THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Much Important Business Discussed at the Quarterly General Meeting Held Friday.

Freight Rates From the East-Land ord and Tenant—Proposed Insolvency Legislation.

The quarterly general meeting of the British Columbia Board of Trade was held Filday afternoon, in the board rooms being opened at 3.30 p.m., with the presint, A. C. Flumerfelt, in the chair, and the following members also present: Dr. J. S. Helmeken, R. H. Hall, M.P.P.; Robert Ward, E. E. Wootton, J. H. Todd, C. E. Renouf, R. Erskine, F. B. Gregory, H. E. Connon, G. Leiser, H. F. Heisterman, F. J. Claxton, T. S. Futcher and F. Elworthy,

munication from the secretary o the Canadian committee of the Midwinter the Canadian committee of the Midwinter Fair, repeating the request formerly made for portraits of the president of the Board of Trade and other promisent men of Victoria, to adorn the waits of the Canadian building, was referred to the Council.

Literature respecting the Antwerp exhibition, forwarded by T. R. Smith, Belgian consult general was received and filed. consul-general, was received and filed.

The following letter to the secretary was referred to the Council.

TOWN HALL, MELBOURNE,

DEAR SIR :- Since my last letter to you DEAE SIE:—Since my last letter to you of the 17th ult., in regard to the Tasmanian exhibition, Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, your Minister of Trade and Commerce, has visited Melbourne, and I have had the pleasure of an interview with him on the subject. I have supplied him with all particulars respecting the exhibition, together with information as to Tasmanian trade in general and pointed out that a representageneral, and pointed out that a representation by Canada at the exhibition would be practical method of introducing your manu factures to Australia, and would be a desir able course in following up the object of his visit here. Mr. Bowell expressed himself as being favorable to the proposal, and said that he would bring the subject under the notice of the Canadian Government and the Chamber of Manufactures on his return What the outcome of this will be I canno say, but in any case the action already taken by you in bringing the matter before the commercial community of British Columbia will be of material assistance towards attaining the end in view, and, more-over, your port being the chief outlet and inlet of Canadian trade, in the event of an interchange of commerce being opened up, your people should benefit to a great extent your people should benefit to a great extent thereby. Trusting that you will still continue to use your endeavors to bring this about, I am, yours faithfully,
W. G. ANDREWARTHA.

A letter from Mr. H. T. Ceperley for the Vancouver Board of Trade, respecting the tax on mortgages and enclosing a petition for signature, was received and referred to Council, the petition, if approved of, to be placed in the Merchants' Exchange for

The Minister of Finance, Hon. J. H. Turner, wrote acknowledging the receipt of the resolution of the Board respecting the tax on mortgages, and promising full consideration; he remarked, however, that he did not agree with the time. agree with the three reasons given in the

Hon. Robert Beaven, M.P.P., wrote acknowledging the resolution, and Dr. G. L. Milne, M.P.P., also acknowledged it and promised it support.

Jas. Huddart, of the Canadian-Australian

Steamship Line, wrote in acknowledgment of the resolution of the Board of the 19th September, and also the cable message, and proceeded: "The subject matter received from the first my attention, though I have not answered you previously."

The letter was filed, one member remark-

ing that from its brevity, Mr. Huddart appeared to be busy. The following communication was received

and filed:

LONDON, November 23, 1893. DEAR SIR :- I am in receipt of your favor of the 31st ult., transmitting the report of your board's standing committee on fisheries and in reference thereto your committee is quite right in supposing that the proposition has been made direct to the different canners on the Fraser. So far I have heard only from Mr. J. H. Todd, one of your board, who is willing to contribute the bonuses on account of his canneries. I have also heard from Mr. Dumbleton (Mr. Zingler's solicitor), who, with the Hon. J. H. Turner, has approached the different canners. Turner, has approached the different canners on this subject, and I understand from him that without any exception the canners are willing to do their part. I had an interview with Mr. Zingler yesterday, who, seeing that he cannot succeed in getting for his company a municipal guarantee for the bonuses of the canners, is now activally argogodic in formit likely. tively engaged in forming his company upon the present understanding, as he is most desirous to have everything in readiness in time for next season. In your last paragraph you are mistaken in supposing that Mr. Zingler ever contemplated your board guaranteeing the stock of his company.

H. C. BERTON,

Agent-General for B. C.

Conter of the canners, is now actively and advantage.

