GLADSTONE'S REJOINDER.

Parnell's Friends Protest Against it as a Breach of Faith With Home Rulers.

His Continued Leadership Essential to the Existence and Success of His Party.

What will the End be?—Pertinent Deliverances by the London Press—Waiting Monday's Meeting.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Hon. W. E. Gladstone's reply to the strictures on him, comprised in Parnell's manifesto to the Irish people, has just been made public. In it Mr. Gladstone says that Parnell should not apply a single epithet to him, he not being that gentleman's judge. He thinks it was conclusively demonstrated in connection with the matter of the Pigott confession that he was not disposed to be a party to any injustice towards the Irish leader. Referring to Parnell's recital of the events alleged to have transpired at Hawarden in Nov., 1889, Mr. Gladstone denies that the four points mentioned by Parnell were offered as formal proposals to the leader of the Irish party. These points, as stated by Parnell in his manifesto, were — first, the recognition of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament; second, the settlement of the land or agrarian difficulties in Ireland, third, the control of the Irish constabulary, fourth, the appointment of the judiciary, including judges of the Supreme Court; County Court judges and resident magistrates. "Not a single suggestion whatsoever, was," says Mr. Gladstone, "offered by him either formally or informally." What he (Mr. Gladstone) had done at the conference in question, was to make a statement without prejudices, of these points, other than those by such of his colleagues as he had been able to consult, were inclined to believe the Home Rule scheme of 1888 could be improved and strengthened. "To none of those suggestions," says Mr. Gladstone, "did Parnell raise any serious objections. Mr. Gladstone then explicitly denied that he made any such statement as to the policy of the Liberal party with regard to home rule in the event of the general elections favoring the Liberals, as is attributed to him by Parnell; nor was anything substantially resembling such a statement made either as it regards the retention of the Irish members in the Imperial parliament, the settlement of the land or agrarian difficulties, the control of the constabulary or the appointment of the judiciary. Mr. Gladstone then declares that the convention at Hawarden was mutually understood to be absolutely of a confidential nature, and this publication by Parnell, even if true, of a recital of what had taken place at that conference constituted a violation of confidence. Every suggestion which had been made by him at the time, Mr. Gladstone states, was made from written memoranda, which were available for the purposes of corroboration. Neither party to this conference was bound to the absolute acceptance of any proposal there suggested. It was also true that Parnell had never intimated that his ideas had undergone any alteration concerning the matter discussed at the Hawarden meeting. Mr. Gladstone, referring to his position with regard to the autonomy of the national party of Ireland, says he has always understandingly maintained that that party ought to be entirely independent of the Irish Liberals. For him to prepare any measures connected with the interests of the country except such as Ireland could approve of on the lines already laid down would be an act of fatuity as regards himself, and one of treachery to the Irish people, in whom, even the side of Parnell, he claims to take an interest.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Michael Davitt, being interviewed regarding the political crisis, said that the Parnell manifesto is the last desperate move. I do not see how Parnell could have struck Ireland a worse blow. He is furious against a majority of his party, and in his anger against them and Mr. Gladstone his letter runs amuck. (According to him a number of the members of his own party are false, and Mr. Gladstone and the English Liberals are wire-pullers, and are scheming against him.

The manifesto of Parnell is regarded by the politicians of all parties as ending the Irish home rule question for the present. That is a feature of conversation of the most prominent kind in the public mind, the question of whether or not Parnell shall retain the leadership being secondary. John O'Connor, one of Parnell's advisers in the Irish party, stated to-day that his chief had received dispatches and letters from all parts of Ireland, urging him to hold his post and resist the English Liberals. This rupture, says O'Connor, has brought out in striking relief the loyalty of the Irish people to Parnell. In him they see the man who has led them within sight of the promised land, and whom Ireland's enemies, of the past and present, are most anxious to destroy. The Irish people are not prepared to desert Parnell for a new and untried leader, and they will not do so. Those who now turn upon Parnell are not hurting Ireland so much as they hurt themselves. They will be left high and dry by the popular tide, and Charles Steward Parnell will continue, as he has been, in defeat or victory, the leader of the Irish people.

