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mber which provides in effect for the enfranchisement of voters who are ected by any threat of ecclesiastical nsure carrying with it spiritual pains punishments. It is held that such eats are akin to threats of per-al violence and are of a nature justify the proposed measure. The l will provide that a candidate or his presentative at the polls may challenge oter, who will then be required by the urning officer to make a declara-n under oath that in voting he is not mplying with any threat involving abilities or spiritual pains and pun-ments. Should he refuse to answer ballot paper will be withheld and his e will not be received.

CARLIST MANIFESTO.

VENICE, Jan. 14.—Don Carlos, pre-der to the Spanish throne, has issued following statement to the press: I not wish to remember as a Spanish ject the insults addressed by the nerican senate to my "Patrie-father-d," but politicians ought not to get that friends never insult. Spain two immense forces—an admirable ople who despise all material con-erations when the national honor is volved and a heroic army which con-ues proud of its immortal history. pported by these two elements, ain is strong enough to rm her independence, and main-n her sovereignty. Mediators "de trop" where there is a govern-nt worthy of the name. It is this ich Spain lacks, and it is due to this t the United States flouts her; but Spanish people, which conquered erica, and which is as courageous as governments are weak and short-nted, still exists."

ORILLIA, Jan. 14.—H. H. Cook has in been nominated to contest East ncoe in the Liberal interest.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR. VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA THURSDAY JANUARY 21 1897. VOLUME XXXIX NO. 11

INTERNAL WATERWAYS

Report of the United States Commission—The President's Message Transmitting It.

Limit of Reductions in Railway Rates Reached—Water Must Be More Utilized.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The report of the deep waterway commission was laid before the senate and house to-day, with the following letter from the President: "To the senate and house of representatives: I transmit herewith the report of Messrs. J. B. Angell, of Michigan; John E. Russell, of Massachusetts; and Lyman Cooley, of Illinois, who were appointed commissioners under authority of a law passed March 2, 1889, to make inquiry and report after conference with such similar commissioners as might be appointed on behalf of Great Britain or the Dominion of Canada, concerning the feasibility of the construction of such canals as will enable vessels engaged in ocean commerce to pass between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic ocean, and the most convenient locality and probable cost of such canals; together with other facts and information in said acts specified relating to their construction and use. The commissioners have prosecuted the work assigned to them with great zeal and intelligence, resulting in the collection of a large mass of information embodied in their report and its accompanying exhibits, which is of great importance and interested as related to the project subjected to their examination. The advantages of direct and unbroken water transportation of the products of our Western states and territories from convenient points of shipment to our seaboard ports are plainly palpable. The report of the commissioners contains, in my opinion, demonstration of the feasibility of securing such transportation and gives ground for the anticipation that better and more uninterrupted commerce through the plan suggested between the great west and foreign ports with the increase of national pr[illegible]h must follow [illegible] not long [illegible] American enterp and prosperity. It will be observed that the report of the commissioners, though as comprehensive as time and facilities at their disposal permitted, does not definitely deal with the cost of the work they were called upon to consider, and omits some of the other details related to it. Thus far they have labored without compensation and a part of the small sum of the appropriation for payment of their expenses still remains unexpended. I suggest to the congress the propriety of making economical provision for such further prosecution of their work as will more fully develop the information necessary to an exact and complete understanding of this interesting and important subject. (S'd.) GROVER CLEVELAND."

The conclusion of the commission is as follows:

1. That it is entirely feasible to construct such canals and develop such channels as will be adequate for any scale of navigation that may be desired between the great lakes and the seaboard, and to conduct through the same domestic and foreign commerce, and that it will be wise to provide for securing a channel of a navigable depth of not less than 28 feet.

2. That starting from the heads of Lakes Michigan and Superior the most eligible route is through the several great lakes and their immediate channels and the proposed Niagara ship canal, Lake Ontario, and that the Canadian seaboard may be reached from Lake Ontario by way of the St. Lawrence river, and the American seaboard may be reached from Lake Ontario by way of the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain and the Hudson river, or by way of the Oswego, Oneida, Mohawk valley and the Hudson river.

3. That alternative routes from Lake Ontario to the Hudson river require complete surveys and a full development of economic considerations to determine their relative availability.