The President said it seemed to him to be to the interest of the C. P. R. to meet the wishes of the Board in this matter, because at present a great deal of the freight for the Kootenay came from the E4st over the American lines.

A committee consisting of R. H. Hall,

M.P.P., J. H. Todd, G. Leiser, D. R. Ker and F. J. Clazton was appointed to deal

Mr. Zingler ever contemplated your board guaranteeing the stock of his company.

H. C. Berton,

Agent-General for B. C.

Copies of the second and third reports of the Board, presented by C. E. Redfern in response to the request recently sent out, were acknowledged with thanks. Copies of the first report only are now needed to complete two more sets.

Robert Ward inquired if any communication had been received by the Board from the privilege of transferring memberships to their successors, hitherto

C. E. Reaouf said he understood that Mr. Belyea was to have been present at this meeting to introduce a resolution on the subject of the relationship between andlord and tenant. He thought it was a natter calling for immediate attention.

Mr. Gregory moved that a committee be appointed to sit with the Council to draft a bill dealing with the subject. He thought to this port. The suggestion was adopted, and the Board adjourned at 4:50 p. m.

pass a resolution on the subject.

R. H. Hall, M.P.P., agreed with this suggestion, as he thought the bill should come from a private member rather than from the Government, in order to secure the cordial support of the Opposition.

The resolution carried and the chairman named J. H. Todd, A. L. Belyea, H. D. Helmoken, H. S. Mason, H. F. Heisterman and J. Sohl semantic that a variety of

and J. Sehl, remarking that a variety of nterests would be represented on this com-

The president suggested that the subject of lights and buoys should be brought up again, as though in consequence of a former report the engineer of the Marine department had come out here his recommendations had not hear associations.

ment had come out here his recommendations had not been carried out.

Robert Ward agreed with the suggestion,
pointing out that whereas it is stated by the
Marine department that the Eastern coast
of Canada is the best lighted in the world,
the Western coast is, on the contrary, the
worst. He thought the members of Parliament from this district should be requested
to press this matter upon the Government
with a view to having the suggestions of
their own engineer carried out.

their own engineer carried out.

The matter of Insolvency was another which Mr. Ward thought the members should bring up at Ottawa. He said trade was very injuriously affected by the entire absence of legislation on this subject. The Provincial Legislature had very frequently urged it, and there was a stereotyped petition which the Board might send forward as of yore.

of yore.

The President said he had noticed that one of the Ministers stated in Montreal that it was the intention of the Government to ntroduce an insolvency bill at the coming ession. It had been stated there that the absence of insolvency legislation very seriously impaired the credit of Canadian merchants with foreign firms.

J. H. Todd felt confident that the Gov-

ernment would take up the subject at the coming session, and he, therefore, thought the Board should have a conference with the nembers before they left for Ottawa.

Mr. Ward thought it would be well for the Secretary to address a letter to the members informing them that the subjects of the lights and buoys and insolvency had

een discussed.

Mr. Todd suggested that the Se should telegraph to Ottawa for a copy of the bill, which he understood had been already

P. H. Hall, M.P.P., brought up the matter of transportation, stating that the tariff rates of the railways were such that neither Victoria nor Vancouver could supply certain British Columbia points on terms as certain British Columbia points on terms as favorable as those offered by Eastern cities. Winnipeg, for instance, could supply canned goods cheaper than Vancouver could, the favored position of the former city being secured by the activity of its board of trade. He found that the Canadian Pacific railway was quite willing to so arrange matters that British Columbia's needs could be supplied by British Columbia merchants, and he thought a committee should be appointed to study the tariff rates so as to put our cities in a better position to compete on equal terms with Eastern merchants. Some such move was necessary if this Province was to retain the trade with the Kootenay dis-trict, for instance, in any articles which could be imported from the East. He moved the appointment of a committee on

the subject.

Robert Ward seconded this resolution, as

present instance it would be lound that the difficult matter to fix the rates so that the ent instance it would be found a very desired object could be secured, but that the C.P.R. might well be approached on the

Mr. Hall said his main object was to fine out what points could really be considered as tributary to the chief cities of this province, so that the trade there could be re

H. F. Heisterman urged that the Board should make an effort to secure equal terms from the Northern Pacific or the Great Northern railway, so far as the Kootenay trade was concerned.

