vater and carried off by it In e the cooling agent is always with a capacity for absorbing arrying it away from the ob-place to be cooled. In nearly s water is the substance to heat is transferred to be, as it un to waste, in other words, to presence of additional heat is

id, it absorbs heat. And on hand when a hauid body be-, it gives up a measure of to that which is absorbed. ple may be illustrated by the simple trial: It a pound or temperature of 32 deg. Fahr. with another pound of water with another pound of water erature of 142 deg, the tem-of the two pounds so mixed the average, namely, 87 deg, ound of ice at a temperature be mixed with a pound of 42 deg., the temperature of ounds when the ice is thor-ited, will not have been ins used to cool a building the m the melt ng ice al sorbs, heat, case used for illustration, pound of ice was put with a water at a temperature of 142 , and in melt ng absorbed all bove 32 deg. which that water When salt is m xel with le

32 deg. below the freezing liquid becomes a vapor it abat. If one pours a small quan-ther on his hand, the liquid ether so rapidly that it disappears; porizing it has absorbed heat so from the hand as well as from osphere, that the part of the here the other was is left in a This can be carried to of almost, if not wholly, freez

of freezing point. It may

Feeding Sows.

otion is held by many farmers preeding sow should be kept thin, actically half-starved. That is a There is no time in the life quarters more than when she and nourishing her young. ld be kept in a fair condition aused to take plenty of exer-left to sleep in shelter on a il or earthern floor, with a

ows are so ill-nourished and re so excessively fat, that their igs when farrowed are too weak Sometimes sows are deprived. during the winter season, stack a quantity of sods in the and to throw a sod six or eight square by two or three inches every sow every day. A treatke that helps to keep sows in ood health that they drop weitand therefore well-born pigs. days or a fortnight before lue to farrow, she should be put en and fed there mornings and During the day she may be al to take evercise with the rest she should be kert in the pen sly. In that way she comes to and is not afraid of her at-She should be allowed plenty ing for the making of her nest. carries her young from 112 to

That is usually because she h badly nourished or is in ill-If she has had an allowance of ods of earth every day, or acat will usually prevent any in-to eat her pigs. There is the motherhood for protecting If a stranger goes into the ere the sow is lying with her tries to remove them and em squeal, the sow mother will as anything else. It is a good let the sow become used to the nce and even to the clothes and her attendant One has hardly own of a sow running on a pas ld eating her pigs. It is a good give a sow an allowance of roots

iring the winter care should be exercised to prehe sow from becoming constipated or after she has farrowed; and ee or four days after she has far she should be fed very sparingly is danger of milk fever until the g are able to take all the wilk which can give. It is a good plan to have oung pigs so hungry the third day be squealing for more milk. Immeafter the young pigs have been the sow should receive a drink of water, with a handful of shorts in stirred in it. A litter of young will increase in weight at the rate om two to four pounds per day. quently, after they are a week old note the production of milk. weather it will be found profitgive the sow her feed in a warm tion, at a temperature anywhere 80 to 90 degrees. Skim milk, butnilk, shorts, bran, ground oats, with all quantity of oil cake, make excel-The shorts and grain may eamed with advantage. Milk should e added to them until feeding time. RYAN OPPOSES EXPANSION.

w York, Dec. 17.—The World to-ow will publish the following. "Mr. iam Jennings Bryan, Democratic nee for the presidency in 1896, and colonel of the Nebraska Regiment mited States Volunteers, is in town. was found last night (Saturday) at Bartholdi hotel. Colonel Bryan is xcellent spirits. He declared himself incompromising opponent of the Mc-

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

innipeg, Dec. 17 .- Inspector Durnof the Molsons Bank, confirms the t that Mr. E. F. Kohl, of Brock-Ont., has been appointed manager the Winnipeg branch. Mr. Phepoe, present manager, will be transferred nother office. No other changes have made at present in the local staff. ing eleven months in 1898 4,622 esteads were entered for in Maniand the Northwest Territories, as pared with 2,383 in 1897. This year real estate men report largely sed sales of land to settlers, and cases individual dealers more than business in this direction. 5,300 acres last year and 13, this year. Another disposed 60 during the eleven months of the rent year.