Mr. Redmond is equally outspoken for Parnell. He says: "The English Liberals seem to think that the Irish party is a mere spoke in their wheel. I would have them to understand that the Irish party in Parliament, whether it numbers 30 or 85, will stand alone and can stand alone. It is not the tool of either the Tories or the Liberals, but is demanding the rights of Ireland from both. We respect Mr. Gladstone, but Mr. Gladstone cannot dictate to Parnell, when he has tried to win justice for Ireland. We have stood by him, but when he interferes with the right of the Irish party to manage their own business we are against him, and remember that whatever the majority of the Irish members may do the Irish people have the decision in their own hands, and will uphold Parnell.

P. J. Power and Richard Power are equally emphatic, and altogether Parnell is secure in the loyalty of from 25 to 30 of the Irish members.

Mr. Nolan, speaking of the Irish delegates in America, said he could not believe for a moment that Mr. Gill at least would be disloyal to Parnell, who had made him what he was. It was more and more evident that the controversy is getting to be personal, with personal attachment or lukewarmness towards Parnell as the test of adhesion to one or the other side.

The opponents of Parnell are much disappointed at the attitude of the Irish prelates, who, they had expected, would promptly denounce Parnell's leadership and advise their flocks against it. This they refuse to do, reserving their judgment for the present. If repudiated by the majority of his party, on Monday, Parnell may, and probably will, appeal to the Irish people by offering himself for re-election from Cork. The voting lists in Cork have been revised so as to diminish considerably the home rule vote. This, however, would probably not affect the result, unless a third candidate should be run by the opponents of Parnell in the Irish party. At the last election Parnell and Healy went in unopposed from Cork, but Healy is now in the ranks of those who are antagonistic to Parnell. The revolt against Parnell now includes, beyond doubt, the majority of the Irish members. This is all the more significant, in view of the dictatorship which he has exercised over them. No leader would be followed more submissively, and, while always courteous, he has been absolute. Parnell has selected every man of his party, and he has been extremely cautious, in selecting them, so as not to elevate any one in such a way as to imperil his own absolutism. Hence the dilemma in which the party finds itself. If they denounce Parnell, there is no one to take his place. He has been the trusted associate of the English leaders, received in their councils, and welcomed in their libraries. Excepting Justin McCarthy there is no one besides Parnell in the Irish parliamentary party to whom the higher class of Englishmen look with marked regard. Mr. McCarthy's prestige rests wholly on his literary work and through his literary repute he has gained a social position, but he is not the acknowledged political leader and has not the faculty for organization and dictatorship which the Irish cause requires at present. Such is the view expressed to-day by one of the influential men in the English Liberal ranks.

As a parliamentarian, Parnell is unrivalled. The question, therefore, as to who could take his place is almost quite as important as that of his deposition. Judging from the tone of Irish sentiment as expressed in the Dublin papers, and by prominent Irishmen in London, outside of the Parliamentary mass of the Irish, they are not yet prepared to desert him and might have felt more inclined to do so had Mr. Gladstone not suggested his retirement.

The Tories and Liberal Unionists view the situation calmly. One of them, General Fraser, member for Lambeth, is reported as having remarked in his club that there had been nothing like it since Gideon's victory over the Midianites.

The leading men of all parties admit that Parnell's manifesto is a final blow to Home Rule, and that the subject may be regarded as shelved for many years to come.

It is now thought doubtful if Mr. Gladstone will appear in the House the coming week. He has aged more in appearance in the past few days than in the past two years, and his friends very much fear the strain upon him. His 81st birthday will be celebrated a month from to-day. He came from Scotland with a slight cold after delivering those masterly addresses, which commanded the admiration even of the Londen Times; but he soon recovered his vigor. Now he looks anxious and worn. Those who know the best say he feels worse than his appearance indicates. Mr. Gladstone, it is well known, regards that Home Rule for Ireland should be the crowning victory of his career, and that having emancipated England and Scotland he should also bind Ireland more closely to the empire by giving her the rights for which she had struggled, and now, to quote one of his adherents everything seems wrecked. The English question has stood in the way of many important reforms for England and the Liberals for that reason may not be sorry to see it effaced. The passage of the land purchase bill with which Parnell has openly avowed his sympathy seems to be certain, and this will bind all the proprietors, who may take advantage of it, to the Irish government, and may convert any of them into supporters of the union. The opponents of home rule believe, and it has been openly stated, that the object of the measure is not so much to help the Irish as to bind together the Empire.

