AGITATED FRANCE.

How the Resignation of President Casimir Perier is Regarded —Press Comments.

Farewell Letter of Withdrawal—Its Reception in the Chambers—The Socialists.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The city has been intensely excited throughout the day. A meeting of ministers was held at 1 o'clock this morning for the purpose of discussing the changed situation. There was a full attendance of the members of M. Dupuy's cabinet, and the gravity of the position was fully taken into consideration. Although the regulations forbid street vendors from starting out before 8 o'clock in the morning (an ordinance which includes the prohibition of the sale of newspapers by carriers), the newsboys were allowed this morning to begin their sales before daybreak. The announcement of the resignation of the President came like a thunder bolt to thousands of persons, and everyone was asking the reason for the President's sudden action. Various reasons were given by the newspapers, but none of them seemed to satisfy any great number of people.

Le Matin was very severe in its criticism of the President's course, and declared that instead of running away at the first hostile demonstration of his enemies he should have dissolved the chamber and submitted his position to the judgment of the people of the Republic.

Some newspapers declared that Casimir-Perier had become physically unable to resist the impulse to resign. He had, it was alleged, been subjected to most extreme nervous tension ever since he first became prominent as a candidate for the presidency, and it was asserted that after his election he flung himself upon a couch where he remained completely prostrated for several hours. Since then he has repeatedly given way to the intense nervous strain put upon him. When M. Burdeau, the president of the chamber of deputies, died, M. Casimir-Perier was deeply affected and, it is said, he has not since recovered from the shock which the announcement of his friend's death gave him.

All of the groups in the Chamber of deputies held meetings this morning to discuss the situation. The ground was thoroughly gone over, but no decision was arrived at in regard to the selection of candidates for the succession to the Presidency. The names of Felix Faure, Loubet, Waldeck, Rousseau and Brisson were mentioned and discussed, but definite decisions were reserved pending the developments of the day. The supporters of the government are willing to re-elect Casimir Perier, but failing in this, because of his refusal to accept, or for any other reason, it is regarded as likely that they will support M. Dupuy.

Shortly before the assembling of the Chamber of Deputies the cabinet again went to the palace, where they were closeted with M. Casimir-Perier for half an hour. The Chamber of Deputies was called to order by the President, M. Brisson, promptly at 2 o'clock. M. Brisson announced the receipt of a message from President Casimir-Perier, which he read as follows:

"Messieurs les Senateurs, Deputes: I have never concealed from myself the difficulties of the task which the national assembly imposed upon me. I have foreseen them, but, although one doesn't refuse a post in the moment of danger, one only retains the position with dignity under the conviction that he is serving the country. The President of the Republic deprived of the means of acting can only find confidence in his reliance upon the nation. Without this his situation is powerless. I do not doubt the good sense and justice of France, but the public opinion has been misled. Neither my twenty years devotion to democratic institutions nor my deep attachment to the republic was sufficient to convince all republicans of the sincerity and ardor of my political faith, nor to disabuse my adversaries, who believe or affect to believe that I will make myself an instrument of their passions and their hopes. During the past six months a campaign has been conducted of defamation and insults against the army, the magistracy (here a Socialist shouted, "and rightly!"), parliament and an irresponsible chief of state. This liberty of fomenting social hatred continues to be called liberty of thought. The respect and ambition I have for the country will not permit me to allow certain men every day to insult the best servants of the fatherland (at this point the reading was interrupted by loud hisses among the socialist deputies), and the man who represents France in the eyes of the foreign nations. I cannot resign myself to compare the weight of moral responsibility resting upon me with the impotence to which I am condemned. Perhaps I shall be understood if I affirm that constitutional fictions cannot silence the demands of political conscience. Perhaps by abandoning my functions I shall leave the duty to those who are still pre-occupied with the dignity of the office and who have a care for the good name of France before the world. Unchangingly faithful to myself, I remain convinced that reforms can be carried out with the active concurrence of a government which is resolved to assure respect for the laws and determined to ensure the obedience of their subordinates and group them all in common action for the common aim. I have faith despite the sadness of the presentiment in the future progress of France and in the future of social justice. I lay on the table of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies my resignation of the functions.

(Signed) CASIMIR PERIER."

