THE COERCIVE PROCESS.

The Quebec bishops who have embarked on a crusade against Liberals and Liberal newspapers have surely made a serious mistake. They no doubt are honest in the conviction that their course of action is for the benefit of their church, but such a conviction could arise only from ignorance of the conditions which obtain in the present age. Even if the bishops restrict their views to their own province they can find but little real cause to expect gain for the church from a course of coercion and repression. The result of the late general election should have told them that the people of Quebec are of a mind to do as they please in matters political, irrespective of the views of the hierarchy. So much independence of thought has been shown among the French-Canadians that there can be little ground for any expectation that they will now submit without protest to clerical dictation. The fact that the French-Canadian vote in Cornwall and Stormont gave a majority for Laurier, the Liberal candidate and the school settlement is another sign of the times, if the bishops could read it aright. But even if this reactionary element in the hierarchy and a fairly good prospect of success in Quebec province, their programme would be an unwise one. If they succeeded in crushing out Liberalism in Quebec they would correspondingly increase its growth elsewhere. They can hardly be possessed of the idea that Quebec is the whole country. The people of Canada in general are quite satisfied to have the school question buried and lost to view, and if their votes were to be challenged on that issue to-morrow they would go overwhelmingly to the side of Laurier and the settlement. We have no doubt that Quebec would be found voting decidedly in the same way, in spite of all the crusading bishops can do. As for the rest of the country, one can imagine how impregnable a position Mr. Laurier would occupy, as a French-Canadian Catholic to whom a section of the hierarchy object because of his Liberalism. The objection comes from a section only, for there are many bishops and priests who are opposed in thought, if not in action, to this crusade. It is a well known fact that the articles in Mr. Pacaud's paper, L'Electeur, which have led to that paper's excommunication were from the pens of priests. They could not be regarded as objectionable except by those church dignitaries who cannot tolerate criticism of any kind. This is hardly the age in which repression can be expected to succeed, and the men who have invoked that agency will probably soon find cause for regret.

B. C. SOUTHERN.

The Colonist and the News-Advertiser aver that Hon. Mr. Blair was all wrong in his statements regarding the B. C. Southern land grant, and that his errors were due to his being misinformed by some designing person or persons. According to our two excessively wise contemporaries, the land grant amounts to only about 3,500,000 acres, being 20,000 acres per mile for about 175 miles of road, from the Crow's Nest Pass to some point at or near Kootenay lake. Also, they say, the lands granted in the pass amount to only 200,000 acres, of which only 100,000 acres are coal lands. The News-Advertiser, with rather strange eagerness to minimize the value of the grant, "figures" that these coal lands would be worth to the company probably $500,000 and that the rest of the land would practically be worth nothing. This estimate certainly presents a strong contrast to that of Mr. Blair, and no wonder the News-Advertiser is so indignant about the minister of railways being "misled by interested parties." The figures presented by the Vancouver opposition paper are the same as those quoted by the Colonist, which fact is in itself not a little strange.

It would hardly be safe to differ from two such skilled interpreters of provincial legislation as the News-Advertiser and the Colonist, but assuming that their superior wisdom has hit upon the right construction, we may be allowed to point out how a person of more limited intellect like Hon. Mr. Blair could fall into error respecting this matter. If he picked up the provincial statistics for 1894, for instance, he would find in section 2 of Chap. 39 the following provision:

"The grant in favor of the British Columbia Southern Railway authorized by the 'Railway Aid Act, 1890,' as amended by 'An Act to make further provision for a land subsidy for and in aid of the British Columbia Southern Railway,' is hereby extended and applied to the several sections of said railway as described in sub-sections (a), (b) and (c) of section 8 of the British Columbia Southern Railway Act 1894.'"

Turning then to section 8 of the said act he would find the three sections of the railway thus described: (a) the Eastern section, from the Crow's Nest Pass to the Upper Kootenay river; (b) the Central section, from the Upper Kootenay river to Kootenay lake; (c) the Western section, from Kootenay lake to the coast. A plain man, not blessed with the skill of our two contemporaries, might be forgiven for concluding that these provisions extended the grant of 20,000 acres per mile to the Western section of the railway, but of course there may be something in the voluminous and exceedingly involved legislation which the skilled interpreters can find to neutralize them. We may say here that to-morrow we shall endeavor to give an intelligible summary of this legislation, so that the public may form a judgment for themselves.