E. E. Connon said the chief place where

Victoria new suffered was in the Kootenay district, where the Winnipeg end had the

advantage.

The President said it seemed to him to b

Robert Ward inquired if any communication had been received by the Board from the Fisheries department with respect to the new regulations.

The President replied in the negative.

F. J. Claxton said that Dr. Milne, M.P.P., had handed him a copy which he had received from the department at Ottawa, stating that all the other members of the Legislature had received copies with the request for suggestions.

After further discussion it was resolved on motion of F. B. Gregory, that the Secretary should write to the department for information.

rent, he would have ne objection to allow this to remain to a limited and reasonable extent, but not as at present, and he thought that the Legislature should be memorialized on the subject.

The President mentioned a case in point where a furniture dealer sold the complete furnishings for a hotel or lodging house and secured himself by a chattel mortgage, but subsequently had to pay \$1,200 rent to get back his own furniture. He had heard also of another similar case.

Victoris did not want to be advertised by such sad sights, especially when the circumstances were such as those of this wreck.

The matter was left over for the present.

F. J. Claxton suggested that the Board should cable or write congratulations to the managers of the Manchester Ship Canal, opened a few days ago, and which had cost almost as much for its 30 miles as the Canadian Pacific railway had for its 3,000 of another similar case. wreck.

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F. J. Claxton sugge sted that the Board should cable or write congratulations to the managers of the Manchester Ship Canal, opened a few days ago, and which had cost almost as much for its 30 miles as the Canadian Pacific railway had for its 3,000 Ha thought such a message would help to

OUR NEIGHBORS' NEWS.

The Portland Oregonian says: A Rose-burg man recently sent a carload of apples to a San Francisco commission house. A few days later he was sent a bill for \$41, being the balance due the commission house for freight charges paid and commission charges. The apples cost in Roseburg in the neighborhood of \$200, and it is rather touch on the speculator to loss not only the tough on the speculator to lose not only the first cost, but \$41 in addition.

San Francisco Bulletin: The steam San Francisco Bulletin: The steamer Montserrat, Captain Blockburn, has arrived from Nanaimo loaded with coal for John Rosenfeld's Sons. On the deck of the vessel were three of the largest blocks of New Wellington coal that have ever been landed here. They are from the mines in Nanaimo operated by Rosenfeld's Sons, and will be placed on exhibition at the Midwinter Fair. Unloading the blocks from the steamer attracted a great deal of attention on the tracted a great deal of attention on the

Sampson Getholtz, a Slippery Rock Pennsylvenia farmer, thought to surprise his family Christmas eve by sliding down the old-fashioned chimney and impersonating Santa Claus. He made the passage all right until he reached the centre of the chimney, where he stuck fast. Getholtz yelled for aid. Members of the family did not recognize his smothered voice and ran from the nize his smothered voice and ran from the house terror stricken. Neighbors were summoned and after much difficulty summoned and after much difficulty Getholtz made himself known. The chimney was torn down level with the roof, a rope was lowered and by the united efforts of three men Getholtz was pulled out.

There is one country in Europe at any rate where the Salvation Army has until now been unable to secure a foothold—namely, Russia, and so anxious are the namely, Russia, and so anxious are the Muscovite authorities to keep it out that they object even to any one bearing the name of Booth entering the dominions of the Czar. An illustration thereof is furnished by the letter which a well known English timber merchant has addressed to the Longitude of the Car. The search that an reaching the don Times. It seems that on reaching the don Times. It seems that on reaching the Russian frontier at Eydtkuhnen, he was in-formed that notwithstanding the passport with which he had been furnished by the with which he had been furnished by the English foreign office, duly vised by the Russian ambassador in London, he could not be allowed to enter the land of the Czar, instructions to that effect having been received from St. Petersburg. He thereupon proceeded to other frontier towns, but still the same impassable hearing his control of the same impassable hearing hearing hearing his control of the same impassable hearing hea he same impassable barrier blocked his path. It was only on his return that the eason for this attitude on the part of Russian authorities was explained. It seems that the name of the merchant was Booth, and it had been assumed that he was either a relative or a disciple of the "Gen-

Church Times (London): The Canadian Church Union held its "first anniversary," or rather inaugural services, on All Saints' Day and the Thursday following, at St. Matthew's, Hamilton. On Wednesday there was Solemn Evensong, with all the usual accessories, at which a sermon was preached by Rev. Father Whitcombe on the work and aims of the society, which, in addition to the restoration of the full use of the Book of Common Prayer, includes the be thought that if the facts were as stated by Mr. Hall the matter was one of the gravest importance to the Province.