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, Jan. 15.—(Special)—The Globe to-day announces that it has leased a building on Richmond street West and ordered a complete outfit of new type-setting machines, and will begin the issue of the paper from the new quarters in a few days, to which a new Potter press will be shipped at once. The World says the negotiations for the purchase of the Mail plant are progressing favorably.

The Empire announces that the Ottawa ministers will resume their political tour throughout Ontario and that a series of meetings will be announced very shortly. This does not indicate that a general election will be held before there is a session.

The Globe says it is reported that an early dissolution is favored by the Premier and Hon. Messrs. Foster and Haggart and Sir C. H. Tupper, and opposed by the French members of the cabinet.

The Bank of British North America to-day issued a writ against Sir W. P. Howland for $80,000 on an overdrawn account.

TORONTO, Jan. 16.—(Special)—Temperance men here are disappointed over the judgment of the supreme court on the prohibition question. Some favor the government carrying the appeal to the Privy Council. It is scarcely likely the government will do that, as the opinion of the highest legal authorities here is that the province has not a right to enforce prohibition. There may, however, be an appeal if the temperance people bring sufficient influence to bear on the government.

At a special meeting of the council it was decided to purchase additional fire engines in order to prevent the proposed increase in insurance rates.

A canvass for the new city directory shows the addition of 1,500 names to the city's population compared with last year's figures.

It is likely that W. F. Maclean, M.P., will have at the next Dominion elections in East York the noted criminal lawyer, B. B. Osler, as an opponent.

The United Fire Insurance Co. of Manchester, England, has decided to discontinue business in Canada. It has been doing business in Canada since 1891.

Lester Provins, son of Alexander Provins of this place, was killed at St. Mary's, Ohio, while working a machine at an oil well.

The annual meeting of the Toronto Street Railway Co. was held to-day. The financial statement presented shows a net profit for the year of $250,695, representing an earning power of four per cent. on the company's capital of $6,000,000. The gross earnings during the year were $958,370.

Arthur Wm. Rafter, aged 57, a well to do farmer, dropped dead yesterday.

DUKE OF ARGYLE

Taken Suddenly Sick He Faints Away at a Political Meeting in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Jan. 16.—While the Duke of Argyle was addressing a political meeting in this city last evening he suddenly became pale, his voice sank to a whisper, and he reeled and fell insensible into the arms of Lord Kelvin. The audience became greatly excited. The Duke shortly re-opened his eyes, gazed vacantly around and slowly recovering consciousness asked friends to telegraph for his son, the Marquis of Lorne. His daughter, Lady Frances, was present. The physicians agreed that the Duke's condition was critical, and decided to remain with him during the night. At midnight Dr. Anderson said that the Duke had suffered an attack of syncope, but there had been no return of his faintness. The doctors experienced great difficulty in restoring the patient's temperature.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Imperial Legislation Required for the Appointment of a Deputy Speaker of Senate.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell Looking Remarkably Well—Duty on Boomsticks to Come Off.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 16.—A dispatch has been received from the colonial office stating that the law officers of the Crown say that the bill passed by parliament last session for the appointment of the Deputy Speaker of the Senate is quite within the jurisdiction of parliament, but in view of the strong opinions advanced by some senators, it may be well for the Imperial parliament to pass a declaration act, and it will doubtless be done at the coming session.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell took a short drive to-day, and afterwards attended a meeting of the cabinet. Your correspondent saw the Premier for a few minutes after the council. He is looking in splendid health, and says that he feels remarkably well. At times his cough troubles him, but it is gradually leaving him.

It is expected that in a few days the duty on boomsticks will be removed, assurances having been received from Washington that the United States is reciprocating.

GENERAL BOOTH'S SCHEME.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 16.—(Special)—General Booth, chief of the Salvation Army, arrived here to-day and addressed a mammoth meeting in Grace church to-night. While here the General is the guest of Mr. R. J. White, one of Winnipeg's prominent merchants. In an interview the General said he was greatly pleased with his trip through the West.

"In what shape is your colonization scheme at present, so far as Canada is concerned?" was asked.

