The Colonist.

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BY

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THE WORLD BY WIRE.

Brazil in Financial Straits—The Pope Relaxes the Restrictions of Lent.

Another Rich American Girl Gets a Foreign Title—Snow Storms in England.

Lent Restrictions Relaxed.

ROME, Feb. 15.—Pope Leo XIII has issued an edict modifying the restrictions of Lent in all parts of the world where la grippe is prevalent. The order has been, as already stated, in the hands of the archbishops and bishops for several weeks. It was so worded as to leave the law inoperative should the disease disappear prior to the beginning of Lent, but as la grippe is still prevalent it will be read in all churches in Europe and America on Sunday, February 28, Lent beginning March 21 and ending April 17. The order is similar to the one issued last year. It is intended to obviate the possibility of a too rigid fast on the part of persons whose health demands the generous use of nourishing food, and yet who would have regarded any departure from the rules as an act of disobedience.

Water Front Difficulties.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—It was rumored that the steamers Lakme and West Indian would attempt to ship non union crews from here, to-day, bound to Central American ports. The Lakme, at the last moment, took a union crew. The report that the West Indian proposed to take a non-union crew drew a crowd of hundreds of people and a few police to the seawall. It is said a non-union crew was aboard when the tug Alert tried to tow her from the dock. The big steamer stuck in the mud, however, and had to be hauled back to her berth. She will probably be towed out late at night. Capt. Scott threatened to shoot any one who interfered with his crew. Union men are determined to prevent the shipping of non-union crews, if possible.

Gold From Siberia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—It is estimated that the instalment of gold from Siberian mines for 1891 will yield a considerable sum to the Russian treasury. The Russian Government has withdrawn 25,000,000 marks from London, which along with the Siberian bullion is deposited with bankers in Germany.

Elections Among the Japanese Electorate.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 16.—Elections are now in progress for the next representative assembly. Rioting is reported at several places, and much excitement prevails.

Convict Coal Miners' Troubles.

COAL CREEK, Tenn., Feb. 15.—Company G, of the Second Tennessee guards, consisting of 80 men, a gatling gun and a six-pound howitzer, is in a strong position, commanding the town and railway approaches. A number of shots are exchanged almost every evening between the miners and troops. Several miners are reported wounded, and serious trouble is expected at any moment. A shot was fired over the town last night, and the excitement, it is said, is intense. The troops are acting insolently towards the citizens, and the postmaster was fired upon on Thursday night and driven into his house. Only one mine out of the ten is being worked. There are 123 convicts guarded by troops, stationed at Oliver Springs, but everything is quiet there.

Fire Among Lunatics.

JACKSON, Mich., Feb. 16.—The state lunatic asylum, two miles north of Jackson, has been burning since 4 o'clock this morning. The fire originated in an attic room where a lunatic named Brown was confined. He escaped recently and was brought back, and it is supposed set fire to the building. He was burned to death and the building is two-thirds destroyed. The inmates have all been removed to the new addition for colored insane. Dr. Mitchell, the superintendent, was injured by a falling ladder. The loss is $200,000.

Heavy Snow Storm in England.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The heavy snow storm which swept over England and Wales yesterday developed into a furious gale at night. The snow was packed into immense drifts. Railway traffic is interrupted in all directions and incoming vessels, especially mail steamers, are overdue. The great fall of snow took the farmers by surprise and may cause serious loss. Details cannot be ascertained in consequence of the prostration of provincial wires.

Another Rich American Wife.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The wedding of Count Festitics and Miss Ella Haggin is announced to occur February 24. The bride is the only daughter of Louis Haggin, and a granddaughter of J. B. Haggin, the millionaire turf patron of California. Count Festitics comes of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of the Austrian nobility. Miss Haggin made her debut this winter. Mr. and Mrs. Haggin have occupied a town house at 111 East Thirty-fourth street during the last year. They have also houses in California and in Paris. The Count met Miss Haggin in the French metropolis, and followed her to this country. He is a member of the Paris jockey club, and is a noted personage in society in Paris and Vienna.

Tortured by Robbers.