G. Leiser said another point, the difference in rates for shipments to Vancouver. ence in rates for shipments to Vancouver and to Victoria, had been brought up before at his instance, but he was sorry to say it had not been properly understood by those who spoke on it. He thought that in the present instance it would be found a specific and private prayer, the restoration of the right of the faithful laity and children to be present at every celebration of the Eucharist. The sermon, which was characteristically forcible, concise and comprehensive and private prayer the streets and ride down any groups of men they see. The whole town, he says, is favorable to Mello, and would declare for him if it were not for fear of the brutal soldiery. sermon, which was characteristically forcible, concise and comprehensive, is to be published, and will form a very valuable pronunciamento of the principles of the Canadian Church Union. On Thursday there was a High Celebration at 10, in addition to the Low Celebration at 7:30, when the Bishop of the Diocese celebrated. At the subsequent meeting of the Central Council twenty new members were elected. The society is making steady progress in all parts of the Dominien. A large and flourishing branch has been formed in Victoria, British Columbia; and additional branches, it is expected, will be established in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and St. John, New Brunswick. John, New Brunswick.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 4.—(Special)—The latest eports from Fort William and Port Arthur show that there are at present 1,538,107 bushels of wheat in store at those two points
—an increase of 97,564 bushels. The receipts for the past week were 101,660
bushels, and the shipments 4,076 bushels. The stock in store last year at this time was

The stock in store last year at this time was 2,175,419 bushels.

The total clearings at the Winnipeg clearing house for the week ending January 4, 1894, were \$1,205,594; balances, \$208,414; total clearings for the week ending December 28, 1893, \$992,967; balances, \$129,059.

A petition is being circulated to unseat E. Jarvis as alderman in Ward 1. The petitioners claim that Mr. Jarvis is not qualified ioners claim that Mr. Jarvis is not qualified eccording to the act, and ask that a new

WINNIPEG, Jan. 5 .- (Special)-The Winnipeg Liberal club elects its officers on Monday night. A keen rivalry exists between the candidates for office and a close ballot is expected.

At Rat Portage last night Matt Brown's

residence was completely destroyed by fire.

The Vulcan Iron Works of this city have been closed down for several months owing o scarcity of work.

PROHIBITION PLEBISCITE.

BRAZIL'S REVOLT.

Inquiries Regarding the Situation Made in the British House of Commons.

Peixoto's Minister of Marine Resigns -The Rebel Admiral Unable to Land in Rio Bay.

LONDON, Jan. 5.-In the House to-day further questions were asked regarding the situation at Rio and the protection afforded British interests. Hon. U. K. Shuttleworth, secretary of the admiralty, replied that England had a greater number of ships there than any other country. Sir Ashmead Bartlett asked : "Do you imply that the British squadron at Rio is stronger in point of armament than any other squadron there? I ask the question," he added,

to perform its duty. Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 5.—Yellow fever season has set in here. Two cases of the disease and one death were reported to-day. Shore leave of all members of foreign war ships now in the harbor has been stopped. It is reported that the two cruisers Nictheroy and America, and two torpedo boats, have left Pernambuco for Monte-video to join Peixoto's loyal ships here They are expected to arrive soon. The resignation of Seaor Chaves, Peixoto's minister of marine, caused much comment. minister of marine, caused much comment. Coming as it did just when a great naval conflict was expected at any time, it did considerable damage to the Government cause in public estimation. Rear Admiral Coalho Neto was appointed yesterday to fill

the position. MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 5 .- News from the Rio Grande do Sul frontier says that General Hippolyte has abandoned the city of Santa Ana, and all the Castilhista families there have left and gone to Riviera. Gen. Raffael Cabda, with 3,000 men has set out to meet Hippolyte's forces and give

them battle.