"It is in the air. That is, nothing has been as yet decided, and part of my work on this trip is to see what the Canadian provinces have to offer in the way of land that would be suitable for the colony which it is proposed to found. In British Columbia I had an interview with the ministers, who were anxious to do what they could, but they were not sure they had land available for the purpose."

"Is your scheme in England in present need of a colony?" was asked.

"Desperately in need," was the reply. "On the one hand it is needed to complete the scheme, and doubtless many people are withholding their support until they see it in its entirety. Then again, I am like a man in a blind street. After men come and work faithfully and hard for eighteen months or two years, we have no place to which to send them out to begin for themselves. For this reason, too, we have not been able to do much with the married men. We want an over-sea colony as an outlet to our work."

Speculation in New York Quiet.

NEW YORK, Jan 16.—Speculation on the stock exchange was more quiet than usual to-day, only 97,525 shares changing hands. The closing bids were: Atchison & Santa Fe, 4⅝; Burlington & Quincy, 71⅝; Canada Southern, 49⅞; Canadian Pacific, 56¼; Central Pacific, 14⅛; Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus & St. Louis, 38½; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 162½; Erie, 10; Wells Fargo, 106; Great Northern, preferred, 102; Lake Shore 139½; New York Central, 99½; New York & New England, 13⅝; North American, Co, 3⅜; Northern Pacific, 13⅜; Northern Pacific, preferred, 17⅝; North Western, 96½; Oregon Navigation, 20; Oregon Improvement, 11; Pacific Mail, 22⅝; Reading, 12⅝; Rock Island, 163⅝; St. Paul, 56½; Texas Pacific, 9½; Union Pacific, 11½; Western Union, 87⅝; Bar silver, 59⅝c. per ounce.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell.

BEAR STUNG.—I have used Yellow Oil for two or three years, and think it has no equal for croup. Mrs. J. S. O'Brien, Huntsville, Ont.

CABLE ITEMS.

Lord Brassey Accepts the Governorship of the Colony of Victoria.

Dissensions in the British Cabinet Smoothed Over—Lord Randolph Churchill.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A dispatch from Cairo to the News says the dervishes attacked the Egyptian outposts 100 miles west of Wady Halfa, several Egyptians being killed. A camel corps under Captain Treadway is pursuing the dervishes.

Lord Randolph Churchill is weaker.

The Paris newspapers are unanimous in the opinion that the settlement of the present crisis will be a long and difficult task. The result is likely to be the formation of a concentrated ministry under Mr. Bourgeois.

At noon water was rising in the Dig Lake colliery at Hanley, where 90 or 100 men are entombed. It is feared that most of the men have been drowned.

General Baratieri has telegraphed to the Italian war office from Massowah that the necessity for the immediate reinforcements of the Italian troops in Africa is most urgent.

Lord Brassey has accepted the Governorship of Victoria, Australia.

The Prussian landtag was opened to-day by the Emperor in person. His Majesty said that several bills would be introduced for the benefit of agriculture. He hoped, with the assistance of the landtag, to combat successfully the attacks upon social order and monarchy.

The Paris police have arrested an anarchist who it is believed caused the bomb explosion in Rue Monceau on Sunday night.

A severe earthquake occurred at Patras, the principal seat of the foreign trade of Greece. The shock caused a panic among the inhabitants of the city.

The Birmingham Post asserts that the dissensions in the cabinet over carrying out the naval programme are said to have been smoothed over by a compromise by which a loan will be issued to provide the necessary funds for the navy instead of taking the surplus of the budget of 1895, to which Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, was opposed, as he desires to do something popular with the surplus. It is believed by the Post that the loan will be issued in the form of a terminable annuity.

Baron Banffy has formed a cabinet in Hungary, in which he will act as premier only.

