

Flowing figures show what the value of the United States has been for the last three years and three months.

Table with 2 columns: Exports, Imports. Rows for 1891, 1892, 1893.

NEIGHBORS' NEWS.

ald: The irrigation idea is held down along the Bow...

Intelligence: The Corps of Engineers engaged on the Crow's Nest...

ld historic play of Rob Roy, services of one hundred people...

Intelligence: The Corps of Engineers engaged on the Crow's Nest...

Intelligence: The Corps of Engineers engaged on the Crow's Nest...

Intelligence: The Corps of Engineers engaged on the Crow's Nest...

Intelligence: The Corps of Engineers engaged on the Crow's Nest...

Intelligence: The Corps of Engineers engaged on the Crow's Nest...

Intelligence: The Corps of Engineers engaged on the Crow's Nest...

Intelligence: The Corps of Engineers engaged on the Crow's Nest...

Intelligence: The Corps of Engineers engaged on the Crow's Nest...

SEALING REGULATIONS.

Negotiations Progressing to Put Them Into Effect Before Legislative Action is Taken.

No Nation Can Lend Its Flag to Vessels Nullifying the Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Senator Morgan, who was one of the arbitrators on the part of the United States in the Behring Sea matter is utilizing the Congressional recess to put in shape the findings which were promulgated last summer, together with the decision of the several arbitrators. They will be printed in Paris and distributed thence by the agents of the government of the United States and Great Britain on January 1st, next.

With this matter, naturally Senator Morgan has been in communication with Secretary Greenham, and yesterday was with him at the State Department from 4 o'clock to 5. The discussion was of Behring Sea affairs exclusively. Negotiations are progressing between the two governments with a view to putting into effect the regulations governing the protection and killing of seals as recommended by the Tribunal of Arbitration by joint action of the parties; but only the Behring Sea, and while waiting for concurrent legislative action, its provisions, it is thought, might properly be extended to the surface over which a closed period is to be maintained by executive order, part of the year by the terms of the decisions of the tribunal.

It was this interview which gave rise to the reports printed to-day, that while the Department of State in Washington is arranging to secure the formal acceptance by the Governments of Russia, China, Japan and Korea of the findings of the tribunal, so far as the position of these countries is concerned, with a view to making the regulations as effective as possible, they may be enforced either by executive order or legislation. The latter method will probably be adopted. In the meantime, however, a proclamation by the President and of the British consul may carry out the proposal of the tribunal.

A PECULIAR POSITION.

The U. S. Minister to Hawaii May Possibly Receive His Passports.

Forces of the Provisional Government—Opinions of Residents of Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—In anticipation of the condition of affairs which would arise should the Provisional Government give Minister Willis his passports, the administration adopted the extraordinary course of providing him with independent authority to command the naval forces of the harbor of Honolulu. Under the ordinary rules of international law Mr. Willis would not be minister if his passports were given by the Provisional Government and he would have no authority to call on the naval forces of this country for any purpose whatever. To grant against this contingency orders to the commanding officers of the naval forces were given him, signed by the President, directing the commanding officers to obey any orders coming from Mr. Willis regardless of his official relations to the Hawaiian Government.

The possibility of Minister Willis not being able to carry out the programme peacefully of the restoration of the Queen and amalgamation of the Provisional Government with the Administration, makes all interested in the restoration of the Queen. Consequently news from Hawaii is awaited with more earnestness by the Administration than the general public. It is learned that the forces of the Provisional Government, though small, are well organized and disciplined, and most of them are sharpshooters. It is said 2,000 picked men are provided with arms at Honolulu and are intended to drive the Provisional Government forces from the islands. These companies are made up of white men largely. Eighteen rapid firing guns are included in the militia, the equipment of arms being Winchester rifles. This force would be superior to what the men-of-war at Honolulu could put on shore, but no one seems to believe that any resistance will be made should the marines actually be landed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—Charles R. Bishop, one of the most prominent residents of Honolulu, who is on a visit to this city, when asked for his views on the situation at the islands, said: "Should the Queen be restored to the throne it is doubtful whether the monarchy could be maintained without the support of the government of the United States. Even with that backing there might be disturbance. From what I know of the situation in Honolulu, I think the Queen very strong against the restoration of the Queen. But had it not been for her efforts to overthrow the constitution and to reject a cabinet in which the people had confidence, she might be reigning still. It looks now as if the best way out of the difficulties there would be annexation to the United States and the establishment of a territorial form of government. There is more unity of sentiment at Honolulu against the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani than against a monarchical form of government. Associated in the movement that resulted in deposing the Queen were a number of English business men and others who do not favor annexation to the United States. They would much prefer the creation of a regency to govern until Prince Kaiulani shall come of age, if such an arrangement could be brought about. But a great majority of