LISBON, Jan. 5.—The fight that occurred at Rio Negro, in the state of Santa Catharina, between Government forces and the insurgents, resulted in favor of the Governments. ment soldiers. The insurgents lost forty killed and nineteen prisoners. The date on killed and nineteen prisoners. The date on which the engagement took place was not given. A number of guns and a quantity of munitions of war were captured by the Government forces. The dispatch adds that on December 15, 16 and 17 the insurgent war ships Amazonas, Guanabara, Lamana, Tamadare and Juriter bombarded Rio, many persons being killed and wounded. New York, Jan. 5. -The following cable

from the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs has just been received: Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 4.—The statements circulated in Europe relative to the position of the rebel squadron under Saldanha da Gama are false. Impartial observers of the insur-rection and foreigners resident in Brazil feel that the government of Marechal Floriano is perfectly strong, while da Gama, even if he wished to land forces at any point on Rio bay, is unable to do so, owing to the lack of men. Statements inimical to the lack of men. Statements inimical to the established government of Brazil are circulated in Europe, probably by speculators who desire for their personal ends to depreciate Brazil's credit. The report that da Gama had succeeded in effecting a landing at the custom house in this city, which would enable him to support the safe landing of 8,000 troops who are said to be daily expected from Santa Catarina, is also untrue.

The Welsh bark Antic arrived from Pernambuco this morning. Her captain says the soldiers of Pernambuco are a bloodthirsty lot and neglect no opportunity to ex-

ceived at the navy department reports the arrival of the cruiser San Francisco at Bahia, Brazil, this morning. She will probably sail from Bahia to-day and proceed to

MIDWINTER FAIR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5 .- Viscount de Cornely, chief of the foreign department at full inquiry into his conduct. the Midwinter fair, has received and from the French minister that the permis the home government has been granted to French artists to transfer their pictures from Chicago to San Francisco. Governor McConnell, of Idaho, has telegraphed that Idaho has decided to take space in the exposition. She will make a mining exhibit position. She will make a mining exhibit and an exhibit of her horticulture and agriculture as well. The officers who had charge of the Ferris wheel at Chicago have arrived here to manage the work at the Firth wheel. The executive committee have granted a concession for what is to be known as "A Southern Plantation," which will occupy a space of 150 feet, and where plantation life will be faithfully repre-

A FAMILY FIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—The suit of G. A. Spreckels against his father, Claus Spreckels and his brothers Adolph and John D. Spreckels, and the Hawaiian Commercial Company, has been arranged. The suit was brought several weeks ago, for the purpose of obtaining an accounting and pose of obtaining an accounting and the complaint was fraught with threat-ened exposures. The plaintiff alleged that he had been defrauded out of his inthat he had been defrauded out of his in-terest in the Hawaiian Commercial Com-pany by his relatives, who had denied him his right of participation in the man-agement. He also declared that a large amount of money was due him. To day a stipulation was filed in court which was aloned by all the parties to the wife agree signed by all the parties to the suit, agree-ing to dismiss it. The court thereupon ordered the dismissal, and it was stricken

Mr. Belyes was to have been present at this meeting to introduce a resolution on the subject of the relationship between landlord and tenant. He thought it was a matter calling for immediate astention, as under the present law a landlord could allow his rent to run for an indefinite period, and then claim the stock, having a preference over all other creditors.

G. Leiser and he was informed that in Ontario they had a very good law limiting the landlord's right.

F. B. Gregory said this was the case, the active which they sade to the removed. He felt that the private which the sace that they are to true of the manner in which this wreck and private the been pointed out to strangers. The presence of the problem of taking goed not belonging to the tenant, but perhaps to a lodger, should cease, as it worked in justice to innocent people who had no possible means of protecting them.

As to the landlord's prior claim for land the properties of the properties of the problem of the same and proceeding the landlord's prior claim for land the properties of the problem of the same of protecting them.

that point, and not a word could be got out of anybody. The only hint of the news at first was given by one of the crew, who said over the side to the reporter: "There is a big row on down in Honolulu!" The Corwin lay at Sausalito for about half an hour, and while there the revenue Perpetrators. hour, and while there the revenue outer Hartley went over to her. From the appearance of the steamer she must have been pressed during the run she must have been pressed during the run up, and the chances are that it is not more than ten days since she left Honolulu. Her starboard coal bunkers were apparently empty and she had a decided list to port. At the navy yard the cutter will go out of commission and will be returned to the custom house authorities. The Mohican is at Mare Island fully equipped and provisioned, and if more assistance is required at Honolulu she can be got ready and dispatched in an hour.