With regard to other lines of apology taken by the government and opposition organs alike, it is not necessary to say much. One impression that rests on the public mind is that the members of the company did not expect to build the road and take up the land grant themselves, but that they intended to dispose of the charter at a profit, said profit to be a clear gift to them out of the public pocket. It is not a whit too much to say that the ministers and members of the legislature understood generally that this was the situation, and their complaisance must be judged in the light of that fact.

A general election in New Zealand resulted in the return of the Seddon government, which is Liberal, though by a reduced majority. There was a large amount of speculation as to the effect woman suffrage would have upon the election, and now opinions as to that effect vary considerably. Total prohibition of liquor traffic—which women are supposed by temperance reformers to favor very strongly—was rejected at this New Zealand election. Hon. W. P. Reeves, New Zealand's representative in London, has expressed his opinion on the working of woman suffrage as follows:

"In nineteen cases out of twenty, I suppose, families in New Zealand pretty well vote together. Daughters vote with their fathers; sisters, as rule, though not always, vote with brothers; wives, I believe, as a rule, vote with their husbands, or, if you like to put it the other way, husbands vote with their wives; but it certainly has not produced much domestic discord.

"Now what is the effect, what is the trend of woman's influence in politics? Both in New Zealand and South Australia the result has been to return to power the party which granted the suffrage.

"I should say that the influence of women in politics tends certainly to bring the temperance, the licensing question, to the front, and already, I think, in New Zealand, you can see that they are disposed, some of them at any rate, to exert their influence in the direction of what is commonly known as the suppression of vice."

The Dominion government is being asked to adopt a new ballot for Dominion elections. It is said that the Durocher ballot, which cost the government about $2,000, is not such a success as was to be expected. In order to test the liability of voters to make errors under the old and new ballots the number of spoiled ballots in 25 Ontario constituencies has been taken compared with the two previous general elections. The result of this is that in 1887 there were 586 spoiled, in 1891 there were 555 and in 1896 the number was 3,057. This is an enormous increase, but it is altogether likely that another general election would find the spoiled ballots go back to about the old number, experience counting in this as in other matters. That there should be any large number of spoiled votes with any form of ballot is a severe reflection on the intelligence of the voters.

WOMAN, WHY?

You have Sallow Skin, Pimples, Eruptions, Discolorations.

Why resort to cosmetics and Powders to hide the Effects?

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills regulate the System and restore to the cheek the Healthful rosy bloom and peach blush of Youth. 10c a Vial.

Disorders like these arise from sluggish liver. From one to two pills a dose, will clarify and purify the complexion in short order. Dr. Agnew's Pills at all druggists. See that you get what you ask for. 10c for 40 doses.

WHAT FOGS ARE.

A convenient though not strictly scientific classification of fog types is, sea or coast fog, valley or hill fog, and town or dust fog. The last-named has been given the euphonic designation nebula pulverea. It is an artificial rather than natural condition. The Rev. Clement Ley, who gave a large portion of his life to cloud study, says, in his book on "Cloudland," that in some parts of the globe nebula pulverea is occasionally so thick as to obscure almost totally the sunlight, and in Abyssinia has led to the tradition that the plague of darkness in Egypt was in reality an unusual "dust fog." The amount of moisture varies so much in different fogs that the terms "dry" and "wet" are used, the scientific name of the latter being nebula stillans. In wet fog the particles are apt to be larger than in dry fog. A still further division, due, we believe, to Mr. Robert H. Scott, is anti-cyclonic fog, or fog in which no rain falls, while the temperature, generally low, in the morning, continues to rise during the day; the cyclonic fog, in which rain does occur, while the temperature remains about stationary. Before leaving these town fogs we may notice the part played by them in affecting the health of the community. Mr. Scott has given figures showing the mortality from disease of the respiratory system for some of the more memorable fogs of London. We have room for one in the many periods he gives. From January 26 to February 6, 1880, London experienced eight days of fog. The average temperature at 8 o'clock in the morning was 26 Fahrenheit. The total death rate was 48.1 per thousand, a rate unequalled since the last cholera epidemic, and there were no less than 1557 deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs. It is not always an easy matter to trace direct relationship even where the statistics are carefully gathered, but there can be little doubt that these town frogs are unwholesome Indirectly they affect the health of the community in a way few would imagine. A town fog is an excellent trap for noxious gases, holding them close to the ground. Dr. R. Barnes, studying this question, found, by inspection of gas plants near London, that in foggy weather the escaping gas was held in concentrated form in and near the works. There are other sources of contamination in foul emanations from the ground, sewers, etc. On clear, bright days, even if no wind is blowing, the law of diffusion of gases acts more effectively, and helps disperse the gases. —From "Fog and Possibilities," by Alexander McAdie, in Harper's Magazine for January.