KINGWOOD, W. Va., Feb. 15.—The notorious Cooley gang, which has been the terror of the Pennsylvania border for years, has resumed operations in this county. On Friday night five masked men entered the house of Farmer James Yohe, living in a lonely place ten miles from here. They bound Yohe and burned his feet with hot irons until he gave up his money, amounting to nearly $300. Last night a similar attempt at robbery was made in Bruceton, but the desperadoes were frightened away. A reward of $1,000 each has been offered for the capture of the Cooleys, dead or alive.

San Diego Harbor.

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 16.—In conversation with Admiral Brown, of the flagship San Francisco, General McCook asked him for his opinion in regard to fortifying San Diego harbor, to which Admiral Brown replied: "It should be fortified by all means. The Government should appropriate $1,000,000, and it should be expended at once for heavy guns and in erecting adequate fortifications. This is a splendid harbor and has sufficient depth of water for all practicable purposes. There should be another chart made of the bar entrance. The Charleston's surroundings showed 24 feet of water at the shallowest point, and there has also been considerable dredging which does not appear on the charts now in use. As further evidence of my good opinion of San Diego harbor I may state that I shall recommend that ships fitted out at Mare Island shall rendezvous here for drill; and partly during the winter season; supplies are as cheap here as in any place on the coast and coaling facilities are excellent, convenient, prompt and ample.

Brazil in Difficulty.

MONTO VIDEO, Feb. 16.—President Opes, in opening the Chamber to-day, stated that the Gruguxian rents had been converted into three and a half per cent. security in order to avert the bankruptcy of the country. He expressed the hope that the establishment of a National Bank would consolidate the financial situation. The Government would maintain order, and this, with good financial management, would bring back prosperity.

The Nicaragua Canal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—A movement to stir up the people of California to a realization of the value of the Nicaragua canal to California, was inaugurated recently in Napa county, and resulted in the appointment of a committee to issue a call for a convention to be held in this city on March 29 next, to consider ways and means looking to the early construction of the canal.

Fire—Narrow Escapes.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—One of the largest buildings in the group composing the carpet manufactory of John and James Dobson, at Falls of Schuylkill, was destroyed by fire, this evening. Loss, $15,000. Two hundred and fifty hands were employed in the building at the time of the fire, but all escaped without injury except a few, who were slightly burned.

Death of a Liberal M. P.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Henry Wardle, member of Parliament for South Derbyshire, died, yesterday. He was born in 1832, and was the senior partner in the firm of Salt & Co., brewers, of Burton-on-Trent. Mr. Wardle was a Liberal.

Afflicted With Typhus.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Two mothers who had accompanied their typhus-stricken children to North Brothers Island were to-day stricken with the disease. Two children at 42 East Twelfth street were also attacked this morning, and were isolated by the authorities.

Russian Persecutions of Poland.

VIENNA, Feb. 15.—The Russian authorities are greatly irritated by the persistency of the Poles in treating as a year of mourning the centennial anniversary of the partition of their country, and arrests and persecutions are numerous, the principal victims being noble Poles and others who have made themselves obnoxious by the evidence of patriotic devotion. About 350 Poles, suspects, have been seized in Warsaw and other towns and hurried away to St. Petersburg. Some are held there in prison, while others have been sent to Siberia without trial. There are besieged 160 prisoners in the citadel at Warsaw.

Cowboys Attacked the Navajo Indians.

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., Feb. 15.—The Navajo Indians opened fire upon livestock in sight of the cowboys near Coolidge station on the Atlantic and Pacific railway on Saturday afternoon. The cowboys, determined to stand the outrages no longer, attacked the redskins yesterday morning. The Navajos greatly outnumbered the cowboys, but the latter were better armed. The fight is still on and four of the Indians are said to have been killed and many of the cowboys and ranchmen wounded.

Extradition Papers Issued.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The State Department has issued extradition papers authorizing the return to England of C. A. Samson, the modern Hercules, who is charged with stealing diamonds while performing in the London Aquarium. Samson reached New York January 20, where he was arrested.

A General Overcome.