4. That a moderate control of the levee of Lake Erie and of the Niagara river above Tonawanda may be justified in connection with the Niagara ship canal, the determination in this matter to rest on a full explanation of the physical conditions.

5. That the policy should contemplate the ultimatum of the largest successful capacity, and that all works should be planned on this basis, and that the actual execution should confirm them.

6. That it is practicable to develop the work in separate sections and the several sections in part by degrees, each step having its economic justification, so that the benefits should follow closely on the expenditure without waiting for the completion of the system as a whole.

7. That the completion of the entire system as quickly as a proper project can be matured and economically justified.

8. That the Niagara ship canal should be first undertaken and incidentally the broadening and further deepening of the intermediate channels of the lakes, the same being in the logical order of development, and also requiring the least time for consideration.

The commission adds: "As collateral to the main questions, and in view of the magnitude of the interests involved the consideration of all physical works which might influence the character or features of a design should be concluded, but this need not delay the inception of the plans or the beginning of the work, but is likely to bear upon the manner of their consideration. In view of the international character and relation of a part at least of the works, and of the riparian interests involved, it seems expedient to carry on the works through a commission that may be possessed of certain limited international functions. Specifically the matters which call for early action may be epitomized as follows:

That complete surveys and examinations be made and all needful data to mature the projects be procured for controlling the level of Lake Erie and the projected Niagara ship canal, developing the Oswego-Oneida-Mohawk route, developing in the St. Lawrence-Champlain route and improving the tidal Hudson river, and the intermediate channels of the lakes.

That the collecting and reducing of existing information supplemented by reconnaissances and special investigations be continued until the general questions have been fully covered, and that a systematic measurement of the outflow of the several lakes and a final determination of their levels shall be taken.

The complete surveys and investigations with measurements of the outflow of several of the lakes and full investigation of collateral questions will cost not less than $600,000 and requires some years of time.

To its recommendations the commission adds: It is possible that the measure of the outflow of the lakes and the final levels can be as well done through some other agency, and this item may be taken at $25,000, to be extended through a series of years, and this should be also undertaken on account of the prevailing low water of the lake system, which cannot be expected to continue.

The specific surveys and investigations are in themselves estimated at $350,000, and will take two or three years, and that not less than $150,000 should be appropriated the first year along with such additional sum as may be required for measuring the outflow of the lakes, of which $100,000 should be made available during the first year.

The commission reports that the Canadian commission appointed for the same purpose have furnished much important information. The document gives many statistics relating to traffic on the great lakes. It says that the agricultural competition this country has had recently to meet with in India and which is likely to be intensified, impel the government to take steps to cheapen freights, that the limit of reductions in railroad rates has been reached and attention must be directed to the water ways.

OLYMPIC ATTRACTIONS.

PORT TOWNSEND, Jan. 18.—The Olympic mountains have produced another attraction, the beauty of which is not excelled on the Western slope. What is said to be a grand waterfall coming from the snow-capped peaks above the clouds over a bluff, falling a perpendicular distance of over 1,000 feet and disappearing in the bosom of a beautiful plain, has just been discovered near Lake Sutherland, a few miles from Lake Crescent, by two ranchmen. Their description of the scene would exceed anything of a similar character in the Yellowstone Park.

From the snow in the crests of the Olympics, where white men never visited, comes a little stream which rapidly grows in volume until it reaches the edge of a perpendicular cliff overlooking a beautiful plateau of 300 acres a thousand feet below. For centuries the water has poured over the precipice until it has cut a smooth passage, something like a large pipe split in half, in the side of the mountain. Here and there it strikes an obstruction and out of the mountain's side spurts other falls. Standing alongside the cliff a short distance away the scene is beautiful and looks as though there were half a dozen rivers bursting out of the mountain.

The huge volume of water disappears in a wild looking cavern, and becomes an underground river. It flows beneath the plateau for a distance of two miles and then again bursts out of its imprisonment in the shape of an oval bridal veil, and dashes over the rocks and cataracts down to Lake Sutherland and out to sea. The country is very rough, wild and hard to penetrate. There is an abundance of wild game isolated around the falls. The discoverers of the falls killed nine elk in half an hour and said there was 100 more in sight.