MUMMIES BURST THEIR BONDS.

Dr. Philips, who has charge of the museum at the Northwestern University, made an unpleasant discovery recently. The atmosphere in the basement where the anthropological curios are kept had grown so damp that the specimens packed in wooden boxes had begun to swell. In some cases the boxes had burst open, while in other they had not yet reached that point, but the specimens were found to be in shockingly bad repair.

Stomachs which the owners had no longer any use for, dried arms and legs, and prized patches of hair and skin, it was discovered, had been so badly injured by the dampness of the air that they were utterly unfit for presentation in society. Even the skeletons were swollen and bloated.

Three or four mummies who had been dead quite a while, were so puffed up that they looked like pouter pigeons in a rainstorm. Dr. Phillips was much agitated when he saw that some of his most valued Egyptian Princesses were bursting their cerements and sticking out through them in an unladylike manner. He removed the whole collection to the top floor, placing in the same room a number of works on hygiene and comparative anatomy.—Chicago Chronicle.

A MONSTER KITE.

W. G. Grace, the famous English cricketer, has claims upon the public attention others than those that are due to his skill at the wickets. Mr. Grace has a grandfather, Mr. George Peacock by name, who is a high flyer. That is to say Mr. Peacock dotes on kites. Kites have a pull of a most pronounced kind on his affections and ingenuity, says the New York Herald.

Mr. Peacock has constructed a kite that is a fitting finale to a career that has been permeated with these aerial machines. This kite is a "corker" and a wonder. It is said to be the largest single plane kite ever built. In point of superficial area some kites on this side of the water more than rival it, but it is undeniably the biggest thing in kites of the conventional form—that form dear to boyhood's days.

This monster kite is fifteen feet in height and twelve feet across the chest at the broadest part. The frame and ribs are made of layers of lancewood, and are put together on the principle of carriage springs. Light canvas forms the covering of the kite and its tail is formed of a series of wooden rings, which by an ingenious contrivance, can be raised and lowered at the will of the flyer, so as to alter the centre of gravity.

The old gentleman says that in a moderate wind his kite can develop an actual pull of 1000 pounds. He has demonstrated the truth of his statement by harnessing the kite to an ordinary four-wheeled village cart and permitting himself to be dragged along by his Pegasus. As a demonstration, the experiments on the line indicated were a complete success. In other ways they were not so satisfactory. The kite took no heed of the turns in the highways near Bristol, England, where Mr. Peacock lives. On general occasions, it insisted, in spite of its steering gear, in keeping the undeviating tenor of its way. The results to the spectators were decidedly interesting. An obese and elderly gentleman, attached to an irresponsible vehicle, which insists on plunging through hedges, and crawling up step banks, is a spectacle provocative of laughter. Mr. Peacock now rides only on the Bristol downs, where he permits himself and the carriage to wander at the kite's sweet will.

During his walks abroad with his kite the inventor is always accompanied by a crowd of small boys, without the aid of whom Mr. Peacock's experiments would not be possible. It is an easy thing to get the kite in the air, but it is a matter of thirty or forty small-boy power to get it down again. And so the problem of the existence of the small boy has been partially solved.