DEAR SIRS,—I suffered from general weakness and debility and my system was completely run down and I found B. B. B. the best medicine I ever tried. I would not be without it for a great deal.

MISS NELLIE ARMSTRONG.
Dublane P. O., Ont.

CABLE LETTER.

Complete Agreement Between England and the United States in the Behring Sea Dispute.

Exposure of Systematic Blackmailing at Oxford—John Parnell Writes a Letter.

Horseflesh in Demand in Paris—Horrors of Russian Famine—De-Lesseps Dangerously Ill.

THE LATE DR. FRAZER.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Rev. Donald Frazer, M.A., D.D., whose death is announced, for the past twenty years took a leading part in the Presbyterian church of England, and was twice moderator of the synod. He was vice-president of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and prominently connected with missions and charities.

A FIRE DELAYS THE ROYAL PARTY.

The guests who gathered at the German embassy ball in Rome, which the King and Queen of Italy had promised to honor by their presence, had to wait a long time for the appearance of their majesties. The reason was that a great fire was in progress in the plaza del Cerche, where a large maccaroni factory was ablaze, when the King and the Duke of Aosta were on their way to the ball, and they stopped their carriage and assumed the direction of the efforts to extinguish the flames.

W. H. HURLBURT TRACED.

The Scotland Yard detectives have traced the fugitive journalist, Mr. Hurlburt, defendant in the Gladys Evelyn's breach of promise case, to a little known part of Mexico, and the officers are now working on his trail; and keeping the London office thoroughly posted as to his movements. The absurd quandary in which Hurlburt placed one of the great law officers of the Crown, by engaging his services in the defence, and the ridiculous story he brought forward as to a mysterious Wilfred Murray, are probably at the bottom of this activity of the detectives.

BEHRING SEA.

The announcement that Lord Salisbury has again been making trouble about Behring Sea negotiations, which was cabled to London, was contradicted in the House of Commons almost before it was made. Young Lowther, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was happy, on Wednesday, to be able to inform the House that a complete agreement had been arrived at between Her Majesty's Government and the United States with regard to the Behring Sea dispute. This statement was not limited to arbitration; it covered the whole ground. It has, presumably, the status which official contradictions usually have.

BLACKMAILING AT OXFORD.

Truth has unearthed a very disagreeable scandal at Oxford. The paper has been publishing a series of exposures of attempts to blackmail swell under-graduates at the university. The method employed by the blackmailers was to lure unsuspecting students into a correspondence with a mysterious lady, the object in view being to gradually cause the correspondence to take on the appearance of indicating a discreditable a liaison on the too confiding undergraduates. At the proper time a demand for cash, accompanied by a threat of exposure, has descended upon the unhappy correspondent. In some cases the victim paid up and secured silence. In others the matter was brought to the attention of the university authorities. The identity of the blackmailers was a mystery to the public until the other day it was announced that Mr. Moreland, a law tutor, not officially attached to the university, had been arrested as the guilty man. Moreland, if he is inclined to fight the case, it is believed, can make a number of hitherto highly respected Oxfordians appear in a very unenviable light.

JOHN PARNELL WRITES.

At a recent Parnellite meeting at Roscommon a letter was read from Mr. John Parnell, in the course of which he said: "You must recollect that I am not a born agitator, like my brother, but I have at heart a great deal of interest in the cause he was born to uphold and the principles he sacrificed his life for. I only sincerely hope and wish we will all see his independent principles carried out before long, and, please God, this year will help it along. If the Irish people do not stand to the one only succor for Ireland, it will be their own fault; if they do not unite in one regiment for his principles, it may take another generation to accomplish what his party did. The Irish people should keep themselves independent from Gladstone and England. I do not see why they should seek a mere shadow for a substance. I should like to know what Gladstone has accomplished for Ireland, but you can all tell me how much substance my brother, Charles Parnell, and his associates have accomplished for Ireland. Gladstone is the shadow, the Parnellites the substance. If I do not appear amongst you, you must remember I am no public speaker. The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak. If I can be of any use in helping to uphold my brother's objects and principles, I will gladly do so with all my heart."