BOMB EXPLOSION.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—A bomb explosion about midnight in Front of No. 65 Rue Monceau is believed to have been the work of anarchists. Nobody was killed, but considerable damage was done. The bomb is described as of the reversible sort, chiefly charged with dynamite, packed in gunpowder and concealed in an English tin cracker box, strengthened by a thick band of aluminum. The police have no clue to the culprit, though some policemen on duty on adjacent streets saw a man running swiftly away a short time before the explosion. It appears the porter on duty at No. 65 Rue Monceau, just before midnight, was informed by a passer-by that a suspicious looking parcel had been placed on the window ledge of the ground floor. The porter seized the parcel and hurled it into the middle of the street, where it exploded. Showers of shot were hurled in all directions, breaking all the windows in the vicinity, although they were protected by strong wooden shutters. Following the explosion there was a panic among the people residing in the immediate vicinity. No. 65 Rue Monceau was formerly the residence of Prince Victor Napoleon, and its front was considerably damaged. The chief of the municipal laboratory is inclined to think the explosion was more in the nature of a dangerous joke than an anarchist outrage. He is reported to have ascertained that the bomb contained no projectiles and was apparently only charged with gunpowder.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

ST. CATHERINES, Jan. 14.—The Masonic Temple was totally burned early this morning. The Masons lost their jewels, regalia, furniture and books, and the public library lost all its books. The temple was one of the finest buildings of the kind in the Dominion. The insurance on the building was $5,000 in the Commercial Union; $2,500 in the Royal, and $2,500 in the London.

MADOC, Jan. 14.—The Presbyterian church was burned last night. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $6,000. Alexander Morrice had his leg badly broken by the falling timber.

QUEBEC, Jan. 14.—The provincial legislature concluded its business and prorogued on Saturday evening with the usual ceremonies and speech from Lieut.-Governor Chapleau.

MONTREAL, Jan. 11.—Another nail combine was formed here to-day. The price of cut nails was advanced fifty cents per keg. The following manufacturers are included in the pool: Canada Rolling Mills, Pillow, Hersey & Co., Montreal Rolling Mills, Abbott & Co., Graham Nail Works and the Ontario Rolling Mills.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Mrs. Dutton, an asylum patient, committed suicide by strangling herself with a string. Deceased was aged fifty and the wife of William Dutton, of London West.

STRATFORD, Jan. 15.—John Seebach, aged twenty-one, while engaged in bricking a well, was fatally injured by the bricks falling upon him.

LISTOWEL, Jan. 15.—Last evening a man named J. G. Anderson fell down the stairway at the Imperial hotel here, and was instantly killed.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

MONTREAL, Jan. 14.—(Special)—Hon. Mr. Laurier was confined to his room in his home at Arthabaskaville from January 3 to Thursday, with bronchitis, from which he suffered severely. He is better and expects to be able to go out again in a few days.

A campaign against the Jews has been undertaken by a number of French papers. La Verite, the ultramontane organ of Quebec, is the leader.

SLOUGH CREEK MINE.

The Work of Sinking Shafts and Running Tunnels to Be Vigorously Pushed.

A Harvest of Golden Wealth the Goal Desired—Machinery and Supplies Forwarded.

The Slough Creek Mining Company, whose works are situated on Slough Creek, about four miles from Stanley on the Cariboo wagon road, and ten miles from Barkerville, were the first to attempt deep mining on this stream. They have a lease of three miles, extending from Burns' Creek down stream and including the mouths of Devil's Canon, Coulter Creek and Nelson Creek, all of which have paid handsomely in the old days, while the benches of Slough Creek have been mined for many years down to the present. It has always been held by the miners of Cariboo that the bed of Slough Creek contained an abundance of gold, but the depth to be attained was always a bar against an attempt to reach the golden wealth contained therein. Recent years have brought many innovations in mining processes, and among these was the introduction of well-boring machinery for the prospecting of deep ground. By this simple and comparatively inexpensive method it is possible to discover the character of the ground through which a shaft has to be sunk, the depth to bed rock, and also to determine whether gold is to be found on the way down or at the bottom. It was in 1893 that a boring machine was placed at the mouth of Nelson Creek, and several holes sunk. The character of the ground was learned, and many colors secured on the way down and when bedrock was reached. The channel of Slough Creek was found to be 245 feet from the surface to bedrock. Good colors were found in the surface gravel, in the clay and in the underlying gravel. It was also shown that a shelving bench of shallow bedrock extended from the bank at the mouth of Nelson Creek over four hundred feet, of a depth of from 40 to 45 feet, and that this ended in a sudden descent to the bottom of Slough Creek, which as before stated, is reached at 245 feet from the surface.