The Instrument of Their Fraudulent Deeds Made Away With to Secure Silence.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 28.—This dreamy little city has been aroused by one of the most atrocious crimes ever committed in a civilized country, the participants being not ignorant Indians, as is generally the

BURNED TO DEATH.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 5.—(Special)—News arrived this evening that John Gilmour, living near Nicola lake, 57 miles from Kam- ezuelan authorities have been vainly seeking because ships representing one of the naval loops, was burned in a house last for two months. Early in November, a powers there are twice as strong as the British ships." The secretary replied that the admiralty was of the opinion that the British force at Rio de Janeiro was sufficient of the control The four slept in a log house while Gilmour's son, James, the hired man Robert Bell and Ed. Burns occupied a small shack 50 yards away. Gilmour and his family retired early last night, while the men and James went to the shack.

About daybreak the boy was wakened by a About daybreak the boy was wakened by a glare of light on the window of the shack he rushed out to find that the roof of the house had fallen in and no trace of the old man or girl was to be seen. There was no other issuing

STRAIGHTFORWARD BUSINESS.

MADRID, Jan. 5.—The Ministerial council has completed the instructions that will be This trio, it seemed, conceived and executed sent to Gen. Martinez de Campos, commanding the Spanish troops at Melilla, for his guidance in the interview he is to have with the Sultan of Morocco, in regard to a final

ACTION NECESSARY.

London, Jan. 4.—Missionary Robt. Ashe, who returned lately from Uganda, asserts that dangerous Arab ferment threatens to disturb the whole country. The Arabs are well armed and provided with ammunition, he says, and unlimited material is being smuggled through Mombasa after having been openly admitted through German territory. Immediate definite action is necessary, Mr. Ashe says, in order to avert another Soudan experience.

VAILLANT'S TRIAL

London, Jan. 5.—The United Press con espondent in Paris says : " M. Adalbert, Vaillant's lawyer, wrote to the Procureur-General last night that since the court had General last night that since the could had rejected the appeal for an adjournment he must abandon his brief." The Paris dailies this morning assert that the trial will be adjourned for a few days. Vaillant was removed yesterday from the prison de La Sante to the Conciergerie.

WILHELM'S COMMENT.

ATTACKED BY BRIGANDS.

OME, Jan. 5.—Brigands attacked a patrol of three soldiers near Lanusci, Sardinia, on Tuesday. After a short fight they fled, leaving two soldiers mortally wounded and the other one too severely wounded to pursue them.

Threat by numberiess dagger thrusts, and Francisco and Manuel Lugo lying upon the floor. In the yard was a grave already dug for Rodriquez, showing the most cold-blooded premeditation. A neighbor, in whose house Cabriel as a supplier of thrusts, and Francisco and Manuel Lugo lying upon the floor. In the yard was a grave already dug for Rodriquez, showing the most cold-blooded premeditation. A neighbor, in whose house Cabriel as a supplier of thrusts, and Francisco and Manuel Lugo lying upon the floor. In the yard was a grave already dug for Rodriquez, showing the most continue to the properties of thrusts, and Francisco and Manuel Lugo lying upon the floor. In the yard was a grave already dug for Rodriquez, showing the most continue to the properties of thrusts, and Francisco and Manuel Lugo lying upon the floor. In the yard was a grave already dug for Rodriquez, showing the most continue to the properties of thrusts, and Francisco and Manuel Lugo lying upon the floor. In the yard was a grave already dug for Rodriquez, showing the most continue to the properties of the pr

KHAMA DENIES.

CAPETOWN, Jan. 5.-King Khama denies Premier Rhodes charges of desertion and cowardice. He says that when asked for a thousand men to help the Company's forces he sent double that number. He desires a

BOLD BANDITS.

London, Jan. 5. - The Standard's Shang hai correspondent says: Whilst the Emperor was proceeding to the Winter Palace bandits attacked the procession and obtained a quantity of valuables. They also kidnapped several Imperial officers.

CABLE NEWS.

PALERMO, Jan. 5.—The establishment of martial law in Sicily has not had the desired effect, owing to the disorderly element. At Marino a bloody riot occurred to-day. A band estimated at 9,000 started to loot the town; the troops fired upon them, and 30 rioters were killed and 50 wounded.

BAHIA, Brazil, Jan. 4-The United State revenue steamer Grant, en route from New York to Puget Sound, arrived here to-day with her machinery disabled. She was compelled to steam against strong trade winds for almost 3,000 miles to the south-ward and eastward of the Barbadoes. They took on 140 tons of coal at Bridgetown, which brought her deck almost awash. It is thought her machinery can be repaired with little difficulty.