GLADSTONE ON THE CONTINENT.

Gladstone is still on the Riviera in obedience to peremptory orders from Sir Andrew Clark, M.D. He divides his time between six-mile walks over the hills and researches into the history of the young lady whom he first introduced to the pious English public, Marie Bashkirtzeff. Marie's mother has been imparting to her English admirers many incidents of her life. This, it is understood, will presently be given to the world in the pages of the Nineteenth Century, for which Gladstone's Olympian dissertations were deemed too serious. He has not yet found time either to substantiate or to withdraw his specific charges against the Duke of Devonshire, which the duke specifically denied. Obligation to the one or the other is commonly regarded in this country as an obligation of honor.

FIRE AMONG LIVERPOOL SHIPPING.

Fire started this evening in Bramley's cotton shed on Moore dock and spread rapidly to the quay on which was piled an enormous quantity of cotton in bales, just landed. A number of vessels were lying at the dock unloading or discharging their cargoes and the tugs at once began towing them out into the stream. One of the vessels, the Spanish steamer Ramon de Larrinage, which had just arrived with a cargo of cotton from New Orleans, caught fire in several places before she could be removed from her berth. The vessel, and such of her cargo as remained on board, will be wholly consumed.

FIVE IRISH PARTIES.

Little has been heard about negotiations between the Parnellites and anti-Parnellites, unless it be that Redmond has made Healy's expulsion the condition of re-union. It is computed that there are, at least, five Irish parties. The anti-Parnellites are divided into the McCarthyite, Dillonite and Healite sections. The Healy section consists of Healy. Dillon's friends tried to elect him chairman, but were beaten. McCarthy, whom nobody dreads, again becomes the chairman. That is the compromise. Redmond leads his little band of Parnellites, although not numerous enough to afford the luxury of a quarrel or a split. The fifth party consists of the unionists, reckoned at about one-third of the people of Ireland, but so scattered as to be unable to act together, or do more than poll in most boroughs or county divisions anything but a hopeless minority.

BRITAIN IN EGYPT.

A Berlin despatch says:—"The joint movements of the dreibund's squadrons in the Levant, are due to diplomatic warfare over the Sultan's investiture as Khedive. France and Russia are urging the Sultan to refuse investiture unless the Khedive proceeds to Constantinople, which, if he does, all the squadrons of the guaranteeing powers will accompany him from Alexandria to the Dardanelles, thus giving a manifestation that Egypt is a vassal of the Porte, and that England has no preponderance in Egypt. The Khedive is inclined to go to Constantinople, although his predecessors were invested at Cairo. The Khedive shows other symptoms of being inclined to kick against the English regime. The foreign office here is of the opinion that English diplomacy will win, and that the Khedive will be invested at Cairo. He will then be permitted in a little time afterward to go to Constantinople to pay homage to the Sultan."

DRUNKENNESS AND IMMORALITY IN GERMANY

The bill for the repression of drunkenness in Germany does not greatly differ from that published in August, which met with almost general disapproval. It prohibits the sale of spirits to youths under 16, persons already intoxicated, and persons who have been in prison for drunkenness within three years of the date. It provides for the appointment of guardians to persons incapable through drink of conducting their their affairs, and gives guardians so appointed power to place such persons in asylums. The German Government continues to direct its attention to the legislation for the suppression of immorality. The question has been discussed as to whether the paragraphs of the penal code are sufficient, or whether additional paragraphs should be proposed, in order to deal specially with the *cafe chantante*, low theatres, and disreputable places of amusement. The Government is fully aware of the great difficulties in the way of such legislation. A bill for the amendment of the criminal code is shortly to be introduced in the Richstag, rendering so-called *souteneurs*, or men who live on the earnings of unfortunates, amenable to the law.

ARREST OF GERMAN ANARCHISTS.

Pursuant to a call recently circulated during the week, a well-attended meeting of Anarchists was held in Berlin, to-day. The police learned of the meeting, and, in strong force, burst into the hall while one of the orators was firing the hearts of his hearers with fierce denunciations of the Government, and dire threats against its officials. The appearance of the police caused a mad rush for the doors. Many managed to escape, but the police succeeded in capturing 50 persons, and marched them to the police station, amid the jeers and groans of the crowds which congregated on the sidewalks.