Having determined these facts, the company at once began the work of sinking a shaft. A shaft house was built and the work proceeded. The surface water proved to be greater than anticipated, and to overcome this a tunnel drain was run in 2,150 feet from down stream to the mouth of the shaft. Before this was completed the company let a contract to a syndicate to sink the shaft to bedrock, it taking as pay therefor paid-up stock as the work proceeded. This company placed in two thirty horse power boilers, a pump with a discharge of 250 gallons to the minute, and a hoisting plant of one ton capacity. The shaft was then sunk to a depth of 63 feet, when it was proved that greater pumping power was needed. This was some three months ago. The contractors then determined to add to the capacity of the pumps so that it would be possible to handle any water that might be encountered. They had first to determine the make of pump most suitable for the purpose, and after correspondence with various mining pump manufacturers finally prepared a special design of pump, four of which have now been built by Moran Bros., of Seattle. This firm had placed in a plant to build the immense pumps for the Port Orchard dry dock, and were in good shape to handle the work. Delay, however, in the production of the mining pumps was caused by the firm having the dry dock pumps in hand; but a short time since they and the necessary gearing, etc., for working them were completed and started on their way to Slough Creek.

The pumps are of special design and were built under the personal supervision of the chief contractor. They are so made that they can be raised and lowered in the shaft, or attached to the sides as required. Two pumps are joined together, with an eight inch suction and six inch discharge, placed between the two; but they can be worked independently. The machine is held in suspension by steel cables attached to hooks on the top, but it can be made stationary to the side of the shaft with steel clamps attached to the side. These two twin pumps have a combined capacity of one thousand gallons per minute; and with the pump now in place, the mine will possess a pumping plant of 1,250 gallons per minute. This is more than sufficient to take care of any water that may be met with. The contractors were determined, however, to place themselves in a position to meet any emergency, so that any further delay in driving towards bed rock would not occur. Arrangements have been made with the founders so that duplicates of any parts which might become broken can be ordered by wire. Supplies for the camp of twenty-five men for six months have also been purchased and have been forwarded with the machinery. All this is now at Ashcroft awaiting transfer by team to the works on Slough creek, and amounts altogether to over twenty tons in weight. Contracts have been let for the freighting, and as the roads are now in good condition for sleighing and will be kept open this work will be promptly carried out.

The intention of the contractors is to at once put on two ten-hour shifts, so that the work of sinking and running a tunnel will proceed night and day. For the past couple of months a number of men have been engaged in cutting fuel and sawing lagging for timbering the shaft and tunnels, the company having their own sawmill for this purpose, so that in reality work has not been stopped at the mine at any time during the past year. The present drain tunnel is to be extended from a point three hundred feet below the shaft for a distance of four hundred feet across Slough creek to the rim rock at the mouth of Nelson creek. The boring machine proved that this bench of shallow bed-rock extended over four hundred feet from the mouth of Nelson creek to where the channel of Slough creek suddenly dips to the 245 feet depth. The gravel between the surface and the shallow bed-rock has been proved by prospecting to contain a large amount of gold. A shaft will be sunk from the surface at a point where the drain extension strikes the rim-rock, and be continued to the old channel if necessary.

The Slough Creek Co. have been practical and energetic in their operations. They are determined that bed-rock on this hitherto virgin mining ground shall be reached and its store of golden wealth brought to the light of day to gladden the hearts of its promoters and shareholders. The fact that it contains the golden wash of many hills and that the creeks emptying into it have yielded rich returns has always caused the Cariboo miner to await a harvest of gold when its depths had been worked. Mining engineers and geologists who have visited and examined the ground have always coincided in this opinion with the practical miner. When the machinery which is now on its way is hard at work it will not be many months before the truth of the matter will be known. All who know the ground expect that even the most extravagant predictions will be verified. For the sake of old Cariboo and the enterprising men who have invested their money and energy in pushing the project ahead, it is to be hoped that their most sanguine expectations will be more than realized.

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE.

Mr. Stupart the New Director of the Magnetic Observatory at Toronto.

By order-in-council dated December 28, 1894, Mr. R. F. Stupart has been appointed director of the magnetic observatory, Toronto, and director of the meteorological service of Canada in succession to the late Professor C. Carpmael, who died recently in England.