NOTICE

is hereby given that I, Peter Hel tice is hereby given that I, Peter Her, of Port Essington, British Columbia, thant, have deposited with the Minister Public Works a plan and description he site of a wharf proposed to be contected by me in the Skeena River, opete to lots 1 and 2 of block 3, in the saite of Essington (comments called the comments of the columbia deposited a duplicate of each in the deposited a duplicate of each in the called the columbia deposited and province, and that applied to the Governor-in-Council for royal threof. of December, A.D. 1898.

PETER HERMAN.

CAR'S PEACE DROPOSAL

A Great Public Conference Held Yesterday in St. James's Hall, London, Favoring International Ratification.

Stead Declares the Czar Can See Nothing Ahead but a Terrible Heritage of Revolutionary Anarchy.

said that though he could not give the

said that though he could not give the exact words of the Czar in a recent interview, the substance of what his majesty said was as follows:—
"I look out over the world, I study our civilization, and I do not find it very good. I see nations all engaged in seizing, or trying to seize, all the territory not yet occupied by the European powers. I look at the results. They do not seem to me to be good. For the native races what does imperial expansion mean? Too often rum, alcohol and all manner of foul diseases, a great gulf be tween the governed and those who rule and crushing taxation upon the natives for the blessings of this civilization. And for the nations who seize, what does it mean? A continual increase of suspicion, jealousy and rivalry; the keeping up of fleets and armies in order with a country wing to deal the rudest to deal the rudest to deal the rudest blow.

"Well, we are now going home to help Spain stauncti the wound. We have have happily, at our head a woman whose happily and intelligence are our strength and hope; who is beloved and esteemed by all parties, who hence for the results and hope; who is beloved and esteemed by all parties, who hence for the gradule with the present insurrection, thinks the Am keeping up of fleets and armies in order to take part in a scramble with the world, with the result that the army and navy are swallowing up more and more millions that should be used for the welfare of the people and the ada few very rich and comfortable; down below, with an ever-increasing pressure of taxes for armaments, is the great mass of poor people, whose position is

was to realize from victory the largest possible advantage. This conception International laws is absolutely is no longer a case of might against

right, but of

Might Without Right. As for us, we had only to protect ourselves against the abasement which it was desired to inflict upon us, and to e, in spite of our blunders and mistakes, that we had not compromised proverbial loyality to the Castilian Fatherland, Misfortune also has grandeur. The Americans have acted as up-start conquerors. They do not yet know the misfortune of defeat, but there are things which the most tunate nations cannot escape, and later on—when they too have had re-verses—when they will have become he mogeneous, and are no longer obliged to satisfy the exgencies of political parties, they too will form, like all other nations with a past, a code of International rights and duties, and be less inflexible towards those who has suf-fered defeat. They will better understand that a strict observance of conditions agreed to, even in the thick of a fight, is a guarantee and a protection for all concerned for the conditions agreed to organize a subscriptions as may be offered for this noble purpose." a fight, is a guarantee and a protection for all concerned, for the conqueror as well as the vanquished. Nations do not count by

weeks, but by centuries, and in the course of their existence events assume various complexions. We signed, August 12th, a protocol suspending ostilities, and it was on the 14th that the American general demanded the sur-render of Manila. The archipelago had not been won and has not yet been con-