"THE COQUITLAM"

Still Tied Up at Townsend—No Word From Washington—Question of Jurisdiction.

May Have to Proceed to Sitka to Secure Cancellation of Her Bonds.

PORT TOWNSEND, Nov. 16.—(Special)—The British steamer Coquitlam, of Vancouver, which arrived here October 30, and was tendered to the United States authorities, is still tied up at Bush's wharf. As already announced, Capt. J. J. Veal, the day after he arrived, paid off the crew and notified collector Sanders that the Coquitlam was at his disposal. The collector sent to Washington for instructions and as yet has received no reply. The opinion prevails in some quarters that the Coquitlam will have to proceed to the district of Sitka, wherein she was seized and where the collector's bonds, and there be turned over to the collector. The bond that was given for the Coquitlam's appearance is in the district court at Sitka, and it is thought that the proper place for her to be surrendered, it is also said that an order from Judge Traut, of Sitka, cancelling the bond after the vessel has been turned over to the authorities, will be necessary before the bondsmen will be released from liability.

GERMAN POLITICS.

The Kaiser Opens the Reichstag—Programme for the Season—Foreign Relations.

Review of Troops by His Majesty—Address Invoking Their Fidelity.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—Emperor William formally opened the Reichstag to-day. In his opening address the Emperor thanked the body for complying with his demand at the assembling in July for the passage of bills for the increase of the army effective and declared that the evidence of warm sympathy he had lately received in various parts of the empire gave evidence of the great satisfaction of the nation that the army had obtained an organization which guarantees protection of the fatherland and the preservation of peace. It would be the chief duty of the present Reichstag to provide the increased means made necessary by increase of the army, and to fix definitely the proportions of revenue to be contributed by the various states of the Empire. Bills to this end would be submitted, also bills relative to taxation of tobacco and wine and the levying of Imperial stamps. He said commercial treaties had been concluded with Spain, Romania and Servia. It had been found necessary to raise the Russian import duties to an unusual degree, but it was hoped that the pending negotiations with Russia would lead to the abrogation of these duties. He said there had been no change in the relations with foreign governments, and closed with a hope that the blessings of peace would continue to abide with the nation. The speech was warmly cheered.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—Grand Master Workman Powderly made a spirited address at this morning's session of the Knights of Labor General Assembly. It is believed that it was in reply to the charge made against himself and John Devlin, of the executive board, by Secretary Treasurer Hayes. The Master Workman was on the floor when the non adjournment was taken and he resumed this afternoon. He refused to be interviewed by the press. He said he has not yet completed his investigation of the charges preferred by the secretary-treasurer, and it was stated to-day that the work will probably not be finished until Monday.

BRAZILIAN AFFAIRS.

A U. S. Consular Agent Captured by Revolutionists—Almost a Difficulty.