HORSEFLESH AND PORK IN PARIS.

The rise in the price of beef, caused by the new tariff, has led to a large demand for horseflesh in Paris. According to a report of the police prefecture, the horses and mules slaughtered represent over one-third of the whole quantity of meat consumed. Fillet of horse or donkey is retailed at 10d. per lb., steak at 7d., and inferior parts at 2d. Worn out animals are rising in value, and are being bought up everywhere within a radius of 300 miles of Paris. Havre importers of American pork have obtained an abrogation of the order by which a consignment of pork could not be landed until an order was presented with a certificate from the United States inspector. Such pork can now be landed at the convenience of the importers.

GENERAL BOOTH'S RECEPTION.

The Salvationists of London and all parts of the kingdom, took occasion, on Saturday, to show their loyalty to General Booth, who has just arrived in England after a short visit to Australia and India. For several days Salvationists have been pouring into London to take part in the procession to be given in his honor. There was an immense gathering in Hyde Park. The General arrived at the marble arch at 3 o'clock, and was the recipient of an ovation that became almost riotous in its demonstrativeness. Accompanied by Mrs. Tucker, his daughter, and her husband, Mr. Booth occupied an open carriage, which was surrounded by a squad of mounted police and followed by a crowd of hooting and yelling hoodlums. The procession of Salvationists was a mile long, and in it were cars emblematic of the General's travels in foreign lands.

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Letters from St. Petersburg show that the telegrams which pass censorship do not depict half the horrors of the situation. In the province of Samara the government official who went to carry relief to the village found it deserted, but nearly every house contained a corpse and some of them contained several. In Pensea the people may be seen praying for death. The government is finding it difficult, on account of the enormous drain of famine, to meet other expenses, and some officials' salaries are in arrears. Work is being pushed at the navy yards and on the military roads, the starving peasants being largely employed. It is estimated that 16,000 persons from the famine districts have taken refuge in St. Petersburg, and have been quartered on various householders.

DE LESSEPS' CONDITION CRITICAL.

Count Ferdinand De Lesseps, the world-famed diplomat and promoter of colossal feats of engineering, is dangerously ill. He is perfectly conscious and expressed his desire that the last sacraments should be administered. M. De Lesseps was born Nov. 19, 1803, and entered the consular service of France at the age of 23 years in the capacity of attache to the French consulate at Lisbon. His fame is based principally on his Suez canal scheme and his complete success in carrying it out.

A DISSOLUTION, THIS YEAR.

This is, says Rt. Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, the last session of the present Parliament. It may now be assumed with some certainty that a dissolution will occur in the course of the present year. The time of it must depend on circumstances, but the approach of the end gives a sort of pathetic interest to the proceedings of this session. The Queen's speech, was, for the most part, a list of the remainder of the catalogue of measures left over from previous sessions. The opposition was expected to make things interesting, but they allowed things to take their usual course. It fell to Sir William Harcourt to lead the attack in the House of Commons on the Queen's speech, and to Lord Kimberly, whose chief exploit was to give away his case on. Egypt and his colleagues. Lord Salisbury took advantage of it at once, declaring that Kimberly's statement about Egypt was not materially different from one that he himself would make. Lord Kimberly proved himself too good a patriot to be a thorough partisan, and made it difficult for any opposition leader, with less authority than Gladstone, to attack the ministry on this ground. Sir William Harcourt, too, avowed that English patriotism is the one thing that includes the success of his own party. They are both supposed to wish to hint to their chief that the less said against the Government's Egyptian policy the better.

STATE PENSIONS.