QUARANTINE OF ANIMALS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—The agreement effected between the secretary of agriculture and the Canadian minister of agriculture relative to the quarantine of animals passing from one country to the other provides in substance that each country shall accept the veterinary certificate of the other as final and that they shall keep each other informed of any outbreaks of contagious disease, that a quarantine of from nine to fifteen days shall be imposed upon cattle of ruminants or swine coming from European countries in which pleuro-pneumonia or foot and mouth disease exists; that breeding cattle shall have certificates of freedom from tuberculosis or submit to a week's quarantine, and that cattle coming from feeding or stock ranches must likewise have certificates of freedom from disease of all kinds (except tuberculosis) and the exemption of their districts from disease.

Provision is made for the admission of cattle in transit in bond at the ports of both countries, and for the regulation of the transit of animals on railways. Sheep may be admitted, subject to inspection, with certificates of exemption from scab of the district from which they come, subject to slaughter if the disease appears. They are also accorded the privilege of passing in bond through ports without inspection. Swine for slaughter may pass without inspection to bonded slaughter houses or when properly certified as part of a settler's effects. Liberal rules are laid down for the entry of horses into either country and particularly to those belonging to Indian tribes.

TORONTO, Jan. 18.—It is thought Jimmy Boyle, a former newspaper man here, will become U. S. consul at Montreal.

THE B. C. JUDGESHIP.

The Crown's Suit Against Contractor St. Louis Dismissed by the Court.

The Proposed Newfoundland Railway and Its Steamship Connections.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 18.—In the Exchequer court judgment was delivered by Judge Burbridge dismissing a suit by the Crown against St. Louis for money overpaid on the Wellington bridge contract but allowing costs to the Crown up to the date of the filing of the plea of res judicata, as it was upon that point alone that the action was dismissed, the remaining costs to be taxed to St. Louis and set off as against the costs allowed to the Crown. The Crown has an opportunity of appeal to the Supreme court but as the contractor is condemned only for costs he can have no appeal under ordinary procedure.

Hon. Mr. Tarte came up from Montreal to-day, but did not go to his office. He is still pretty shaky.

In the Supreme court Justice Sedgwick announced that for unavoidable causes the court was further adjourned until January 25, for the purpose of rendering judgments only. No judgments were handed down.

When Chief Engineer Schreiber was in New York last week, he was waited upon by R. G. Reid, who is about completing the Newfoundland railway from St. John's to Port au Basque, for the purpose of arranging close connection between the steamer and the railway. Mr. Reid has arranged for the construction of a fine steamer, to be ready next June, to place on this route.

William Marchant has been appointed appraiser at Victoria in place of Captain Shears.

OTTAWA, Jan. 19.—It is learned in official circles that there is no truth in the report that Judge McCreight has resigned from the Supreme court bench. Some time ago it was reported that he was desirous of resigning and the names of several gentlemen were mentioned as likely to be his successor. It appears, however that the British Columbia members are not able to agree on a man.

Sturgeon fishermen on Lake Winnipeg have been granted permission to use an eleven inch net, a reduction of one inch.

Dr. Bourinot has left for Halifax to arrange with Archbishop O'Brien and Sanford Fleming for the Royal Society meeting and Cabot celebration in that city in June next.

The Toronto Globe denies that Senator Cox and Robert Jaffray have purchased the charter of the British Columbia Southern railway, but admits that they have invested in coal mines in that province.

Oscar McDonnell, of Le Temps, had to return to Montreal to-day to undergo another operation for cancer.

Hon. Mr. Laurier went to Montreal to-night to attend the Mayor's banquet there to-morrow.

THE SULTAN DENOUNCED.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Young Turk agitation is spreading in the Balkan peninsula. Placards posted on the walls of the towns denounce the Sultan in unmeasured terms. One placard, which was torn down by the police of Phillipolis, was printed in red ink. This has created a great stir and alarm among the Turks, as it is believed to indicate a determination to resort to violent measures. The red placard read: "Sultan Hamid is known to be mad, and our religion prescribes us to kill every mad dog. The young Turks, who have hitherto abstained from bloodshed, have now decided to assume the title of revolutionary, and in fure will use arms against the Sultan and his followers. It is our duty now to kill, burn and ruin everything connected with the Yildiz Kiosk. We shall blow it up." The proclamation concluded with calling upon the Turks to seek revenge, informing them that the hour to strike had arrived, and adding: "Let every true Moslem do his duty."

THE "THREE FRIENDS."