"El Cid" and Her Dynamite Gun—Who Her Fighting Officer Is.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The Herald's Montevideo cable says: Your correspondent in Rio Grande sends word that Robert Grant, United States consular agent at Desterro, has been made a prisoner by the revolutionists. He was arrested during the skirmish between the Government troops and General Saravia yesterday, and is now confined on board the revolutionary steamer Iris, which is off Desterro. The only crime of which he is accused, so far as can be learned, is that he did not favor the revolutionists. Admiral Saldaña de Gama has assumed command of the rebel fleet. He has assured Admiral Mello that he will direct the operation of the revolutionary forces in Rio Grande to the harbor of Rio Yatero which almost precipitated a conflict between Fort Santa Cruz and the English squadron. The British steamer Nile was making for the harbor, but she was stopped by the Portuguese. The English warship Beagle was notified and conveyed the Nile in. She was ready to fire on the fort at the first sign of hostility. Under protection of the Beagle the Nile was permitted to enter without further trouble. The officers of the El Cid who will conduct the fighting, if she is, is Charles B. Hill, a graduate of Annapolis in 1880. He served in the United States steamship Alliance during her Arctic search for the Jeannette, and has served on the Enterprise. In 1884 he retired from the navy and has since been in business. Captain L. Zalinski, the inventor of the big dynamite gun on the El Cid, will go on the steamer as far as the West Indies, only to help get the gun in working order, and use it on the way down if possible in target practice.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The report that Captain Zalinski, the inventor of the dynamite gun, was in New York Department of the story that he intends to go to Brazil on the El Cid to superintend the firing of the dynamite gun of that vessel. It is learned at the War Department that the captain has come East from his post at the Presidio, San Francisco, on a month's leave of absence granted by the commander. He is now under orders to appear before an examining board because of the state of his health. He could not leave the United States while either on the active or retired list of the United States army without leave from the department, and it is not the intention of the department to grant any leave to officers to take up arms in the Brazilian rebellion, either for or against the present government of the country. The same intention is cherished at the navy department, so that it is highly improbable that Admiral Gillis, although a retired officer, will be permitted to volunteer in the rebellion. In Paris he will unless he surrenders his commission.

MANITOBA'S MYSTERY.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 17.—(Special)—The mysterious disappearance of Poock Brothers has caused a great sensation in Southern Manitoba. The general feeling of the people is that the Provincial Government should take up the case and make a thorough investigation on account of the many suspicious circumstances, both in connection with the Poock case and the finding of an unknown man hung on the same place. A search party found the remains of a pile of harness that had been hidden in a pile of straw which had been burnt.

MINING CONFERENCE.

Work Resumed on Monday—An Old Fashioned Rejoicing on the Occasion.

Power of the Board of Conciliation to Fix the Rate of Wages.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The conference between the Mine Owners' Association and delegates from the Miners' Federation was held to-day at the Foreign Office under the chairmanship of Lord Rosebery. The question of ending the strike was discussed in all its bearings. It is reported that the delegates finally agreed to submit the question at issue to Lord Rosebery and accept his decision in the matter.

THE COAL CONFERENCE.

Work Resumed on Monday—An Old Fashioned Rejoicing on the Occasion.

Power of the Board of Conciliation to Fix the Rate of Wages.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Board of Conciliation will hold its first meeting on December 13. The board will be continued for one year. At the first meeting, the members will elect a chairman, the speaker of the House of Commons will nominate one. The board will be empowered to determine the rate of miners' wages.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—Grand Master Workman Powderly made a spirited address at this morning's session of the Knights of Labor General Assembly. It is believed that it was in reply to the charge made against himself and John Devlin, of the executive board, by Secretary Treasurer Hayes. The Master Workman was on the floor when the non adjournment was taken and he resumed this afternoon. He refused to be interviewed by the press. He said he has not yet completed his investigation of the charges preferred by the secretary-treasurer, and it was stated to-day that the work will probably not be finished until Monday.

PITTSBURGH MURDER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 18.—(Special)—After a trial lasting six days, Peter and Jack, Indians, were found guilty at 9:30 to-night of the murder of Albert Edward Pittendrigh, and sentenced to be hanged January 15 next. The murder occurred on the afternoon of October 27, 1892, and was a deliberately planned affair. Three years previously the Indians had charge of a gang of men on the Harrison river, stripping salmon of their ovals for the hatchery. Most of the men employed were Indians, and Peter and Jack were among them. Peter was very sane one day, and Pittendrigh threw him in the water. It is said Peter then threatened that he would get even some day. Each regiment cheered themselves hoarse. The church bells were rung in all the mining towns this evening and thanksgiving services will be held to-morrow in the Dissenters' chapels.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.)

OTTAWA, Nov. 17.—The Ladies Committee having in charge the presentation to Princess May, had had after providing for the table, and harness, which were originally designed to constitute a wedding gift from the women of Canada, there still remains a considerable surplus. This surplus is to be spent in the purchase of a pair of Canadian carriage horses to accompany the sleigh.