London, Jan. 4.—The farm pupil agency question is again being discussed in the English press, owing to fresh complaints from victims who have been induced to go abroad under the premium system. Official warning scalest payment of premiums is warning against payment of premiums reely given.

DASTARDLY MURDER.

Perpetrators.

The Instrument of Their Fraudulent

case, but three young men belonging to one of the most distinguished families in the Republic. All Caracas is wild, for no one dreamed that the three social lions of this season were the criminals for whom the Ven-The drafts amounted to \$40,000, and were honored without question. The next day the forgery was discovered and a search instituted for the boy. As it was impossible to find him, the authorities assumed that he had succeeded in escaping from the country. There the matter had rested until last night, when cries of "murder!" help," were heard issuing from an old vacant house. Investigation issuing from an old vacant house. Investigation revealed the following Rodriquez, at one time a servant cas, was not alone in this crime, but merely F. Lugo, and their uncle, Francisco Lugo. guidance in the interview he is to have with the Sultan of Morocco, in regard to a final settlement of the Melilla troubles. The council instructs Gen. de Campos to refrain from making exaggerated demands; but to state plainly and forcibly just what Spain requires.

ACTION NECESSARY.

about the boy \$100, promising more as soon as it could be arranged for him to leave the country. At the same time Rodriquez was concealed in a house in the lower part of the city, and was visited by his fashionable accessories from time to time. The boy soon grew tired of his confinement and so informed the Lugos. It was this that caused them to conceive the

that the police were on his track, and if he wished to be saved to come immediately with them, kindly offering as a sanctuary an old house of theirs that was unoccupied. The frightened boy hurriedly obeyed his supposed friends and jumped into the carriage, half dressed. As soon as they reached the building, which was in the most fashionable part of the city. was in the most fashionable part of the city. he was pushed in the coach, ordered away and the door of the house was locked. and the door of the house was locked. Rodriquez was surprised to hear Manuel conversing in a low voice with some one in the court yard of the house. His suspicions were quickly revived when Francisco Lugoentered with Manuel and proposed that they all have a little brandy, as Rodriquez seemed to be exhausted from the excitement. When the boy put the glass to his lips he detected the smell of burnt almonds and refused to drinky declaring that he believed they had put Prüssic scid in his glass to poison him. The Lugos protested that he did them an injustice. As an evidence of good faith they handed Berlin, Jan. 5.—The Latein Journal says: Upon hearing of the result of the Angouleme trial, the Emperor remarked ironically: "These Frenchmen are always unintentionally working for the King of Prussia," implying thus that by angering a revolver and began firing in the Italians the Frenchmen in this case had driven them to a closer intimacy with Germany. fence into an adjoining yard. By this time the police had been attracted by the hoise and broke in the outer door. They found the ground covered with blood, Rodriquez ally injured by numberless in whose house Gabriel was caught while endeavoring to wash the blood from his hands, says that early in the evening he saw a person going in with a shovel, pick and ropes. When asked what he was going to do, the man replied that he had rented the house and was about to move in.

Blood Poisoning



physicians at an autopsy 5 years ago, and soon terrible ulcers broke out on her head, arms. tongue and throat. Her hair all came out. Her husband spenthundreds of dollars without any benefit. She weighed but 78 pounds, and saw

Mrs. M. E. O'Fallon. At last she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and at once improved; could soon get out of bed and walk. She says, "I became perfectly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla

and am now a well woman. I weigh 128 po..nds, eat well and do the work for a large family. My case seems a wonderful recovery and physicians fook at me in astonishment, as almost like one raised from the dead." HOOD'S PILLS should be in every family edicine chest. Once used, always prefer

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my5 VIOTORIA NURSERY.

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THE HAWAIIAN SITUATION.

Minister Willis Presents His Govern ment's Decision to President Dole in Conneil.

The United States Requests That the Government be Restored to Liliuokalani.

President Dole Replies Declining t Take the Step Suggested by Cleveland.

Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 1894.—Since the sailing of the United States revenue cutter Corwin at 3:30 on the morning of De cember 24, no advices have left here for th coast. That vessel took press dispatche against the orders of the United State legation, but it is doubtful if all of them ar landed. as it is understood a strict water will be placed on the vessel as soon as sh arrives] near harbor, and that she will b likely ordered at once on a cruise. Application was made by the Associated Pres Tork World for permission to forward dis patches by the Corwin. This was in each

case brusquely refused and dispatches were only put aboard afterwards through the courtesy of those who shall forever be name-less even though the United States should endeavor to investigate the matter.