It is believed Gladstone will now follow the inclinations natural to his years, and which he is known to have long had, to retire from politics and end his days in peace and the quiet pursuits of a country gentleman with literary taste and ability. The concensus of opinion is, that regardless of the outcome of Parnell's fight with his fellow Irish members, the Liberal party must be reconstructed with a modified platform, and this work is too formidable for a man of Gladstone's age. Gladstone's friends are somewhat surprised and, of course, much worried at the extent to which he has allowed recent developments to affect his spirits. They hope he will not retire, at present at all events, fearing that the giving up of his accustomed tasks so suddenly and unexpectedly might have an injurious effect on his health. It is evident that Parnell in his manifesto did all he could to stir up additional hatred of the Irish in England, in the hope that an outburst of ill-feeling might include Gladstone, and make it impossible for that statesman to effect an alliance with any other Irish leader who might dispute Parnell's claims to represent the Irish people. Certain it is that Parnell will stick in parliament, and have at least a strong faction of his party, and his manifesto was doubtless for the purpose of support in this capacity more than an attempt to secure a majority vote in his favor at the National meeting, on Monday next. It is difficult to say to just what extent Ireland will support him. Cork, which he represents at present in parliament, is a distinctly clerical constituency and is ready, according to good advices to throw "the Protestant libertine" overboard. It was a former hotbed of fenianism and never really admired Parnell's methods. Many of his constituents dislike him also on personal grounds, owing to his haughtiness and unsocial manners. The Bishop of Cork is a Home Ruler, but no an advanced Nationalist, and privately repudiates Parnell. It is stated that Davitt is preparing to stump Cork against Parnell. Davitt's influence in the south is very strong, in fact, thought to exceed that of Parnell. McCarthy, Morley and James Stuart are preparing a manifesto for the edification of their constituents. Parnell is understood to be on his way to Cork. His arrival will be a surprise to the officials there, who are ignorant of his coming.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 29.—Messrs. O'Brien, Dillon, O'Connor, Harrington, Gill and Sullivan arrived at noon to-day, en route for Chicago. They stopped six minutes. Mr. O'Brien, speaking for the whole party, said they were not prepared to say anything regarding Parnell's letter.

Big Interest.

THE biggest interest on any investment is that obtained by buying a bottle of B. B. B. The dividends of strength, health and vigor are always realized, and to-day are the assessments. Burdock Blood Bitters, the great blood purifier, costs one dollar a bottle—about one cent a dose.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Affairs of the Oregon Improvement Company—Satisfactory Arrangements Anticipated.

Given Up for Lost With an Immense Cargo—Irregular Sale of a Stranded Sealer.

Wonderful Work by a Palo Alto Two-Year-Old—Fearful Prognostications of the Fog.

The Missing Strathern.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—The tramp steamer Strathern is given up as lost by shipping men. She left Nagasaki, for this port on Sept. 18, and should have arrived here in thirty days at the latest. She has not been heard from for 75 days. No incoming ships have sighted her. The loss will fall heavily on local insurance companies, who held nearly all the risks. The steamer's cargo consisted of sugar, consigned to this city, and valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars. She was a comparatively new steamer, having been built in 1888, near Glasgow.

Simon in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—Receiver Joseph Simon, of the Oregon Improvement Co., arrived from Portland, this morning. He was closeted all day with Manager John L. Howard, going over the affairs of the company. It is thought that things will be so far straightened out by next week, as to admit of the release of the Puebla.

Unbusiness Like.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—It is expected that Judge Hoffman, of the U. S. District court, will render a full decision on Monday in the case of the whaler Tom. Pope, which went ashore near Point Barrow some months ago. The valuable cargo was sold for a nominal sum and the owners of the vessel sue to recover the same. The investigation into the matter has been completed so far as the taking of testimony is concerned, and yesterday the court informally decided that the sale cannot stand, inasmuch as it was conducted in an unbusiness like way, having been decided upon at 4 o'clock a.m. and executed at 10 o'clock of the same morning without notifying the other vessels present at the scene and giving them a chance to bid on the catch and vessel.

Beats the World's Record.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—At the races of the Blood Horse association, this afternoon, Sinfax went a mile and a quarter in 2.07¼, the fastest time ever made by a two-year-old in the world. Sinfax was bred at Palo Alto.