The Fate of the Philippines remained undetermined and Spanish sovereignty was still in force, since she was still waging war with considerable force to suppress the insurrection. But fter a journey across a portion of the United States President McKunley changed his policy and decided upon claiming the Philippines by right of conquest. Yes, I repeat the Philippines even now are still unconquered. he two chief islands, the two richest-Mindanao and Luzon-are not won. Mindanao and the Island of the Great Lake contain a population of half-breeds, nalf Malay and half Spanish, curstituting a military oligarchy which rules the richest portion of the territory on the shores of the lake. I know the country in its inhabitants. They are country in its inhabitants. They roud, strong and warlike, and only are they unconquered, but their conquest will not be accomplished quickly. Yet the United States claimed them as well as the other islands, as though their conquest was complete. "But what most pains me is that in s great whirlwind in which we have all, lost all our last armada, there been an attempt to deprive us of honor as well. On December 1st our honor as well. On December 1st I proposed to the Americans to appoint

a technical commission to examine The Question of the Maine. We said America should appoint an American, an Englishman and a Frenchman, and we would appoint a Spaniard, an Englishman and a Frenchman, and Peter Walsh, a machinist, specialists, and that the commission of that wrecked the room, instantly, killing Geer, John Wilsey, assistant engineer, Wm. Green, fireman, and Peter Walsh, a machinist, were so badly scalded that they are specialists, and that the commission or the two governments appoint a German, pital.

and that these seven men bring in verdict. If they should decay a senate, deciaring Spanish honor, intact and that Spain was farsely accused of having betrayed the laws or tospitalit, by browing an a vesser at an for in one of her ports. If spain should be declared guilty, a Spanish ship should go to America, salute the United States flag, and Spain would pay the costs.

"This is the proposal we made on Declared."

"This is the proposal we made on De-cember 1st. It could and must have Must Endow the Islands With a Prudent been telegraphed, for it could be put into two hundred words. On December 5th, in his message to congress, the president made no allusion to our proposal, but described the blowing-up of the Maine as a suspicious event.

"On December 6th the American com-

Americans wished to deal the rudest the present insurrection, thinks the Am-

by our traditions of honor and sobriety.

"Perhaps by the time our young king who has been brought up in the school

TREATY WILL BE SIGNED. Joint High Commission Agree On All Except Reciprocity.

mass of poor people, whose position is not very good. There is an ever-increasing multitude of these below with their toroiding discontent ripening into socialism and developing into all kinds of anarchy.

"No; I don't find our civilization good. Why do we make it so? We have at the present moment arrived at this stage—that we have put all our very best manhood in the army. So much is this the cease that we cannot mobilize the whole of our troops in European countries. War has become so expensive that no state can stand the strain of protracted war without having to look bankruptcy in the face; and we are so perfecting our modern weapons of destruction that no army can go into the field without losing so large a proportion of the officers that when the war is over even if this army be victorious, the war will have inflicted irreparable, loss on the country. What with the disconnection caused by mebilizing, what with empty exchequer, what with decimated ranks of the leading and governing men, I see nothing before any nation but a terrible heritage of revolutionary anarchy."

Joint High Commission Agree Unit and Except Reciprocity.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The meeting of the Canadian joint commission on Monday next will be the last before January 5th, when the commission to conclude whatever treaty they are able to agree upon for presentation to their respective governments. It may be definitely state that a treaty, covering practically all the points under consideration, except that of reciprocity, will be signed. It is almost equally sure that some matters of reciprocity will be adjusted that these will be fewer in number than the Canadian commissioners had hoped in opening negotiations. Any more definite statement than thus, it is said upon authority, would be specular type and the treaty have been agreed, agreed, the war is of the freaty have been agreed to the treaty have been agreed to the treaty have been agreed to the treaty have been agreed to the freaty have been agreed to the form of the freaty have been the whole of our two-parts. The properties of th