Mr. Stupart has during the illness of Professor Carpmael been the acting director of the service, and has for many years been one of the inspectors of stations, on whom devolve the duties of making the daily weather predictions from the telegraphic reports.

It is a matter of special congratulation that the Dominion is able to secure among her own sons one who can successfully fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late distinguished director. The knowledge obtained by a personal inspection of and acquaintance with all the observing stations in the Dominion cannot fail to be of the greatest practical value to Mr. Stupart.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

The Unemployed Call on the Mayor and Talk of a Physical Force Association.

MONTREAL, Jan. 16.—(Special.)—About 4,000 unemployed workmen surrounded the city hall this morning, and a deputation, introduced by William Darlington, interviewed the mayor. Mr. Darlington stated that he had been asked to organize a physical force association. Three hundred anarchists could be mustered in Montreal just now, he said. The mayor appointed Friday next for a public meeting to discuss the subject of relieving the unemployed.

The Court of Appeal this morning rejected the appeal of the city in the case of Gauthier and others against the city.

An Italian named Rigande, who fired at the chief of police in Ayr, Mass., some time ago, with intent to kill, was arrested here yesterday and sent back.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Chinatown a Menace to the Health of Vancouver—Trains Delayed by Accidents.

Fire at the R.C. Orphanage—A Murderer's Farewell to His Family.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 16.—Mr. Noel, the new Japanese consul here, has arrived. Mr. Noel was for some time stationed in Korea. He says the Chinese army in the North are in a bad way, starving and ragged, without discipline and wretchedly armed.

Trains were delayed recently by two slight accidents. At Shuswap a freight ran into a mud slide, the conductor and fireman being slightly injured, and at Port Haney a freight was ditched with comparatively small loss.

The Health Inspector's report states that Chinatown is a menace to the public health. He does not approve of the council's method of appointing a milk inspector who cannot analyse milk. He reports that diphtheria is on the increase, but that the present asphalt pavements are particularly healthful in a sanitary sense.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Jan. 16. — The Roman Catholic orphanage caught fire last night and it was some time before the flames were controlled. Seventy children were in the building, and but for the admirable coolness and presence of mind of the sisters and the promptness of the firemen a terrible calamity would have happened.

The reduction of civic salaries amounts to $6,290.

Louis Victor, murderer of the Cheam policeman, bade his last farewell to his wife and child last night. He broke down for the first time since his trial and wept bitterly.

An undertaker's assistant yesterday took the body of Ashford, who murdered his wife and child on December 22, to the cemetery and buried it. No one was present.

Fred. Glover of the Columbian received the sad news yesterday of the death of his father at Winnipeg.

DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, Jan. 15.—The municipal elections for North Cowichan took place at the agricultural hall yesterday. The following were the results: Reeve, S. Horace Davie, re-elected; Chemainus ward, Frank Lloyd, re-elected; Somenos ward, John N. Evans, re-elected; Cowichan and Comiaken ward, Thomas A. Wood, re-elected. A contest will be held in Quamichan, for which ward ex-Councillor W. C. Duncan and Mr. Angus McKinnon have been nominated.

The recent heavy freshet caused considerable stir here, and the dams and protection works near the railway bridge were the centre of attraction for sightseers until yesterday when, when after a steady fall of the water during the previous night, all danger for the time being was over. Happily no serious damage was done, the efforts of the workmen on Saturday and Sunday last in patching and repairing small breaches in the dam constructed last year by the Provincial government having successfully averted the threatened danger.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin in its weekly review of the dry goods market, says: "The dry goods market during the past week has shown the same characteristics as marked it the previous week, although in the aggregate more business has been reported in cotton goods. The general demand shows no material expansion in individual purchases but there have been more buyers operating, chiefly through salesmen on the road, the store trade throughout proving very quiet, according to general reports.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. The first dose greatly benefits. Sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell.

FRENCH CRISIS SERIOUS.

Danger More Threatening Than at Any Time Since the Second Empire.

Opinions of French, English and German Press—Who Will Be President?

PARIS, Jan. 16.—President Perier in his message to the senate and chamber of deputies announcing his resignation, complains that during the past six months a campaign of defamation and insult against state institutions has been conducted. He says that respect and ambition for the country will not permit him to allow certain men every day to insult the best servants of the fatherland. During the reading of the communication the Socialists at certain passages almost created pandemonium, and at the conclusion of the reading only a few "vive la Republique" were heard.