OTTAWA, Nov. 17.—The Witness' special London cable says: The Commercial Cable Company has signed a contract with the Government for the laying of a new Atlantic cable next spring between Ireland and Nova Scotia. It will be 2,200 miles in length, and will have the greatest known carrying capacity.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 18.—At Brandon to-day, Hill, a boy of sixteen, was found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged in January. Greaves, a farmer, was found guilty of a home, near Virden, some months ago. Symptoms of poison was found in the stomach, and the boy Hill was suspected of having poisoned his employer. The circumstances were strong against the boy and he was found guilty at the Assizes to-day.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Nov. 18.—The general elections for the Province will be held December 14; nominations December 7. A prohibition plebiscite will be taken at the same time.

MONTEREAL, Nov. 18.—An interesting feature of the carnival programme at Quebec city for American visitors will be a realistic representation of the attack of Generals Montgomery and Arnold on the ancient capital. The representation will aim to produce the uniforms then worn by the revolutionary patriots and the scene of the death of Montgomery in trying to carry the heights and the Plains of Abraham. The representation will wind up with a grand display of fireworks about the memorable site of the battle, unless he surrenders his commission.

CABLE LETTER.

Effect of Chamberlain's Return—It Stirs Up the Dormant Members to Activity.

Death of Sir Robert Morier—Ministerial Life—Disagreement Among Anarchists.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The dormant energies of the Unionists in the House of Commons have been aroused by the return of Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Liberal Unionist leader, from his American trip. Whatever the Opposition have accomplished in regard to Government measures since the House assembled, has been done through silent inertia; everything like an active, skillfully directed attack has been altogether wanting.

ISABELLA'S RAGE.

Dom Pedro's Daughter Declares That Mello Has Ignored Her Rights.

Money for the Insurgents Is Supplied by Monarchs in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Chevalier De Guimaraes, chief political adviser of Count D'Eu, returned from Brussels to-day. He declined to say anything as to his mission there and denied that he had any direct news of Admiral Mello's proclamation of the Emperor. He was in high spirits and spoke with an air of repressed glee. Hermano Ramos, the Brazilian monarchist who married Mello's sister-in-law, said that no news of Mello's proclamation had been sent to Paris from Brazil. The latest news that he had received from anybody in Brazil came today by letter from a friend who knew Mello well. This friend predicted an early and complete victory for the insurgents. Ramos remarked that in the days of the empire Mello held republican views, but these might have been changed by the following events. The United Press correspondent learned from a trustworthy source this evening that Count D'Eu and his staff were still completely in the dark as regards the events of the last few days in Brazil. Princess Isabella, who has a burning desire to reign, was thrown into a rage by the announcement in this morning's newspapers that Mello had proclaimed her son Emperor. She declared that her own rights had been ignored. She taunted her husband with his apathy and boldly reproached him while he tried to calm her with the assurance that the report of Mello's action was false. There is no longer any doubt that much of Mello's money comes from the monarchist committee in Paris, who have done all in their power to aid Mello. The Count and Princess Isabella, however, have been kept ignorant of the committee's work. The committee meet at the Grand hotel, and the money which they collect is delivered to Senator Ramos, who sends it to Mello.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Hon. Mr. Bowell Starts for Home After a Most Successful Mission.

Collisions in Inland Waters—The Conspiracy Trial—Defence Begun.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Nov. 18.—Hon. Mackenzie Bowell sailed for Canada by the steamer Arawa, which left Sydney to-day. His mission has been highly successful. He was received in a very friendly manner by the Governments of Queensland, Victoria and South Australia. Lack of time prevented him visiting New Zealand, although there has been a friendly interchange of correspondence with the public men of that Colony. It is expected that an intercolonial conference to consider the best means of promoting trade, and to further the Pacific project, will be held at Ottawa next June.

Hon. Mr. Foster, in an important interview, hints that the Government may reimpose the export duty on logs. He says the United States broke faith when the export duty was removed, as it did not reduce the duties on spruce lumber, as promised.