Montreal, Dec. 17.—The citizens of Montreal will raise a fund in aid of the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum. This was decided upon at a meeting which was held in the council room of the board of trade. If which Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal presided. Lord Strathcona, in opening the meeting, referred to the growing intimate the late to save the house on fire and the elder. Mrs. Meyers apparently dead on the floor. Dragging her from the fire, he went in search of the younger Mrs. Meyers and found her dead in her room, her brains having been pound the house on fire and the elder. Mrs. Meyers apparently dead on the floor. Dragging her from the fire, he went in search of the younger Mrs. Meyers and found her dead in her room, her brains having been pound the form the flames. He then raing the farm bell and roused the neighbors, who came in great numbers, but they were Lord Strathcona, in opening the meeting, referred to the growing intimate character of "our relations with the Mother Country," and was sure that Canadians would wish to be identified Canadians would wish to be identified evidently thought they had killed all with a movement so British and im three parties and fired the house to cover perial in character. After a number of up the crime. The neighbors are great-citizens had expressed their approval by excited and scores of men are out of the idea, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is desir-able that an opportunity be given to the citizens of Montreal to mark their appreciation of the memory of General Gordon, and of the efforts of General Lord Kitchener, the Sirdar, in establishing a college in the Soudan; and that the District Officer Commanding and the commanding officers of the militia be requested to organize a com-

DREYFUS DEVELOPMENTS.

Paris, Dec. 17 .- Mme. Dreyfus, wife of the political prisoner, is ill with pleurisy. Her condition is serious.

Col. Piequart still refuses to sign an application for his release from imprison-ment, but this fact does not prevent the Revisionist newspapers from attacking the government for persisting in his de-

The Figaro says that the court of cassation has cited Captain Lebrun Renaud to appear before the tribunal on Tuesday, and testify in regard to the conresday, and testify in regard to the conresday. which Dreyfus is alleged to have made to him. The court of cassation has authorized M. Mormard, who is acting as Drey-fus's counsel in the revision proceedings, to examine all the evidence which the court has thus far taken in the This includes the testimony of ex-Minister of War Cavaignac, Generals Billot, Zurlinden, Chanoine, de Boisdeffre

and Gonse, Colonel Picquart and Magistrate Bertulus. A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION

New York, Dec. 19.-A despatch the Herald from Havana says:—A terrible explosion shook the little steamer Fanita on Sunday when some steam pipes in the boiler room blew out, killing one man and fatally scalding three others. The Fanita was at anchor in the harbor ready to go out in the morning. Three men were at work upon the machinery, when Chief Engineer.

A. T. Geer, of Tampa, went into the boiler room. Geer had been drinking, and by mistake or accident he opened a stop cock, turning the full pressure of steam into the pipes that had been found defective. Instantly there came a terrific explosion that wrecked the room, instantly killing Geer John

Degree of Liberty-Glorious Future

ed themselves as young literary men, but who had more arrogance than knowwho has been brought up in the school pat who had more arrogance than know-of adversity under the eye of a noble woman, attains his majority we will see the days of peace and prosperity land Sr. Thomas and St. Thomas.
"Masonic lodges and Spanish Liberal and Democratic newspapers quietly transformed this kind of learning into

the contrary results.
"The power of the Taglios in compari son with the Americans is much exag-gerated. Aguinaldo and other chiefs have not behind them a people anxious

for their liberty and struggling for it.
"The natives who are following Aguin

too late to save the house or any of its contents. It is believed that the robbers obtained about \$3,000 in cash, and resolution searching for the miscreants, who, "That, in caught, will be lynched."

SPAIN'S HOME AFFAIRS. Senor Montero for Premier A Larger Army Necessary,

Madrid, Dec. 19.—The conference last vening between Senor Montero Rios, president of the Spanish peace commision, and the Queen Regent lasted over negotiations. On leaving the palace he refused to make any communication to the press. He will confer with the premier, Senor Sagasta, to-day. The result of the conference is awaited with mpatience. A newspaper representing Senor Gomazo, leader of dissenting Liberals, declares itself in favor of a cabinet eaded by Senor Montero Rios. General Correo, minister of war, nuoted in an interview as saying it will be necessary to raise the army to 140,-000 men, owing to the Carlist agitation. This will entail a credit of 20,000,000 pesetas.

A SCHOONER WRECKED.

