintenance of which he devoted all his efforts. Carnot will be placed to rest beside his illustrious grandfather, L'Organisateur de la Victoire. His death will enfold at the same time the genius of war and the genius of peace. History will say that he wished to unite all Frenchmen in a wise, brave, progressive, and free Republic."

Premier Dupuy then traced the life of the president, reviewed his increasing popularity before his death, and concluded his address by saying:—"France feels the greatness of its loss. We thank you for having prepared a union of its sons with the common love felt for the Republic and for the fatherland. We will retain your memory in order to better serve the Republic, and will ever keep in view the honor of France. The Republic lay upon your coffin a flag draped with mourning. Deign to accept this supreme homage of gratitude and sorrow."

A solemn funeral service was held at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, and the remains were placed in the family vault in the Pantheon, where they rest beside the remains of his grandfather, Lazare Carnot, the "organizer of victory."

The Pacific Cable.

At the Intercolonial Conference last week Mr. Sandford Fleming read a paper on the proposed Pacific cable. The first and shortest of the routes proposed by Mr. Fleming is that between Vancouver and the New South Wales-Queensland boundary by way of Fanning, Fiji, and Norfolk Islands, to the Australian coast, with a branch from Norfolk Island to New Zealand, distance of 7,145 nautical miles. The second route is by way of Necker Island to Fiji, distance of 7,175 miles. The third route would give a total length of 8,264 miles by touching at the islands of the Gilbert and Solomon groups. The fourth would give a cable length of 6,244 miles, touching at Necker Island, the Gilbert, Solomon, and San Christoval Islands, with connection at Bowen, Queensland. Coming to the financial aspect of the project, Mr. Fleming took the second route, of which he estimated that the total cost would be 1,745,000 pounds sterling, which, at three per cent, would make an annual charge of 52,350 pounds sterling. The cost of working the cable fixed at 60,000 pounds sterling a year. As to the revenue, Mr. Fleming places the first year's earnings at 90,589 pounds sterling, increasing to 153,023 pounds sterling in 1904, and as the former sum would equal the working expenses with 30,539 pounds sterling to add to a renewal fund, succeeding years would, he estimates, give an increasing surplus. Mr. Fleming went on to point out that the five Australian colonies last year paid 59,920 pounds sterling in subsidies to the present enterprise of the Eastern Extension Cable Company, a sum more than seven thousand pounds sterling in excess of the interest on the whole capital required to establish this Pacific cable. It is understood that the delegates from Queensland and New South Wales have been instructed to give their adhesion to Mr. Fleming's cable scheme.

Senator Hoar's Range of Reading.

Senator Hoar's wide range of reading shows itself every hour of the day in the facility and certainty with which he applies some apt quotation to the incident of the moment. His application of the inquiry of Joab, "Art thou in health, my brother?" to President Cleveland's attitude toward President Dole is famous, but is only one of the many occasions when the Senator has been equally fortunate in the selection of his literary similes. Only last Monday he quoted Edmund Burke to give an edge to his sword in a tilt with Senator Mills, and his speech yesterday, although not long, was interesting as indicating his adaptation of authors. In his speech he quoted Milton's description of Satan to picture the archdemon whose power was evident in the framing of the Tariff bill; he likened Senator Vest to Dominic Sampson in "Meg Merrilies"; he quoted Macaulay's lines upon Horatius at the bridge to picture Cleveland trying to cross a Pons Asinorum; he drew upon the Bible for more than one illustration; he dipped into Roman history, and he even utilized a line from Byron's "Don Juan."—From the Washington Post.

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