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 18.—Judge Locke, of the U. S. court for the Southern District of Florida, rendered his decision in the Three Friends case upon the exceptions of the defence to the libel of the government for violating the neutrality laws. The point was raised by counsel for the defence that inasmuch as the Cuban insurgents had not been recognized by the United States government, they were neither a people nor a body politic, as defined by section 5,283 under which the libel was drawn. This was sustained by Judge Locke, and the district attorney was given ten days in which to file an amended libel. The point was one that had never been raised before.

MINISTER WILLIS.

HONOLULU, Jan. 10, via San Francisco, Jan. 18.—The funeral of Albert Willis, U. S. minister to Hawaii, was held on the 8th instant under the direction of President Dole and the members of the cabinet. The procession was attended by hundreds of friends and admirers of the deceased.

MONTREAL, Jan. 18.—Three railroads running between Montreal and New York have formed a passenger combine.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Formal Opening of the Session—Time Honored Search of the Vaults.

Speech From the Throne—Some of the Measures to Be Introduced.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The third session of the fourteenth parliament was formally opened by royal commission at two o'clock this afternoon. Early in the morning a strong detachment of police moved down Whitehall and stationed themselves at the various entrances leading to the house of parliament. A large crowd already filled the space between Westminster bridge and the Abbey, and hung in groups about the stone railing surrounding both houses, seriously impeding street traffic. Shortly after 9 o'clock a body of the Yeoman Guard, commonly known as the "Beef Eaters," attired in their quaint costume of bonnet, leather breeches and Elizabethan collars, carrying short swords and halberds, arrived at the door of the house, accompanied by the police inspector. Their mission was the customary visit of inspection—a custom which has obtained since the famous gunpowder plot—of the vault of the House of Lords. Then by a private staircase the detachment entered the House of Commons, where a careful search was made. The "Beef Eaters" then moved across Whitehall street to the noted wine house, which has been in existence over three centuries. At the time of the gunpowder plot its then proprietor, an ardent loyalist, assisted in the search which the alarmed officials, when warned by Lord Monteagle, instituted, and then invited them to assemble in his shop and "Quaff a cup of wine" in recognition of their labor, and this custom has been constantly repeated by his successors since 1605.

Meantime preparations for the reassembling of members had begun. Early in the House of Commons there was a rush of members to secure desirable seats. In the English parliament it is only necessary for a member to personally place his hat upon any covered seat to secure its retention. In consequence some members arrived as early as 6 a.m. For the next few hours a steady stream of commoners filed in, and the police without were busily employed inspecting the cabs which brought them within the enclosure. Between 11 and 12 o'clock the arrivals were much more numerous than during the preceding hours, and the house itself, lobbies and corridors, were filled with groups of members and their constituents. The scene presented was one of great animation. Many members took their places on the cross benches and were soon engaged in earnest conversation. John Dillon took his usual seat on the third bench below the gangway. Shortly before 2 o'clock the Speaker came in and was cordially greeted by his numerous friends. Prayers were then read, and at the termination Mr. Gully took the chair. Many members filed past the table to shake hands with him.

W. Johnstone, member for South Belfast, was the first to secure his seat. At 2 o'clock there was a mighty clanging of electric bells. Simultaneously another batch of policemen appeared and formed the crowd in the lobbies so that a passageway twenty feet wide was left clear between the two houses. The Black Rod was coming to summon the Commons to the reading of the Queen's speech. There was the usual scene in the House of Lords. It is the custom to select the youngest peers at each session to second and move the address in the House of Lords. This gives them usually an opportunity of making their maiden speeches.

The Queen's speech reads:

My Lords and Gentlemen: My relations with all other powers continue to be of a friendly character.

The appalling massacres which have taken place at Constantinople and other parts of the Ottoman dominions have called for special attention of the powers, who are signatories of the treaty of Paris. Papers will be laid before you showing considerations which induced the powers to make the present conditions of the Ottoman empire subject to special consultation with the representatives at Constantinople. Conferences which the six ambassadors have been instructed to hold, are still proceeding.

The action undertaken by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt against the Khalifa, with my approval and assistance, has so far been entirely successful. His forces, supported by my officers and troops, re-won the province of Dongola to civilization by operations conducted with remarkable skill, and the way has been opened for a further advance whenever such a step is judged desirable.