Halifax, Dec. 17.-The schooner Parislan, 107 tons, of Louisburg, bound from Louisburg to Halifax, with a cargo of coal, went ashore off the southern side of Whitehead Island, one of the roughest parts on the coast, last night. As soon as the vessel struck, the crew abandoned all hope of saving her and made preparations to leave at once. The boats were lowered, but were speedily swept away by the heavy seas. The captain, afraid that the vessel would list! ordered the men to cut away the masts. When the main-mast fell the mast-boom rested in such a position as to completely fasten the cabin doors and to imprison Miss Louisa Dowd, of Big Lorraine, an invalid, who was on her way to a hospital here. Just after the main-mast fell the vessel went to pieces and everyone on board was thrown into the icy water. Captain Wilcox, the mate, Jonathan, and the cook, Salon Hubly, reached the shore, but Miss Dowd and a seaman, George Bagnal, were drowned. The captain's breast was seriously injured. vesselpand cargo are a total loss.

der the control of France.

DIIDPIE MULTINI TURE MAD UNI IMI.

Characters—George Scymour, Maud
Whittaker, Lady Mary Whittaker.

Scene—Mme. Tussaud's "Chamber of
Horrors." Dark, vaultlike, gloomy
room. Select murderers, male and femaie, line the walls. Crowd of country
excursionists and Americans eagery
studying these works of art.

of the Colony.

See the Colony.

Carterionists and Americans eagerly studying these works of art.

Enter George Seymour.

George (surveying his surroundings with disgust)—This beats the Underground. What made Maud choose this vile hole for a rendezvous? And why can't she keep her time? It's ten min-best informed men in Spain on the sub-London, Dec. 19.—At a great public conference held yesterday (Sunday) afternoon in St. James's Hall, favoring an international ratification of the Czar's peace proposal, Wm. T. Stead Czar's peace proposal, Wm. T. Stead Czar's peace proposal, when the peace proposal is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at that honor the is dear to us. Yet at the is dear to u Maud-Good afternoon. What do you think of this place?
George (taking her hand)—Mand,

whatever made you write to meet me here, of all places"

(Maud—Let's find a quiet place to talk and I'll tell you. (Draws him into a quiet corner, in a gap between two murderers.) Why, dear, if I write to you, or am caught talking to you, I'm to be sent back to Yorkshire. So I've chosen a place where neither auntie nor any of our friends are likely to see us. Don't you think it very clever and original of me to think of this place?

George—Well, your originality and cleverness have brought us to a queer meeting place. But what did you say? That you mustn't write to me, or be seen talking to me! I thought of calling and trying to enlist your aunts sympathies.

Maud—It will be no good. She ouldn't even see you. George—She never has seen me. Why

should I be condemned unheard?

Maud—She is obeying orders from home. It's all the Prince of Wales's fault. Since he paid me those compliments at the last hunt ball they think hardly anybody good enough for me. I revolutionary aspirations and profests am to make a "good match"—hateful against an insupportable theocratic dominion. It is very probable that a few schools of the arts and crafts of agriculture would have produced absolutely town will cost it will George—Poor little woman! It is a long."

shame. But you'll be true to me, though I am practically a pauper at present?
Mand—Yes, dear, But why don't you try and improve your prospects? Can none of your relations help you?

Maud-I think he's a dear.

George—And if I get some post you'll narry me without bothering your parents for their consent?
Maud-I don't know. A girl doesn't like a hole and corner wedding. It is the great day of her life. Still, for your lt is Sake—George—My darling! (About to embrace her, when enter Lady Mary, examining works of art.)

Maud (in horror-stricken tones in hisper)-Oh! George—What's the matter?
Maud—Auntie here, and coming this and the can't escape. Ah, I have ray! We can't escape.

George—How?
Mand—Why stand still you goose, and pretend to be one. (Lady Mary comes nearer.) Why, auntic dear, you here? Lady Mary (starting)—Good gracious, Maud, how you startled me! Maud—But, auntie, what are you do-

ing there?