LIBRARIES IN TURKEY.

To read of the barbarism of the Turks one would come to a direct conclusion that the vicious expounders of the Mohammedan religion had very few advantages placed at their disposal to cultivate their morals and principals and elevate themselves to a higher plane of life. This is a ridiculous notion, says the New York Mail and Express. Constantinople has no less than forty libraries, each containing in the neighborhood of 1000 volumes.

Although this great abundance of literature is placed within reach of every Turk the books are only used by the higher classes. The Mohammedan creed does not instruct the Turks to repudiate knowledge, which idea seems to prevail in America, but, on the other hand, Mohammed instructed his followers to acquire knowledge and use it to good advantage. The early Sultans, as well as their predecessors, the Saracen califs, were highly educated, and a direct contrast with the present dynasty of the blood-stained throne. They were the patrons and zealous seekers of knowledge.

"Be the support of the faith and the protectors of the science," was the dying declaration of the first Osman to his successor, Orckan, in the beginning of the fourteenth century.

That the later Sultans have failed to adhere to the teachings of the Koran is apparent from the present deplorable condition of the country. It is nothing more than a retrogression, a drifting from civilization to barbarism and ignorance.

One of the modes in which the early rulers of Turkey showed their desire for learning is the establishment of their libraries either in connection with the mosques and colleges or apart as distinct institutions. Red, green or black are the predominating colors of the binding of volumes. The bindings are of leather and to protect the books from moths, dust, worms, etc., the books are inclosed in similar material. This protection was a wise conception, for the destructive little insects would have found fresh material in uncut volumes. The titles of many of the volumes, instead of being printed on the back, are marked first upon the edge of the leaves.

Cases, with glass and ironwork fronts, are ranged along the walls of the library. These libraries are open on every day of the week except Tuesday and Friday. Visitors are allowed to use any book, make extracts from it or, if they desire, copy the entire manuscripts. The subjects of the greater part of the works are of course, analoguous to the studies taken up in the colleges. The mass of books contain copies of the Koran and comments upon it, also the collection of the oral laws of Mohammed.

The manuscripts are all written on the finest vellum and some of them afford beautiful specimens of penmanship. Most of these collections are being added to by the produce of the surplus funds arising from the original endowments, and also by the original contributions of the few literary admirers. The man of letters the statesman or the lawyer at his death generally bequeaths his collection to the libraries and receives the benedictions of those who avail themselves of the volumes.

MONASTERY AT CHARTREUSE.

The Pope has sent the Queen Regent of the Netherlands and Queen Wilhelmina the necessary permission to enable them to visit and see over the monastery of the grand Chartreuse, to which women, as a rule, are inexorably refused admittance, only a few having had the privilege of seeing the Carthusians (the monks of the order) at home. A story is told of a French daughter of Eve, blessed with even a greater share of generality of her sex, who, having heard from her husband and brother of their late visit to the monastery, tried by every means in her power to effect an entrance there, but all to no avail. Determined, however, by hook or crook, to succeed, she at last hit upon the happy idea of presenting herself there dressed as a man, managing to persuade her husband to allow her to do so, and to take her with him on his next visit.

On arriving at the gates of the monastery she entered unchallenged with the remainder of the party, but while in the garden the conducting monk, leaving her side, gathered an exquisite rose, which he brought and presented to her with a courtly bow, proving that he was not deceived by her disguise. She, too, foolishly betrayed herself by her ready grace and charm of manner in accepting the rose, which she did most willingly. Needless to say that after this incident she never penetrated into the interior of the building, nor saw what she was dying to see, but returned unsatisfied, a sadder and a wiser woman, with a higher appreciation, however, of the keen discernment of the cloistered ones.

Thanksgiving Letter.

Saved From Certain Death,

Paine's Celery Compound Renews Another Life.

Twelve Years' Work of Medical Men Did Not Effect a Cure.

Kidney Disease Surely and Permanently Banished by Paine's Celery Compound.

A terrible record of suffering and misery. Twelve years a martyr to kidney disease and other serious ailments! Money spent for medical attendance and a vast variety of patent medicines, and no cure!