My government has discussed with the United States, acting as a friend of Venezuela, terms, whereunder the pending questions of the disputed frontier between that republic and my colony of British Guiana may be equitably submitted to arbitration and an arrangement has been arrived at with that government which will, I trust, effect the adjustment of the existing controversies without exposing to risk the interests of any of the colonies whose established rights are in the disputed territory.

With much gratification I have concluded a treaty for general arbitration with the President of the United States whereby, I trust, all differences which may arise between us will be peacefully adjusted. I hope this arrangement may have further value, commending to other powers the consideration of the principle whereby the danger of war will be considerably abated.

The Queen's speech then refers to the rebellion in South Africa and the appointment of a commission to inquire into the sugar industy in the West Indies, and continues: "With much regret and feelings of deepest sympathy, I have heard, that owing to the failure of autumn rains and scarcity, famine affects a large portion of my dominion in India." After referring to the measures taken to mitigate the suffering from the famine and making reference to the bubonic plague at Bombay, the speech says: "I have directed my government to take stringent measures to eradicate it."

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The estimates for the year will be laid before you. While I am desirous of guarding against undue expenditure, I have felt the present condition of the world will not permit you to depart from the spirit of prudent foresight wherein you have in recent years provided for the defence of my empire.

The speech concludes by referring to the proposed bills for the relief of voluntary schools, the employers liability bill, for adding to the efficiency of the military defences, to establish an Irish board of agriculture, and various commercial bills, including the exclusion of goods manufactured in foreign prisons, and a bill to establish reformatories for inebriates.

In the House of Lords there were only a few persons present at the opening. There was a good attendance in the House of Commons. After the reading of the speech from the throne, both houses suspended business until 9 p.m.

On the resumption of business in the House of Commons, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt, opposition leader, were loudly cheered as they entered the house. The Queen's speech was read at 4:45. Mr. John Dillon, chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, keeping his hat on the whole time, all the others present being uncovered.

Viscount Folkestone, member for South Wiltshire, in moving the address in reply to the speech from the throne, said that he was sure that the whole country would congratulate the government and the United States government on the very felicitous ending of the Venezuelan negotiations, adding that the country might have reason in the future to be proud of the steps taken in the direction of international peace by the treaty of arbitration.

Hon. Alfred Lyttleton, who seconded the address, congratulated the Marquis of Salisbury on the arbitration treaties.

Sir William Harcourt said he thought the reference in the Queen's speech to the relations between Great Britain and the United States was the most important and satisfactory point of the speech, adding: "Friendship between the two countries must always be the first cardinal principle of English policy." Continuing, the Liberal leader commended the treaty of arbitration as a good example to the rest of the world, and expressed the opinion that "it might do something to relieve us of the senseless armament which oppresses the world."

When business was resumed in the House of Lords, the Marquis of Bath moved the address in reply to the Queen's speech. In so doing, he referred in glowing terms to the sixtieth anniversary of the reign of Queen Victoria and to the arbitration treaty with the United States, which he classed as being one of the greatest and most illustrious attainments of Her Majesty's reign.

Lord Kenyon seconded the address and made a similar reference to arbitration treaties. He added that the Venezuelan dispute was in a fair way to settlement.

The Earl of Kimberley, the Liberal leader in the House of Lords, congratulated the Marquis of Salisbury on the arbitration treaty with the United States, saying that it cannot fail to have great effect throughout the world.

Touching upon the Eastern question, the Premier said the powers were doing their utmost to bring about remedies by which the Sultan's empire might be saved. They had generally agreed, he added, that if the massacres continued pressure would have to be applied, and it was his own conviction that unless some very essential reforms were adopted the doom of the Turkish empire could not be much longer postponed. The powers had agreed that the present condition of things must be changed. But, he added, they also feel deeply what a terrible calamity a European war would be. Continuing, the Premier remarked that one of the objects of the occupation of Dongola was because it is on the high road to Khartoum. Referring to the arbitration treaty, the Marquis of Salisbury said it was not claimed that it would avoid the possibility of war; but it would render less probable the warlike rumors, which tend to create an excited feeling between the nations. The Premier, however, explained that its principal value is that it is said likely to lead to other measures of the same kind.

The British Liberal peers have unanimously elected the Earl of Kimberly, late minister of foreign affair, leader of the Liberal party in the House of Lords, in place of Lord Rosebery, resigned. The Earl of Kimberly was born in 1826 and has held many important offices.