The growing feeling against the system of State pensions in Germany ought to give pause to those politicians in this country who are proposing to adopt a somewhat similar plan for our aged workers. It is plain that we can have no fresh tax on our working classes for this purpose. It must be purely a matter of State aid, and, therefore, the plan recommended by Sir M. Hicks-Beach, and one somewhat on the same lines advocated by Sir Walter Foster, seem undoubtedly the most reasonable proposed. Sir Walter strongly supports a more just and humane classification of the poor under the Poor Law. He would give Village Councils the power of recommending deserving persons for State pensions, which the District Councils would award. He estimates the cost of providing for those veterans of industry who have reached the age of sixty-five as only about three millions sterling. The State has already adopted the principle of old age pensions. The whole of our Civil Service, our army, our navy, are in receipt of State pensions for old age. Having already admitted the principle of State pensions respecting one large class of servants of the State, it is but a slight step to go further and extend it to all servants of the State who have toiled up to the age of sixty-five.

BRITAIN'S SENIOR ADMIRAL.

Death of the Surviving Hero of the Duel Between the Shannon and Chesapeake.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Admiral Sir Provo Wallis, K. C. B., aged 100 years, senior Admiral of the British Navy, is dead. In 1812 he was appointed to the Shannon, which captured the United States frigate Chesapeake off Boston harbor in June, 1813, after gallant Captain Lawrence had lost his life. Wallis was Second Lieutenant on this occasion, and his Captain, Broke, having been terribly wounded and the First Lieutenant killed, the command devolved on him. The old Admiral had years of experience afterward, and rose by slow degrees to the rank of admiral in 1864, when he left active service. In 1877 he was made admiral of the fleet. He fought 88 years ago as a "middy" of fourteen on the blood-stained deck of the Cleopatra, in the battle of the Nile, receiving the news of the victory at Trafalgar whilh cruising in the Canadian off Antigua. He tells the story of the capture of the Chesapeake, thus:—"Every officer on the Chesapeake, down to the officiating chaplain, was slain (or desperately wounded) the courageous Lawrence, shot through the body, died four days afterward in his cabin. Broke was dangerously wounded, and Watt, our first lieutenant, was killed by a bullet from the foretop. It thus came to pass, at the age of 22, I took command of the Shannon, put my junior, Mr. Falkner, in charge of the prize, placed their own fetters on the wrists of our prisoners, and set sail for Halifax. It was Sunday when we arrived there and everybody was in church. We were concealed by a fog till close to the harbor; the yards of both ships were manned and the British flag floated proudly over the American ensign. The rumor of our coming spread like wildfire; the worshippers abandoned their clergymen and rushed down to the quays, followed in quick order by the choir boys in their robes, and finally by the clergymen himself, who did not even wait to divest himself of his surplice. In passing up the bay there was a great shout from the people, for they thought our prize was the forty-four gun frigate President, which had incurred their cordial dislike, but when they heard that it was the Chesapeake, and that Lawrence, her commander, was dead, not a huzza was heard, except, I believe, from a brig lying at anchor. Captain Lawrence was highly respected for his humanity to the crew of the Peacock, and marks of real grief were seen in the countenances of all the inhabitants I had a chance to see. I heard several say that they considered the blood which had been shed on the Chesapeake's deck as being as dear to them as that of their own countrymen."

IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT.

Sexton's Condemnation of the British House of Commons Voted Down.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—In the debate, last evening, on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, Mr. Sexton, member for West Belfast, moved an amendment, declaring that the majority of the Irish people and their representatives in Parliament were convinced of the inability of the Imperial Parliament to legislate for Ireland in the manner required by the distinctive interests of the country, and that this conviction had been intensified by the manifest failure of the Land Purchase Act to carry out the plan for the extension of occupying tenants. He criticized the act severely.

Mr. Jackson, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replied, defending it, and Mr. Sexton's motion was rejected by 179 to 158. This close vote was greeted with cheers from the Opposition and the Irish.

The address was then adopted.

Mr. Jackson states that the whole sum of £10,000,000 assigned for the purchase of land in Ireland under the Ashbourne Act has been absorbed. The pending application for advances amounted to £361,584 above the sum provided by the act.

Steamer Sunk.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 15.—The steamer Eugene, plying between Memphis and Pine Bluff Ark, has sunk. No lives were lost. The steamer was worth $18,000, and was uninsured.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children when teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind
aul-d&w-ly

Knights of Labor.