Such disappointments and failures added to physical and mental agonies were sufficient to drive many a sufferer to the verge of insanity.

Deliverance from suffering and disease was long and earnestly prayed for, and a kind Providence directed a friend of the suffering lady to advise her to make a trial of Paine's Celery Compound. It was used. There were no blank disappointments; no vain experiments; no waste of hard-earned money. Relief and cure came to gladden the soul. Mrs. George Stone, of Eganville, Ont., writes about her case as follows:

"For more than twelve years I was afflicted with kidney disease, stomach and female troubles, and had been attended by five doctors, and tried medicine after medicine, without any good results.

"My sufferings a year ago from the kidneys and stomach were dreadful. I was in such a state that I thought I could not live, and concluded there was no use trying other medicines.

"I was advised, however, to try Paine's Celery Compound, and finally decided to give it a fair trial. Before I had finished the first bottle I had improved very much, and after the use of a few more bottles I had not been so well for years, and am now altogether a different person. The use of Paine's Celery Compound also banished my nervousness. I can therefore recommend Paine's Celery Compound to anyone suffering from kidney, stomach and female troubles."

ARRIVED IN CANADA.

When in newspaper circles any phenomenal success is scored in any part of the world, the whole newspaper press is on the qui vive to learn how it was done. The success of the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal is so enormous that commissioners have arrived in Canada to learn the plans upon which the Family Herald is published. This is complimentary to Canada.

ELECTION PROTESTS

Mr. Hackett of Queen's, West and Mr. Marcotte of Champlain, Both Tories, Unseated.

Resignation of Mr. Prendergast Member of Manitoba Legislature for St. Boniface.

Charlottetown, Dec. 30.—Edward Hackett, Conservative member for West Prince, was unseated to-day for bribery.

Quebec, Dec. 30.—The Champlain election was annuelled to-day. This is the case in which it was charged that undue influence and intimidation had been used by the bishops and priests to secure the election of Mr. Marcotte, Conservative.

Quebec, Dec. 30.—Archbishop Fabre died to-night. The Rt. Rev. E. C. Fabre, archbishop of Montreal, was for many years a canon of the Montreal cathedral, under the episcopate of the bishop, subsequently archbishop, Bourget, and was characterized by his general liberality, large-heartedness and catholicity of spirit. He was a brother of Senator Fabre, who subsequently became Canadian agent in France, and who previously was editor of the Liberal newspaper, L'Evenement, of Quebec.

Montreal, Dec. 30.—A London cable says that at the meeting of the South African General Development Syndicate yesterday, Col. Engledue reported that in view of the bad times in Africa he had invested the syndicate's money in the Mikado mine, Lake of the Woods, Canada. The investment was approved by the meeting.

London, Dec. 30.—The wife of Amos Davis was found dead in her house, the cause being apoplexy.

Toronto, Dec. 30.—John Gourlay, the treasurer at Arthur, died suddenly of paralysis.

Walkerton, Dec. 30.—The failure of Mr. Messenger has created a financial panic, and may result in disaster to various financial institutions in this part of Bruce county.

Quebec, Dec. 30.—The consecration of Rev. Canon Thorneloe, D. D., bishop-elect, takes place in the cathedral on January 6.

Quebec, Dec. 30.—In the assembly yesterday the premier announced that all the government measures were now before the house, with the possible exception of one concerning the Montreal Exhibition Company. For the remainder of the session there will be two sittings a day, afternoon and night. There is no prospect of prorogation being reached before January.

Thamesford, Dec. 30.—J. McKay, formerly of Woodstock, fell down the railway bridge, while walking along the track, and was instantly killed.

Kingston, Dec. 30.—There was a large crowd [illegible] to witn[illegible] Norton [illegible] Norton [illegible] to Capt[illegible] lery, Ply[illegible] Winnip[illegible] New Yor[illegible] some week[illegible] a leading historical wo[illegible] suddenly in a night while taking a Turkish bath at the Manitoba hotel. His remains will be taken east by his companion, Theo. Newton.