The Irish Parliamentary party has re-elected Mr. John Dillon chairman. Mr. Timothy M. Healy protested against the re-election of Mr. Dillon by a unanimous vote and insisted that a vote be taken on the subject. This was done and the result was the defeat of the Healyites.

Victorious Winnipeg Curlers.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 19.—The Winnipeg curlers won the games at Lindsay, Ont., and at Portage, Wis.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

MANITOBA'S SCHOOLS.

Archbishop Langevin Declares That He Has Always Opposed the Settlement.

The Bishops' Mandement Not Read in the Churches as Expected.

MONTREAL, Jan. 18.—(Special)—In reply to L'Echo de Montagnai's formal assertion that the report of Archbishop Langevin's approval of the school settlement in the first instance was well founded, the Manitoba prelate has made the following statement: "I positively deny having changed my opinion on the so-called Laurier-Greenway settlement, which on the contrary, I have always condemned, as adverse to Catholic schools, establishing neutral or atheistic schools as contrary to the national interests of the French-Canadian and contrary to the constitution of the land."

TORONTO, Jan. 18.—(Special)—The Montreal correspondent of the World, referring to the fact that the expected mandement on the school settlement was not read in the Roman Catholic yesterday, says he is informed that it is the intention of the bishops to have their pronunciamento bullet-proof and that this caused the heretofore unaccountable delay. Continuing, it says the ecclesiastical disapprobation of the Manitoba school settlement has been submitted to Rome, and it is quite probable the papal authorities will have pronounced upon the wording of the joint letter or mandement and the advisability of its promulgation before it sees the light of publicity.

MORE RICH STRIKES.

ROSSLAND, Jan. 18.—Two rich strikes were made to-day. The Colonna tunnel shows 40 inches of clear copper sulphides, which assy $24 in gold and 10 per cent. copper. It is about the handsomest ore ever seen in the camp and if it only stays for the next fifty feet, will put the Colonna among the best of the junior mines of the camp. The shaft on the Butte, which lies just east of town and near the better known Commander, now shows three and a half feet of high grade copper ore. It is the best ore yet found in the property and runs well in both gold and silver. A drift on the vein will now be started and the management feels confident from the surface showings that a long chute of the same kind of ore lies to the east.

The drift from the shaft on the Sunset show the ledge to be four and a half feet wide. It is all ore, but needs sorting, as it contains much quartz. By sorting two tons into one a product worth $40 per ton can be obtained.

Tom Dolan, treasurer of the Rossland Miners' Union, has skipped with $600 of the union's funds. He came from Chicago a few month's ago. His bondsmen made good the deficit.

MISSING FISHERMEN.

MARINETTE, Wis., Jan. 18.—At noon to-day all doubt as to the probable fate of the fishermen was removed. Manuel Holgren, Charles Nylund, John Johnson and Otto Larsen came across from Green island in a skiff and reported that they had left on the island the six others, who will be brought over in the lighthouse-keepers boat. When the fishermen felt the current in the bay changing yesterday afternoon they knew that danger was ahead, and most of them hurried for the island. All arrived safely but Ed. Hoffman, who was being borne away on the ice when a boat went out and rescued him. The most remarkable escape was that of Sam Lund, who got to shore on his sled. He was far out on the bay and put up twenty-seven feet of canvas and literally skimmed over slush and cake ice. He was drenched from head to foot. The ice went out in half an hour yesterday, and though the bay looks open from here, the fishermen state that ice is crushed in between Green island and Chambers island.

WINNIPEG'S BROKEN BANK.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 18.—(Special)—William Hespeler has been appointed sole liquidator to wind up the affairs of the Commercial bank.

On Sunday the fire brigade had their liveliest day for many years. There were no less than five alarms. The Grand Opera house and block were totally destroyed. Loss $80,000.

A fire broke out in the Assinaboine block, the largest apartment house in the city. The excitement was great, but little damage was done. A Main street store was also burned. There were other alarms for small blazes.

Mesdame Albani arrived to-day.

Hon. Mr. Greenway has returned home and speaks in glowing terms of immigration prospects. He did not urge the extension of the Manitoba boundaries while in the East, but is hopeful that his suggestions in this respect will be carried out.