The Corwin took the demand of Minister Willis on the Provisional Government to atep down and out which was couched in the

FOREIGN OFFICE, HONOLULU, Dec. 19, 1893,

Present—President S. B. Dole; Hon. S. M. Damon, minister of finance; Hon. J. A. King, minister of interior; Hon. W. O. Smith, attorney-general.

Mr. Willis—Will Mr. Jones be presented this interview? President Dole—We wish to have him

present, if you have no objection.

Mr. Willis—Is he a stenographer? President Dole-Yes sir. Mr. Willis-No objection at all.

Mr. President and gentlemen: The President of the United States has very much regretted the delay in the consideration of the Hawaiian question, but it has been unavoidable. So much of it as has occurred since my arrival has been due to certain con-ditions precedent, compliance with which was required before I was authorized to confer with you. The President also regrets, as most assuredly do I, that any secrecy should have surrounded the interchange of views between our two Governments. I may say this, however, that the secrecy thus far observed has been in the secrecy thus har observed has been in the interest and for the sake of all your people. I need hardly premise that the President's action upon the Hawaiian question has been under the dictates of honor and of duty; it is now, and has been from the beginning, absolutely free from preju-dice and resentment, and entirely consistent with the long established friendship and treaty ties which have so closely bound to-

gether our respective Governments.

The President deemed it his duty to withdraw from the Senate the treaty of annexation which had been signed by the Secretary of State and the agents of your Government, and to dispatch a trusted representative to Hawaii to impartially investigate the causes of your revolution and ascertain and report the true situation at these islands. This information was the better to enable the President to displace and allocations. the President to discharge a delicate and an important duty. Upon the facts em-bodied in Mr. Blount's reports the President has arrived at certain conclusions and dewith which it becomes my duty to acquaint you. The Provisional Government was not established by the Hawaiian people or with their consent or acquiescence, nor has ic since existed with their consent. The Queen refused to surrender her powers to the Provisional Government until convinced that the minister of the United States had recognized it as the de facto authority and would support and defend it with the military e of the United States, and that resistance would precipitate a bloody conflict with that force. She was advised and assured by her ministers and leaders of the movement for the everthrow of her movement for the everthrow of her Government, that if she surrendered under protest her case would afterwards be fairly considered by the President of the United States. The Queen finally yielded to the armed forces of the United States, then quartered in Honolulu, relying on the good taith and honor of the President, when informed of what had occurred, to undo the action of the minister, and reinstate her

the action of the minister, and reinstate her and the authority which she claimed as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian islands. After a patient examination of Mr. Blount's reports, the President is satisfied that the movement against the Queen, if not instigated, was encouraged and supported by the representative of this Government at Honolulu, that he promised in advance to aid her enemies in an effort to overthrow the Hawaiian Government and set up by force a new government in its place, and that he kept this promise by its place, and that he kept this promise by causing a detachment of troops to be landed from the "Boston" on January 16, 1893, and by recognizing the Provisional Government it was too feeble ment the next day, when it was too feeble to defend itself and the constitutional Government was able to successfully maintain its authority against any threatening force other than that of the United States already other than that of the United States already landed. The President has, therefore, determined that he will not send back to the Senate for its action thereon the treaty which he withdrew from that body for further consideration on the 9th day of March last. In view of these conclusions, I was instructed by the President to take advantage of an early opportunity to inform the Queen of this determination and of his views as to the responsibility of this Government. The President, however, felt that we, by our original interference, had in-curred responsibilities to the whole Hawaiian

community and that it would not be just to put one party at the mercy of the other. I vas, therefore, instructed at the same time to inform the Queen that, when reinstated. the President expected that she would pursue a magnanimous course by granting full amnesty to all who participated in the movement against her, including persons who are or have been officially or otherwise connected with the Provisional Government depriving them of no right or privilege which they enjoyed before the revolution of last January, and that all obligations created by the Provisional Government should be assumed. In obedience to the command of the President, I have secured the Queen's agreement to this course, and I now deliver a writing signed by her and duly attested, a copy of which I will leave with you. I will now read that writing. I will read from