Winnipeg, Dec. 30.—The Tribune announces to-night that Mr. Prendergast, member for the Manitoba legislature, has tendered his resignation to St. Boniface constituency. He has been a member of the legislature for several parliaments. There will be several aspirants for the vacancy. Mr. Prendergast is a Liberal, but opposed the Greenway government on the separate school question until the recent settlement was effected.

Michael Joyce and Michael Burr were to-day sentenced to ten years' imprisonment each, for assaulting and robbing an old man named F. Kirby last month.

G. B. Anderson, charged with inciting deputy returning officers in the Winnipeg election to fraudulently insert in the ballot boxes papers which they knew were not proper ballots, was up for trial in the police court this morning, but the case was remanded till to-morrow.

The petitioner in the Marquette election case is appealing to Ottawa against the recent decision confirming Dr. Roche, M.P., in his seat.

"My boy was all crippled up and suffered awfully with rheumatism," writes Mrs. H. Wells, of Chesley, Ont. He also had a touch of diabetes. The doctors could do him no good, but Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills completely cured him."

Sold by all dealers and Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto, 25c.

When all other remedies fail Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine will cure the worst chronic cold. 25 cents.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

HOCKEY.

MONTREAL WINS.

Winnipeg, Dec. 30.—The championship hockey match here to-night for the Stanley cup between the Victorias, of Montreal, and the Victoria's of Winnipeg, was won by the Montrealers by a score of six to five. It was a most exciting game, the score being tied two minutes before time was called. In the next minute Montreal scored, and will carry east the much-coveted trophy.

CHESS.

TO-MORROW'S MATCH.

San Francisco, Dec. 31.—The chess match by telegraph arranged to take place between a representative team of San Francisco players and a strong aggregation of experts of Victoria, B.C., will commence at 7 p.m. on the first of January. The Postal Telegraph Company has placed a special wire in the chess room of the Mechanics' Institute for the use of the local players and the moves will be transmitted to the Driard hotel, Victoria, as quickly as made. The San Francisco team will probably consist of the following players: Kendrick, Lovegrove, Samuels and Coles.

—Blankets, Comforters, Sheetings, Table Linens, etc, at Weiler Bros.

BUILDINGS ERECTE[D]

Carpenters and Masons Kept Fai[illegible] Busy in Victoria During the Past Year.

A Number of Large Business Blo[illegible] and Neat Residences Built [illegible] in the City.

Building operations in Victoria dur[illegible] 1896 were more general and extens[illegible] than for a number of years previo[illegible] True the aggregate cost of buildings [illegible] less than that of last year, but this [illegible] accounted for by the fact that the am[illegible]ount expended on the new parliam[illegible] buildings and the new post office w[illegible] less than last year. In 1895 o[illegible] $260,000 was expended on those publ[illegible] buildings while in 1896 the amount [illegible] $200,000.

The most important buildings erec[illegible] in 1896 by private enterprise are t[illegible] Leiser and the Yates Blocks. Th[illegible] former is a handsome three-stor[illegible] brick structure, on the corner of Yate[illegible] street and Waddington alley. It w[illegible] erected by Simon Leiser & Co., and th[illegible] whole building is being utilized by th[illegible] firm for their ever increasing wholesa[illegible] business. As will be seen from th[illegible] subjoined list, the cost is $20,000.

The Yates Block erected by Dr. James Yates at a cost of $15,000, co[illegible]tains three stories and a basement. [illegible] is annexed to the building occupied b[illegible] Turner, Beeton & Co. on Wharf stree[illegible] and will be used by that firm. Mr. [illegible] C. Ewart was the architect for bo[illegible] these blocks and Mr. Thos. Catteral, th[illegible] contractor for the Yates building a[illegible] Messrs. Humber & Sons for the Leise[illegible] building.

Another handsome structure which [illegible] nearing completion is the new Bank [illegible] Montreal. Mr. F. M. Rattenbury [illegible] the architect and McGregor & Jee[illegible] the contractors. The cost is $40,5[illegible] It is a three-story corner block and [illegible] built of stone.