The Knights of Labor aim to protect their members against financial difficulties, etc., Haggard's Yellow Oil protects all who use it from the effects of cold and exposure, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, sore throat and all inflammatory pain. Nothing compares with it as a handy pain cure for man and beast

THE SHEE DOR CASE.

Interesting Evidence of the Prosecutrix Occupies the Entire Morning.

The Chinese Procuress Case Again Revived—Further Testimony This Morning.

The police court was crowded to suffocation when the adjourned trial of Shee Dor came up for hearing yesterday. Of course the greater number of those present were Chinamen, and all of the old faces were present, watching matters eagerly.

Mr. F. G. Walker and Mr. Eberts appeared for the prosecutor; Mr. Fell for the defence.

Mr. Walker stated that he would make a statement of the claims of the prosecution. "Six weeks ago," he said, "Ah Moy, my client, was arrested for procuring a young girl, Yet Cue, for immoral purposes. The prisoner undertook her defence, and told her that he would manage the case for her. When the affair was all over, Shee Dor came to Ah Moy with a bill for $850. Among the items of alleged expenditure making up that sum being one of $250, which, he said, he had been compelled to give to the Chief of Police; one of $100 to the Rev. Mr. Gardner, and sundry other amounts to different people. The information as laid charges the prisoner with procuring $850 by false pretences. With the permission of the court I would ask leave to amend that by confining the charge to the $250 alleged to have been given to the Chief of Police."

Leave was granted and the information amended accordingly.

The prosecutor, Ah Moy, was then put into the box. She swore that the amended information was true.

Mr. Fell asked, in the interests of justice, that the court be cleared of Chinamen. This was done, witnesses and all being compelled to go. Ah Foo, the notorious New Westminster gentleman, remained, under the guise of an interpreter.

Ah Moy, sworn, said: I know Shee Dor. He attended to a case for me. The last case that came up against me, about the beginning of December. I paid him altogether $450, divided up into amounts ranging from $2.50 to $40. All this in cash. That is all the cash I have paid him. He asked me after this payment to give him another $275.50. He gave me a bill. He brought it to me in the tinshop where I stay, on the Chinese 26th of December. I produce the bill. It reads as follows: "The whole amount is $850, divided in four shares. Ah Moy to pay three shares, amounting to $630.75. Yuet Cue has to pay the fourth share, $212.50." The bill has no signature to it.

The court here adjourned for ten minutes, to allow the interpreter to make a written translation of the document. During the adjournment witness and Ah Foo attempted to communicate with each other. They were prevented by Mr. Fell.

On resuming, Mr. May said: I asked Shee Dor how he had spent the money. He told me that he paid $250 to the Chief of Police, and that if it had not been paid I would be liable to imprisonment for over ten years. He said he paid another $100 to Mr. Gardner on account of girls at the Rescue Home. He told me that if he didn't get $100 the girls in the Home would give evidence against me. Shee Dor seemed very anxious about the money for the Chief of Police, and told me that if this amount wasn't forthcoming my friend would be stopped from seeing me altogether. My woman friend was Ng Sam.