Bady Mary—Well, deat, I'm ashamed to say it, but my new maid came here last week, and she has talked so much an hour. Senor Montero Rios had some voluminous documents with him, supposed to be those relating to the peace I thought you were at the Cullingtons. Maud—It was so slow there after lunch that I pleaded an engagement and came away. And then, as I'd never seen this place I—

Eady Mary—You naughty sirl! If your mother only knew. I ought to scold you, only I am as bad myself. What dreadful creatures these people look!

Now, who is this man? (Indicating mur-

dreadful creatures these people look! Now, who is this man? (Indicating murderer.)
(Maud (reading number on label and then referring to book)—Roger Peacock. There's something about him here, only 's so dark I can't read it.

Lady Mary (coming to George, who stands rigid in the attitude of the other efficies and tries to look like a murderer)

Here's one dressed like a gentleman. What is he called? Maud—Eh? He doesn't seem to have a number, auntie. He must be some recent criminal. (Aside: "Oh, poor George! Why won't she go one.") George! Why won't she go one?") Lady Mary (looking hard at George through her eyeglass)—These different types of murderers are really very interesting. Now, this one is different to

esting. Now, this one is unterent to most, but there is a subtle something about them all which tells you they are griminals. Really, they are very well done. How well that wreten's clothes fit him. I wish I knew who he was.

Mand—Do let us go on, auntic.

Lady Mary (turning round)—By the Lady Mary (turning round)—By the way Maud, I have some interesting news for you. Do you know who called this afternoon and particularly wanted

Maud—No, auntie.

Mady Mary Lord Axminster, the ineligible's cousin, and he has just put quite a new complexion on your absurd attachment Lady Mary-You know, dear, an en-

dear, I congratulate you.

your lather to-day, the section deter

that my noble kinsman has taken me under his wing?

Lady Mary—What a fright you gave me! And you have been listening all the time?
George—I humbly apologize, but how

could I get away? But you will pardon, and let us bury our first neeting under a mutual shroud of oblivion?
Lady Mary—Take us out of this place, Mr. Seymour, and get a cab, and if you like to come back with us I will give you some tea. Charles D. Lesile.

POOR OLD CERVERA.

The United States office of Naval Intelligence has just published a pamphlet entitled "Views of Admiral Cervera Regarding the Spanish Navy in the Late War," which contains some astonishing revolutions

revelations.

It is made up of letters written by Cervera, from a date long anterior to the outbreak of hostilities down to May 5. They show that that gallant officer knew, and repeatedly informed his government, that the sailing west from Cape Verde meant the saming west from Cape verde meant the certain destruction of the Spanish fleet. When we recall the panic of terror inspired all along our east-ern coast by the announcement that Cerern coast by the announcement that Cervera's squadron was steaming towards us, there is something comic in reading the admiral's own account of the terrible state of his own ships, and his positive conviction that he was sailing towards the second half, when Miller of Vancouver, secured the ball at 25 and ran in for goal. Only the injured Scholefield was between the second half, when Miller of Vancouver, secured the ball at 25 and ran in for goal. Only the injured Scholefield was between the second half, when Miller of Vancouver, secured the ball at 25 and ran in for goal. positive conviction that he was sailing them to infallible ruin. At the very moment that our coast cities were fran-

As early as 1895 Admiral Cervera had written a demonstration of the inability of the Spanish navy to cope with that of the United States. In January last he renewed his warnings on that head, pointing out the gross defects in the equipment of his ships. Shortly before the Major was blown up he wrote to the grants" in the Terminal City on Saturday.