Extensive alterations and additio[illegible] were made to St. Joseph's Hospital a[illegible] St. Ann's Convent at a cost of $25,0[illegible] and $7000 respectively. The additio[illegible] to the Jubilee Hospital also cost $3,5[illegible] During the year there were also a nu[illegible]ber of neat and comfortable residenc[illegible] erected all of which shows th[illegible] Victorians are doing fairly w[illegible] despite the general cry of hard times.

Mr. W. W. Northcott, the city bui[illegible]ing inspector, furnishes the followi[illegible] list of buildings erected during the ye[illegible]

William Anderson, small house on Baronet street	$ [illegible]
Frank Armstrong, addition to residence	[illegible]
Barnsley & Co., new store front	[illegible]
Bank of Montreal	40,0[illegible]
H. G. Brown, cottage and stable North Park street	[illegible]
[illegible]ker, brick addi[illegible]	1,5[illegible]
[illegible]ame house, Oak [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]rame house, Se[illegible]	1,5[illegible]
[illegible], cottage, South [illegible]	1,[illegible]
[illegible]od, alterations to house	[illegible]
Government Buil[illegible] expended	125,0[illegible]
Mrs. Alice Holmes, frame house, Dunedin street	[illegible]
Mrs. A. Hiscocks, house, Oak Bay avenue	[illegible]
G. Hinton, frame house, Cadboro Bay Road	1,2[illegible]
William Jackson, addition to dwelling, Carr street	[illegible]
Jubilee Hospital, ward building	3,5[illegible]
Mrs. M. Kimmenski, dwelling Marian street	[illegible]
S. Leiser, 3-story brick block	20,0[illegible]
Archer Martin, The Province building	3,0[illegible]
Geo. C. Mesher, frame building South Turner street	2,0[illegible]
Moore & Whittington, house on Pandora street	3,0[illegible]
T. Moody, alterations to store, Yates street	[illegible]
D. McKay, frame house, Kingston street	1,5[illegible]
F. Norris, frame house, Chatham street	[illegible]
A. & J. Parfitt, house, Fernwood road	[illegible]
James Porter, brick building, Fisguard street	3,0[illegible]
New P.O. building (work done)	75,0[illegible]
H. H. Roper, house, Milne St.	1,0[illegible]
Mrs. S. Robson, house, Stanley avenue	1,8[illegible]
D. Spencer, alterations, Government street	1,0[illegible]
John Spears, frame house, on Chestnut street	1,0[illegible]
C. J. V. Spratt, brick building, Store street	[illegible]
Thos. Shaw, boiler shop, Pembroke street	2,0[illegible]
St. Ann's Convent, brick addition	[illegible]
St. Joseph's Hospital, addition	25,0[illegible]
D. Spencer, barn on Parry St.	[illegible]
J. G. Tiarks, frame dwelling, Superior street	1,8[illegible]
Tiarks, frame dwelling, [illegible] Bay	2,[illegible]
[illegible] frame dwelling, [illegible]	3,[illegible]
[illegible] T. Wi[illegible]ams, addition to [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Wilson [illegible]se, St. [illegible]	3,[illegible]
[illegible] g, Men[illegible] street	5,0[illegible]
[illegible] Rd.	[illegible]
[illegible] lock, on Wharf street	15,0[illegible]
[illegible]	30,0[illegible]
Total	$330,0[illegible]

A OP (A C. . R, OFFICER.

[illegible] testi on [illegible] the Merits of Dr. Agnew Ca rrh l Powder for Catarrh and [illegible] n the Head He ays it Peerless.

Mr. John M[illegible]ards, the genial pur[illegible]ser of the C. P. [illegible] Rner Athabasca says: "I used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder for cold in the head. It is very effective, easy to apply, mild and pleasant. For catarrh it has no equal. I have tested nearly every catarrh cure made, and for [illegible] to compare with it I recommend it first, last and always.

PREPARING FOR WAR

Chinese Revolutionary Party to Establish Their Headquarters in Chicago.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen to Visit America After he Has Organized His Party in Europe.