The ministry met at 10 o'clock this morning to discuss the situation created by the resignation of President Casimir-Perier. The Socialist deputies met this afternoon to decide what action to take in the election of the President's successor. The newspapers strongly condemn the resignation of the president. After reading the message of the President the chamber adjourned. As the members dispersed the Socialists raised an uproar, shouting "Vive Revolution Sociale," whereupon the other parties retorted, each with his own war cry.

Great excitement prevails throughout the city on account of the political crisis. All the groups of the chamber of deputies have discussed the situation to-day, but no definite plan regarding the election of a successor to Perier has been adopted. It is believed that if the government supporters fail to get the consent of Perier to accept re-election Dupuy will be their candidate.

The national convention for the election of a president has been convoked for Thursday next. The convention comprises the members of the senate and chamber of deputies. It will meet in the palace of Versailles. The members of the cabinet had a conference with M. Perier to-day, at which the ministers gave him the assurance of their personal sympathy. Later the ministers held a conference for the purpose of discussing the situation.

The chief candidate for the Presidency will be Henry Brisson. The National Assembly may desire to re-elect M. Casimir-Perier, but he will probably refuse to come forward. M. Waldeck Rousseau is also mentioned, but he was an important member of the Cabinet of 1883. M. Dupuy wished M. Challemel-Lacour to stand, but the latter dislikes the idea. Public order does not seem to be threatened. There is nothing absolutely dangerous in the situation, but France needs quiet.

The socialist deputies in a manifesto say: "Casimir-Perier goes never to return. He is vanquished by socialism. He departs in order to avoid a battle with the reactionists. His weakness of character has overthrown him. He was killed by the corruption of the regime of which he was the head and defeated by the intrigues of the president of his own council. It is in dishonor such as his flight that the capitalistic society will perish.

Stocks opened weak on the resignation of the President of France. International stocks and English consols and French rentes have declined.

Le Journal des Debats says: "It remains to be seen whether the act will be justified."

Le Gaulois charges the President with desertion.

Le Figaro says: "If the President persists in his resolution Europe will judge him as severely as France does."

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Pall Mall Gazette says: "France is now in the throes of the most menacing crisis since the downfall of the second empire. The republic has proved sterile. France would prefer effective autocracy, but where is the pretender? The Napoleons are invisible; the Comte de Paris is dead and the Duc d' Orleans is deplorably indiscreet."

The Duc d' Orleans, chief of the French pretenders, left London with his suite today for Dover, where he will hold himself in readiness to start for France in case political developments favor his cause.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—The Emperor William was informed early this morning of the French President's resignation. He took his coffee rather hastily and then drove alone from the old castle to the French embassy, where he had a long interview with M. Herbette. He expressed his high opinion of the President and his regret that the sudden change had been deemed expedient. The Berlin newspapers reflect the apprehension felt by the people.

The Reichsbote says: "The socialists have achieved their purpose. They have overthrown Casimir-Perier. They are ripe for revolution."

Das Volk: "After the recent accusations in the chamber and press that the President silently allowed great culprits like Constans and Company to go free while bringing minor offenders to justice, it is no wonder that he resisted the attempts of interested politicians to keep him in office."

The Post: "The assaults of the revolutionary party upon the ministers was part of a conspiracy to overthrow Casimir-Perier."

The Boerse Courier—"Casimir-Perier's resignation must influence the economic situation powerfully, for it shows the absolute instability of the political conditions in France."

The Neueste Nachrichten—"The political confusion in France has reached the danger point. History shows no similar situation. All things are tending to precipitate the death struggle of the bourgeois republic. It will be only good luck if no dictator appears to give it the fatal blow."

The Lokal Anzeiger—"Casimir-Perier had no right to complain of the Socialist attacks. The occupant of the first place in the state ought not to shrink before criticism. His assailants will find that they cannot destroy Parliamentarism."

The Tageblatt—"His fall is a great loss. Its concerns Germany and all other friends of peace. As his successor will possibly seek to divert the attention of the people to foreign affairs it behooves Germany to keep her powder dry."

A Great Battle

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