bave been published which passed be-tween Blancs and Cervera, during the first few days after the latter made Santiago, which reveal in a striking way the utter hopelessness of the whole enter-prise. Blanco had very good information of the movements of the men-of-war, and gave Cervera ample notice of Schley's sailing to blockade him. The Spanish admiral might easily have left Santiago before Schley arrived. In fact, we know from the diary of the British consul at Santiago that preparations were made for the squadron to leave on May 23. "The Spanish fleet," noted Mr. Ramsden on that day, 'is taking in coal, water, and provisions in a hurry, and it is evident that it is preparing to go to sea, probably to-night or in the morning, us I hear the pilots have been ordered for this evening. Sure enough, Blanco expected Cervera to get away in time to escape blockade; but on May 24 he got a despatch from General Linares, in command at Santiago, saying that Cervera and his captains had defided to Stay. The reason was that the squadron was not fit to sail, and did not know where under the sun to go if it did sail. The most he could do, Cervera said, was to remain in Santiago harbor with his useless ships, and hold as large a part as possible of the American navy on duty blockeding him. Thus the whole headless and hopeless expedition drew

near its lamentable end. It is needless to dwell upon the last act of the tragedy. Cervera made his despairing dash on July 3 only on positive orders from Blanco. That officer took a rosy view of the prospects. He had "great confidence in the success" of the scheme to break the blockade. As "a favorable sign," he informed Cervera that the captain of the German cruiser Geler, then in port at Havana, had "expressed the opinion that the squadron can effect its departure from Santiago without exposing itself to great risks."
One would like to know what business the captain of the Geier had giving Blanco advice, and what he thinks now. But Gervera was under no illusion. He told Blanco plainly that "our attempt to leave this port would mean our immediate, absolutely sure destruction." But the cheerful Blanco ordered him out, and, that nothing might be forgotten, telegraphed on July 3 to the military commander at Cienfugos: "Make preparations for the reception of the squad-ron commanded by Admiral Cervera, ron comanded by Admiral Cervera, which left Santlago this morning, and which may arrive at any moment at Cienfuegos. Supply the admiral with whatever he may need, and congratulate him for me on his great victory over the The revelations of weakness could no

further go. Spanish sea power was the merest bubble, which burst at a touch. Our sailors, we do not doubt, would have fought as bravely as any men can, against a foe of equal power, but it is clear that the Spanish navy furnished them only target-practice. There is no room for boasting over an antagonist FRENCH FORTIFYING TAHITI.

Anckland, NZ, Dec. 19.—Steamers which have, just arrived, at this port report that the French are actively engaged in fortifying Tahiti, the principal island of the Society group, which is under the control of France.

Lady Mary—You know, dear, an engagement between you and Mr. Seywho knew he was beaten before a gun who knew he was beaten before a gun was fixed. All that has come to light respecting the way in which the Spanish navy simply rushed to destruction in the birded that he might make him his listed that he might make him his height and of the Society group, which is under the control of France.

tion. The and the with ave no so will the expect the same success in a conflict with the expect the same success. "-New York

A Drawn Game.

Value 19.—(Special)—The Victor a record it team still leads for the championship of British Columbia, for on Saturday last at Brockton Point the match with Vancouver resulted in a draw. The game was very evenly contested and urday last at Brockton Point the match with Vancouver resulted in a draw. The game was very evenly ontested and neither side scored. This result, did not give particular satisfaction to either team. There was little advantage on either side. Vancouver's forwards were distinctly stronger than those of the visitors, but Vancouver's backs, while individually as strong as those of the Capital team, lacked combination.

The Victoria backs worked wonderfully together and their passing was superb. Time and again they won plaudits from the fair-sized concourse of spectators who witnessed the struggle. The ground was very slippery, and the ball had not been in motion very long when it resembled a piece of tripe. Under these conditions Vancouver had the advantage, as the team was heavier all roundi! The slipery grass prevented the Victoria backs gaining ground, and had the conditions been more favorable they would undoubtedly have achieved great success.