Reformation of the Chinese Empire the Object of the Powerful Party.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—According to Wong Ching Foo, editor of the Chinese News, Chicago is to become the headquarters of the Chinese revolutionary junta. This body plans the overthrow of the present Chinese dynasty by an armed invasion from a convenient island in the south seas. Rooms for the junta have already been engaged in this city, and the Mongolians here are now awaiting the coming of Sun Yat Sen to set the machinery in operation which is to open China to western civilization. Sun Yat Sen is the Celestial revolutionist who was recently kidnapped in the streets of London and whose release was effected by Lord Salisbury. He is now collecting money and organizing his followers in England. He will sail for America within two or three weeks, where he will confer with Wong Cing Foo, of Chicago and other leaders of the Chinese reform party in this country.

MISS WILLARD BETTER.

She Has, However, Given up Her Proposed Trip to the Coast.

Castile, N. Y., Dec. 29.—In answer to the many inquiries as to the health of Miss Frances E. Willard, Dr. C. A. Green, her physician, has authorized the publication of a statement to the effect that Miss Willard has constantly improved in health and is now very much better than she was when she returned from England. She has at no time suffered any relapse, and all the campaign work that she has abandoned is the giving up of her proposed trip to California. There has been at no time a collapse of her vital and mental energies.

INTIMIDATION CHARGED.

Nothing Left Undone to Try and Defeat Liberal Candidates.

New York, Dec. 29.—A special dispatch from Montreal to the Evening Post says: A very interesting election case will come up for hearing at Three Rivers, in this province, to-morrow. The case will principally hinge on undue clerical influence, and Bishop La Fleche, of Three Rivers, and seventeen of his curates and vicars are mentioned in the bill of particulars. It is alleged that they had organized in the county of Champlain a general system of campaigning against the Liberal candidate, using undue influence, amounting virtually to intimidation. It is charged that they delivered sermons from the pulpit declaring that the Liberal party was composed of impious, revolutionary men, and of atheists professing doctrines condemned by the church, and threatening the faithful with spiritual penalties if they voted for the Liberal candidate.

The case is exciting much interest in political and clerical circles, as it is the first time in this Catholic province in which the actions of a bishop and his clergy have been challenged.

CUBANS' HOME RULE.

Spain Has Decided Upon an Enlarged Plan of Autonomy.

Washington, Dec. 29.—From official sources a denial is made of the statement that the Spanish premier has sent to Secretary Olney a communication accepting the mediation of the United States in carrying out a plan of autonomy for Cuba. It is said no such letter has been sent nor has anything of that nature passed through the Spanish officials here. Negotiations toward home rule have proceeded for some months and the last phases of these negotiations indicated an enlargement of the home rule laws adopted by the Spanish cortes last year, but not put into execution. These enlargements embrace the election of the entire Cuban congress instead of a mixed congress of fifteen members and fifteen appointed by the Queen Regent and also the complete control by Cuba of her tariff. The latest statement regarding Spain's intentions in respect to the pacification of Cuba, therefore, deals with the past phase of them, Spain having decided on a considerably more liberal statement of reforms than the old one, to which the latest publication on the Cuban subject had reference. As yet, however, negotiations with respect to the enlarged reforms are tentative. The draft of them has not been received at Washington thus far, and the information on them is of a general nature.

VICTIMS OF THE WRECK.

The Number has Been Increased to Twenty-four—Bodies Recovered.

St. Louis, Dec. 29.—A special to the Republic from Birmingham, Ala., says: The death list from the wreck at Cahaba river, whereby a Birmingham Mineral railroad train dropped through a bridge 110 feet high, on the Southern railroad, has grown to twenty-four. This includes the death of W. D. Rast, a bridge foreman, who was killed in a second wreck, which resulted from a collision of construction trains at the scene of the first disaster, six hours after the bridge catastrophe.

Twenty-one bodies were taken from the Cahaba river, and since then it has been ascertained that S. W. Tibbs and wife, who boarded the ill-fated train at Guerney for Adger, are missing. Tibbs and his wife had been on a visit to the latter's father, residing near Guerney. They went to Guerney early yesterday morning, and boarded the train. Since then nothing has been seen or heard of them, so far as can be ascertained.