Castle cannot be quarantined at the special station between the extreme boundary of Manitoba and the Pacific Coast between September 30 and March 31 in each year. To bring the Canadian regulations for preventing collisions on inland waters into uniformity with those of the Mother Country an order has been passed making a slight change in the fixing of red and green side lights.

The post office at Three Forks, Yale, has been re-opened. In the conspiracy trial to-day, after the Crown case had been concluded, counsel for the prisoners contended that no case had been made out to put before the jury. The judge ruled otherwise. The defence therefore has commenced to present its evidence. Connelly, one of the prisoners, was in the box all afternoon. The case will be concluded on Monday.

AUSTRALIAN BANK FRAUDS.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 17.—Sir Matthew Davies, chairman; Mr. Millidge, manager; and Mr. Munts, director, of the Mercantile Bank of Australia, which failed in 1891, have been committed for trial on the charge of submitting a false balance sheet to the stockholders.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The horse show at the Madison Square Garden continues to be the craze, and even the spacious garden has been unable to hold the vast throng that has attended the show daily. The assemblage to-day was as large as usual. The great four-year-old Dromedary arrived this morning from Boston, and will be exhibited to-morrow. The black colt was accompanied by "a score of distinguished horses, nine animals in all arrived, but the champion son of Director and Steamroller, with his trotting record of 206 1/2, is king.

OPPRESSIONS OF MINISTERIAL LIFE.

Both Lord Rosebery and Lord Herschell have been complaining publicly of the oppression of ministerial life. Lord Rosebery told the Battersea electors that the private life of a public man had ceased to exist.

THE MONTONRY OF THE DEBATES has been phenomenal. The best evidence that no interest has been taken in the proceedings is seen in the public galleries. There have been almost no spectators. The strangers' gallery, instead of being crowded with many applicants waiting for admission, has often been nearly empty. On Thursday and Friday evenings, it was occupied by barely half a dozen people. The average attendance of members has just sufficed for a quorum of forty. The list have appeared only when summoned by the division bell. It is the best testimony to Mr. Chamberlain's powerful influence that the expectation of his return has roused the members from such apathy. He is not expected to return to the House until a view to put in order the amendments to be offered to the Employers' Liability bill on the third reading. The ministers view Mr. Chamberlain's plan with some mingling, as they know that he will exploit every amendment as a means of killing time. The Liberal members of the Government will decline to accept any of his amendments, and so may give him an opportunity to prolong the proceedings with bills to the point of encroaching upon the time of the next session. The Government may be compelled to raise the closure and thus afford the House of Lords good excuse for amending or rejecting the measures on the ground that they were not fully considered by the House in lower houses. The rejection of the EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL by the Lords is a foregone conclusion in any measure of the bill principally because it will not allow the men to exempt themselves by special contract from its provisions, and the press in sympathy with the employees will not accept the bill unless it be emasculated so as to allow the men thus to exempt themselves. The Liberals will not consent, however, to nullify the bill by allowing an exemption amendment to be attached to it. If Mr. Chamberlain held the existence of the House of Lords to be very desirable, he certainly would not encourage them in this course which certainly will arouse popular indignation against him. In this opposition to the bill Mr. Chamberlain is thought to be more closely than his dislike of Mr. Asquith, the Home Secretary, who is not backward in returning the dislike with interest. In an interview with the Times, Mr. Chamberlain said: "Unfortunately Mr. Asquith, who is responsible for the Employers' Liability bill, has had absolutely NO COMMERCIAL EXPERIENCE."

He accepted the message of the trades' union, and Peter or another amendment. Then he used the Irish vote to force the measure through the house. A strong protest against such a proceeding will surely be made at the next election. John Burns, the Labor Member of Parliament, who knows certainly as much as Mr. Chamberlain about popular protest and their probable direction, made to-day this comment upon Mr. Chamberlain's interview: "Mr. Asquith's bill will secure for Mr. Gladstone a majority of forty or more. As for Mr. Asquith's capacity to deal with the matter, his knowledge of commercial law at least balances Mr. Chamberlain's commercial experience."

POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE U. S.

and of the tariff reform policy of the administration. He said: "I believe that Mr. Cleveland is absolutely honest and straightforward. He will adhere courageously to the principles which he has declared in his pre-election addresses. His purpose is to reduce customs duties where they are not required for revenue or are clearly oppressive and directed merely to protect particular industries. As the same principle Cleveland is opposed by gigantic vested interests, which render it impossible for an outsider to predict whether he will be successful in all his plans. I believe that a change will be made, but I don't expect they will be radical ones."

SIR ROBERT MORIER'S DEATH. The vacancy left in the St. Petersburg Embassy by the death of Sir Robert Morier is likely to be filled by Sir Julius Paasonoff, now in Washington. Sir Philip W. Currie, under secretary of state, is named for the succession to the Washington post. Morier's death means a great loss to the foreign service. The relations between Great Britain and Russia are likely to suffer from it, as Sir Robert was a favorite of the Czar and was on terms of friendly intimacy with the Czar's ministers. During his famous quarrel with Bismarck Morier was supported by the Russian Court to a remarkable extent, the Czar, Czarina, and twenty Grand Dukes attending a ball given at the British embassy. The sensational stories of a Franco-Russian coalition against England have not stirred the pulses of the English ministry or people.

Mr. Gladstone's assurance that the Government was alive to the necessity of England's naval supremacy over all possible foreign fleets, has been universally accepted as genuine.

OPPRESSIONS OF MINISTERIAL LIFE.

Both Lord Rosebery and Lord Herschell have been complaining publicly of the oppression of ministerial life. Lord Rosebery told the Battersea electors that the private life of a public man had ceased to exist. He said that the public man working for the public had no right to retirement and repose? he asked. Must a public man's life cease entirely to be his own? Lord Rosebery added that the eight-hour day was to him a golden vision of the future. Lord Herschell's words revealed some bitterness. When asked by a Radical deputa-tion to supervise appointments to the ministry, Lord Herschell said: "I would sooner resign, and I should do so without regret. During the last year I had only three days to myself, and I have worked thirteen hours a day. I have kept my secretaries busy while I have been eating. That is beyond what human nature can endure."

ANARCHISTS FAIL TO AGREE.

The English group of London anarchists lost from the foreign group this week. Only Mowbray and Samuels of the Commonwealth returned with the polyglot slabs of English anarchists oppose the policy revealed in the outrages at Barcelona and Marseille. The foreign element has been strongly reinforced recently by Italians, Frenchmen and Spaniards, but hitherto their excessive zeal has been tempered by fear of the English moderates.

ANARCHISTS FAIL TO AGREE.

The English group of London anarchists lost from the foreign group this week. Only Mowbray and Samuels of the Commonwealth returned with the polyglot slabs of English anarchists oppose the policy revealed in the outrages at Barcelona and Marseille. The foreign element has been strongly reinforced recently by Italians, Frenchmen and Spaniards, but hitherto their excessive zeal has been tempered by fear of the English moderates.

ANARCHISTS FAIL TO AGREE.

The English group of London anarchists lost from the foreign group this week. Only Mowbray and Samuels of the Commonwealth returned with the polyglot slabs of English anarchists oppose the policy revealed in the outrages at Barcelona and Marseille. The foreign element has been strongly reinforced recently by Italians, Frenchmen and Spaniards, but hitherto their excessive zeal has been tempered by fear of the English moderates.

ANARCHISTS FAIL TO AGREE.

The English group of London anarchists lost from the foreign group this week. Only Mowbray and Samuels of the Commonwealth returned with the polyglot slabs of English anarchists oppose the policy revealed in the outrages at Barcelona and Marseille. The foreign element has been strongly reinforced recently by Italians, Frenchmen and Spaniards, but hitherto their excessive zeal has been tempered by fear of the English moderates.

ANARCHISTS FAIL TO AGREE.

The English group of London anarchists lost from the foreign group this week. Only Mowbray and Samuels of the Commonwealth returned with the polyglot slabs of English anarchists oppose the policy revealed in the outrages at Barcelona and Marseille. The foreign element has been strongly reinforced recently by Italians, Frenchmen and Spaniards, but hitherto their excessive zeal has been tempered by fear of the English moderates.