Several sensational pieces of play made the match eventful. Scholefield: who play-

Several sensational pieces of play made the match eventful. Scholefield, who played a splendid game at the opening, was injured after the struggle had progressed for some minutes. He went to full back from three-quarters. Wilson, of Victoria, made some strong runs, and on one occasion would have scored if it had not been for looseness of his jersey. It enabled an opponent to get him by the neck and hold him. Poff was a power amongst the forwards, following up well and using his feet with rare effect whenever he got a chance to dribble. Tait, of Vancouver, was the surest player on the field. He has an international record, having played for Scotland. He played a brilliant game, his punting and kicking being accurate, while he often saved, by sending the oval into touch.

ment that our coast cities were frantically calling for defence from his expected attack, he was frankly telling his government that he was beaten before he sailed, and that the wretched condition of his squadron already amounted to "a disaster, and it is to be feared that it will be a more frightful one before long."

There was only one kick at goal during the match. It was a drop from the field by Tait, which passed within two feet of the posts. In the second half two Vancouver ment of across the line and fell on the ball. The oval was plainly dead, but Mr. Billinghurst, who acted as referee, long."

port. K. Scholeneld had the misfortune to come by a mishap which handicapped him considerably for the rest of the game, though a bad attack of eramp somewhat equalized matters by practically putting Charle Woodward, one of Vancouver's best men, out of play, in spite of his valiant efforts.

valiant efforts.

The second half of play was noticeable for its scrum and general forward work, the game being not nearly as fast as in the first part of the afternoon. Improvement is evident in the work of the Vanceuver forwards, though a lack of unifornity and "getting-down to it" is still a bad point which needs practice together to eradicate. A forward ball touched down behind Vanceuver's line looked like a near thing for the reds, and a touch in goal at the other end of the field for a near thing for the reds, and a touch in goal at the other end of the field for a noment raised Vancouverites' bopes and shouts to victory p'tch. Several other close things kept up the excitement to the call of time, but the good work of the backs prevented any scoring and concluded the game with a tie. The match was vited a grand one, and so it was play on both sides being, on the whole, excellent, in sp'tc of shortcomings which time will do away with.

In the evening the Vancouver hove entertainty of the state of the control do away with.

In the evening the Vancouver boys entertained their visitors to a "Rughy Minstrel" performance in the opera house, during which they proved that they were equally at home on the stage as on the field. The Victoria team returned last evening, all well pleased with the trip, the match the operations with their match.

> 000 ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL. Y.M.C.A. vs. Boys' Brigade.

match, the entertainment and with

hosts.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Y.M.C.A. vs. Boys' Brigade.

The sixth game in the junior association series for the Times's cup, between the above teams, was played on Saturday. The teams lined up as announced, with the exception that J. Temple replaced Roskamp on the brigade team, the last named being confined to his bed. Everyone was look'ng for an exciting game between these teams, both having four points to their credit and being the first time they have met, but no one thought that they would still be the same after as before the game. But such was the case, neither team being able to score. For a short time after the kick-off the Brigade had things their own way, the forwards playing good combination and keeping the ball in close quarters to their opponents' goal, and if it had not been for the good strong kicking of R. Peden at back and the steady work of Hughes in goal they must have scored at the very first. After a while the Y.M.C.A. seemed to settle down and to play their game, and then the referee was kept busy, as the game was anyone's. This brought the halfbacks of the teams in play and they stood the strain like old veterans, Haughton and Burns for the Brigade and Belyea and Winsby for the Y.M.C.A. doing some fine kicking and checking. The Y.M.C.A. worked the ball down on the Brigade goal, and were awarded a corner kick. While they were getting ready half time; had come, and the time had to be extended to enable them to have their chance. After the change the game became very interesting, as both teams were doing their best to win. During this time the backs of both teams were kept busy, and if Peden and Auld for the Y.M.C.A. and Lorimer and Mason for the Brigade had not been good steady kicks one side would have been crowing to-day. As it was both sides found it necessary to kick into touch, as the forwards were close on them. A few minutes before time was up the Brigade kept the ball down on, their opponents' goal and kept the goal-keeper and backs brisy, but they could not score. Burns captured the ha

ug an attitude