Accidents Expected.

TACOMA, Nov. 29.—To-night the most dense fog ever known on the Sound prevented the steamers leaving the docks. If no marine accidents occur to-night, it will be a stroke of good fortune.

Dashed to Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—Henry Miller, 10 years old, fell from the sixth story of a hotel, a distance of 80 feet, to-day, and was instantly killed. He had been visiting his father, a carpenter, who was engaged on the hotel.

Attempted Suicide.

SEATTLE, Nov. 29.—A man named Michael Brennan, hailing from Boston, made two attempts at suicide to-day. Emetics were given him by physicians and it is thought he will recover. Grief at the loss of his wife, and inability to get employment to support his children are given as the cause.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Looking Toward Free Trade.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Hungarians are anxious for reciprocity with Germany for this reason. While the Austrian manufacturers are opposed to any change in the tariff because they argue, that they cannot hold their own in a free field with the manufacturers of Germany, the indications are that the remonstrances of the manufacturers will be unheeded and that a commercial treaty will be framed practically establishing free trade between Germany and the Austro-Hungary empires.

Penny Wise; Pound Foolish.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The German authorities are redoubling their stringency against the admission of American pork. This, too, while there is absolute suffering from want of meat in many localities. Several arrests have been made at the Dutch frontier of persons accused of smuggling American meat by way of Holland, and instead of selling such provisions when seized for account of the imperial treasury, it is drenched with kerosine, then offered at a reduction. An aged peasant living near Paxenburg got hold of some pork that had been treated in this way and gave it to his family, all of whom were without food owing to the recent compulsion of one son, upon whose labor the family depended for support. They were all taken seriously ill and only rescued from death by prompt medical attention. In view of this and other incidents showing the hardships brought on numerous families by drafting male members to military service, the government has under consideration a measure of relief, which will give a small pension to all householders thus deprived of their bread. American trade in good commodities is to be supplanted under arrangements now being considered by virtual free trade with Hungary, whose agriculturists are looking about for a market for their surplus, and will find it as soon as the commercial arrangements between the two Emperors are completed.

TROUBLE IN ROYAL CIRCLES.

Queen Victoria and the Heir Apparent Have an Unpleasantness.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A queer story is in circulation of a difference between the Queen and the Prince of Wales. It is customary for the Prince to hold levees in behalf of Her Majesty, and admission to one of these receptions is, according to the court etiquette, equivalent in all respects to presentation to the Queen. It appears that at a levee held the past season an American lady was admitted who is not exactly in good standing in the royal opinion, the Queen being apt to draw the lines somewhat rigidly. Her Majesty heard of the fact recently, probably through one of her chamber women who, by the way, all of them scions of nobility, saw she was very angry. She called the Prince to task, and aristocratic gossip has it that words were not spared in chastising His Royal Highness, that the latter took it all very coolly and respectfully, and that, after leaving the maternal presence he deliberately wrote a note to the lady's husband, inviting them both to spend the evening with him. This was also carried to the Queen, and now Albert Edward and his mother are said to be on very ceremonial terms. The attentions of the prince to the lady in question, and the complaisance of the husband, are the talk of people posted on such subjects, and are viewed with regret by those who had hoped that the future King of England had settled down to be an example of domestic propriety. The Prince was present last night at an installation of his son, the Duke of Clarence, as Provincial Grand Master of the Berkshire Masons. The young duke, like his father, is thoroughly devoted to the mystic fraternity, and is very popular with the order.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Smallpox on the Train.

DENVER, Nov. 29.—There was considerable excitement here this morning upon the receipt of a telegram from Cheyenne, announcing the departure of a train for Denver containing a caload of smallpox patients. It appears that when the Union Pacific passenger express left Rawlins, Wyo., yesterday, the conductor discovered two cases on board. Shortly afterward another complained, and before night thirteen were taken sick. The car was immediately side-tracked and a special train sent to Denver, where the patients are now quarantined. Six are residents of Kansas City, one from Chicago, the others from Wyoming.