By Mr. Fell: I don't know why I paid money to prevent the girls giving evidence against me. Shee Dor told me to. Ng Sam was interested in the law suit. The girl in the Refuge Home now belongs to her. Ng Sam was arrested two days before I was. We were defended by the same lawyer. He was engaged by Ah Wing and Mah Han. I paid Shee Dor money to pay the interpreters. Shee Dor guaranteed to get my case clear. He guaranteed Ng Sam's case, too. I paid the $250 for the Chief of Police, so that my friends might come and see me in jail. We were in jail three days. I have no money now, and still Shee Dor asks me for money. I have got a certificate, and am thinking of going back to San Francisco. I went to the Custom House for a certificate, the other day. I enquired if I could get away on my 1888 certificate. I went, after my case was dismissed. A day or two after, I intended to go to San Francisco. The Custom House people gave me permission to go, but Shee Dor told me that he wouldn't let me go unless I paid him $237. I would have borrowed the money from my friends for my passage. Shee Dor threatened to arrest me again, if I didn't pay. I was going alone. I have no girls now. I don't know what I was arrested for. I had $100 when I was arrested, and about $400 worth of jewellery. Most of my jewellery is sold now. The money I got went to Shee Dor. I advanced $300 to one of the girls, Yuet Cue, for her passage from China. It is all paid back to me now. I made the first payment of $200 to Shee Dor a week after I was arrested. The amount was $100 in gold and $100 in bills. I never received money from Lin Yan or Lin Ho. When Shee Dor came to me I told him to take charge of my case for me. When I came to this country I paid $50 to each of my girls for the idols for a heart of fering. That was in the Che Kong Tong rooms. Lim Sam, Moy Chung and Ah Foo are all members of the society. There was a meeting last Sunday, about my case; Moy Chung was secretary; there were a great many present; I was there and told the society that Shee Dor wouldn't let me go to China. I swore out the information in a lawyer's office; Moy Chung was present.

At this stage the proceedings were adjourned until 10:30 this morning.

THE CZAR AT HOME.

In the Russian Windsor at Gatschina, by the seaside at Peterhof, or in the Danish home at Copenhagen, the Emperor delights for a time to forget the cares of State in the society of his wife and children. He is perfectly idolized by his family, and all those who serve him in any way are overflowing in praise of his kindly, unassuming disposition. A devoted husband, whom not even his worst enemies have ever accused of a single fault against his wife, he is the most affectionate father, the companion and friend of his boys. Few more pleasant scenes were described to me during my stay in Russia than that of the Czar of all the Russias officiating as master of the children's revels in the happy family party that assembled last autumn at Copenhagen, superintending in all their games and participating in all their boyish sport. There was no romp so great as he. There were the English children, and the Greeks, and his own; and a royal time they seem to have had of it. To these princes and princesses His Imperial Majesty was merely "Uncle Sasha," and it was "Uncle Sasha! Uncle Sasha!" all over the place. Sometimes he would stand up in the midst of the merry throng and challenge the youngsters to pull him down. One after another, and then together, the bevy of princes and princesses, grandchildren of the King of Denmark, would wrestle with the Czar and try to throw him over. But although the struggle lasted until the whole party streamed with perspiration, and the gardens rang with merry laughter, the Emperor never was thrown. The Greek princes are as sons of Anak, but the Czar is as Hercules for strength and muscle, and "Uncle Sasha" always stood his ground.—Mr. Stead, in Review of Reviews.

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On account of failing health, the undersigned offers for sale, or to lease, 50 acres of choice land situate at Cadboro bay, three and a half miles from Victoria, on the main road. The land is all fenced and mostly under cultivation. Very suitable for dairy purposes. For terms apply on the premises to

ja22-1m d&w IRA WILSON.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend applying to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situated on Salt Spring Island: Beginning at the N. W. corner stake of my pre-emption, thence east 40 chains thence north 60 chains to Arthur Walters' S. E. corner stake; thence west 40 chains, thence south along sea shore to place of commencement, containing 250 acres more or less.

SAMUEL MAXWELL.
February 16, 1892. fe19-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 160 acres of land, more or less, situated in Renfrew District, and bounded as follows: Commencing at a stake on the north east corner of section 17, thence running in a southerly direction 43 chains to the stake marking the south east corner of said section, thence easterly 40 chains more or less, to a stake on the west boundary of section 36, thence northerly to the coast, thence westerly to place of commencement, following the coast. Copies of this notice have been posted in accordance with the Land Act.

JNO. NICHOLLES.
Victoria, B. C., 31st Dec., 1891. ja1-w

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres more or less, Barclay Sound, commencing at P.W. Dempster's north-west corner, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 80, thence east 40 chains to place of commencement.

R. WOLFENDEN,
J. PARTRIDGE.
ja29 2m-w

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres, more or less, Barclay Sound, commencing at W. H. Wood's north-west corner, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 80, thence east to place of commencement. E. J. GRAY
January 23, 1892. ja29-2m-w

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