Donohue's Clever Swindle.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 29.—William Donohue, a clerk in the Boston post office, was arrested in the Springfield post office this evening, when he presented three orders for $100 each payable to Geo. E. Sweet. The arrest was made at the direction of the Boston post office authorities, and the officers have been watching him for three days. It seems that before leaving the money order department of the Boston office, last week, Donohue sent out a number of orders for money payable to fictitious persons. The officers claim that he raised $1 orders to $100, and this is very plain on the orders. He waived identification in signing the orders, and has thus far been able to raise his money on fictitious names. He came from Worcester, Mass. When arrested he had a bottle of laudanum, a new revolver, loaded, and a box of bullets in his clothes. The address of one of the persons indicated a woman at the bottom of the trouble, and it is thought he was meditating suicide.

Worse Than Death.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 29.—Judge Isaac Bergman attempted to suicide this morning by shooting himself through the head. He may recover, but will be blind in both eyes, they having been shot out. The new constitution of Wyoming abolishes the office of probate judge, and on the 14th inst., Judge Scott ordered Bergman to turn over to the district court the records of his office. He refused to obey the order, and was sent to jail for contempt of court. This so worried him that he attempted to take his life.

HOW DID IT FEED?

Perhaps It Got Its Board Out of the Log That Surrounded It.

The following, says the Chattanooga News, is related by Frank Wyatt, of Rome, Ga., who has been visiting relatives at Martindale, on the Chattanooga, Rome & Columbus railroad, about thirty miles south of Chattanooga. Frank used to attend Sunday-school regularly and is considered a truthful boy, without much mulhattonism flowing in his veins. He says:

"My cousin owns a watermill, and in removing some obstructions found an immense log imbedded in the stream, which must have been submerged for a number of years. The log had to be cut in two to remove it, and much to our surprise we found it hollow, although it had every appearance of being solid. One of the negroes while examining the log looked into the hollow and thought he saw something moving. He began using his axe and soon had the log cut into in another place.

"Imagine our amazement when we discovered a live catfish which had grown to an enormous size and length, and was so completely wedged in the hollow as to be unable to move except to open its mouth and wiggle its tail. The fish was very lively and apparently in the enjoyment of excellent health.

"The question is how did the fish get into the log, as the only means of ingress or egress we could discover was a small, round hole not more than two inches in diameter. We surmised that he must have entered the little opening when no larger than a minnow and grown great in his solitary confinement."

A Tall Man Settles Down.

J. W. Patterson, the tallest man known in the world excepting the Chinese giant Chang, will make Oklahoma City his home. Mr. Patterson stands 7 feet 7 inches in his stocking feet and is twenty-seven years old. He has traveled with a number of the best shows in the country for the last eight or ten years and is well fixed in this world's goods. About a year ago he married and has decided to settle down and take life easy. He owns considerable property in this city, says the Oklahoma Chief, and as soon as he returns from the East, will begin the erection of a fine residence. A couple of months ago his wife presented him with a pair of strapping boys, of which Mr. Patterson is immensely boastful. Mrs. Patterson is larger than the average woman, being nearly six feet high and weighing over 200 pounds.

Tarring and Feathering.

The custom of tarring and feathering did not, as is generally supposed, have its origin in America, but in one of "the stately homes of England." A gentleman, who had drunk not wisely but too well, was attired by his friends in that manner, when in an insensible condition; on waking in the morning and surveying himself in the pier glass, he imagined himself to have undergone a metamorphosis. "As I live," he said, "a bird."

An Excellent Definition.

A loafer is a two-legged brute with more stomach than head.

A SPITEFUL SPIDER.

He Engages in a Fight with a Thoughtless or Malicious Neighbor.

I saw the other day an example of genuine reasoning and bitter resentment exhibited by a spider, writes a St. Louis Globe-Democrat correspondent. In one corner of my yard, protected by an overhanging cornice and porch, there are several spider-webs, and in particular two, one directly above the other at a distance of about six inches, and each tenanted by a large spider. I was seated in a chair in the shade on Sunday afternoon when I noticed them and picked up a bit of a chip and tossed it into the upper web to see what the spider would do. He ran out and examined the chip, but quickly deciding that it was of no earthly value to a spider, set about getting rid of it. He was very methodical, and went regularly round the chip, cutting the threads on every side until the chip finally hung by one strand, which he severed, and it dropped into the web of the spider who was keeping house on the lower story. Out came the latter, thinking he had caught something, but when he found the chip his rage seemed unbounded. It evidently wasn't the first time his upper-story neighbor had dumped his refuse into the lower web, and he determined to stand it no longer. He went up the ropes like an athlete, leaving the chip where it fell, and in an instant was in the upper web and engaged in a deadly battle with its occupant. They had a terrible fight, and rolled over and over each other, biting and hugging with the utmost ferocity. At last in their tumbles they fell through the hole where the chip had been cut out and down into the lower web, which seemed to frighten the upper spider, who was a little larger, and after a few more tumbles he got loose and escaped up a rope to his own quarters, minus the whole of one leg and the half of another. The lower spider climbed half way up in pursuit, then stopped and seemed to reflect. He waited a moment, then concluded that he, too, had enough, so he went quietly to work and cut the chip and mended his web. I dropped two or three bits of straw into the upper web, but the big spider paid no attention. The other had given him a lesson; had, in spider language, set up a sign: "No Dumping, Under Penalty of the Law," and he was not slow to take a hint.

SHY'S GREAT RETREAT.

He Shot Six Indians and Then the Reds Gave Up Pursuit.

A gentleman passed through the city Sunday on his way to Excelsior Springs, says the Kansas City Times, whose name three or four years ago was one of the most popular in the daily press of that day. It was John T. Shy, of Deming, N. M., whose deed of heroism in saving his life and family from massacre by a band of savages and then after a running fight of several miles will ever make his name a conspicuous one in the history of the West. The story is as follows:

Mr. Shy had settled on a ranch in New Mexico with his wife and young son, their place being seventeen miles from any other settlement. The ranch was attacked by a roving band of eighteen Apaches who sought to drive off the stock. Mr. Shy, who was well-armed, and had plenty of ammunition, placed his wife and child in a place of safety within the house and then opened fire, which was returned. The fight was waged for some time, till one of the Indians succeeded in crawling up and setting fire to the house. This necessitated flight; so, sending Mrs. Shy forward under cover of the smoke of the burning building, the husband and father, carrying his young son under his arm, made a dash for the cover of some thick brush which was growing near by.

An Indian's bullet went through the child's hip and lodged in the father's body, but the fight went on. Mr. Shy ran some distance, and then, dropping the child into a thicket, would face about and fire at the leading pursuer, who would thus be brought to a standstill for a time, then another short flight and another stand to gain time for Mrs. Shy, who was fleeing in the front, and so the day was spent. The Indians finally gave up the chase, which had cost them no less than six warriors, and the exhausted fugitives managed to reach the city of Deming with their lives. The wounds received by both father and son were rapidly healed, and now, when the hostiles are forever expelled from or killed out of that neighborhood there is no more flourishing or happy family in New Mexico than that of valorous John T. Shy.

FITS FOR MONEY.

Bogus Sick Men in Paris Who Strain the Faith of the Charitable.

The Parisians are not slow in ruses to raise money. Sympathetic spectators gathered the other day around a young man who fell down in front of the Louvre, in Paris, in what appeared to be an epileptic seizure. One of the bystanders stepped forward and proposed to carry the invalid to a chemist's shop not far off, and another offered to assist.

Th one who spoke first took up the epileptic's hat, and throwing himself into it, said to the crowd: "I am a poor man myself, but if each one of you did like me this unfortunate creature would have something to help to relieve his sufferings." Impelled by this generous example, the crowd showered coppers and small silver into the hat until over $2.50 was collected.

Great was their astonishment when two constables walked up and seized both the benevolent originator of the alms collection and the epileptic sufferer. The latter, as soon as he opened his eyes and saw the policeman, forgot that he was an invalid and attempted to escape. They were both taken to the lock-up and were identified at two well-known lazy mendicants, named Carnet and Desmarets. They had enacted the same dodge successfully during the forenoon.

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BY ONE MAN. Write for descriptive catalogue containing testimonials from hundreds of people who have sawed from 4 to 9 cords daily. 25,000 now successfully used. Agency can be had where there is a vacancy. A NEW INVENTION for filing saws sent free with each machine by the use of this tool everybody can file their own saws now and do it better than the greatest expert can without it. Adapted to all cross-cut saws. Every one who owns a saw should have one. So easy to pay we manufacture it cheap. Ask your dealer or write FOLDING SAWING MACHINE Co., 208 to 211 S. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.

Burdock Blood Bitters
REGULATES THE Bowels, Bile and Blood. CURES Constipation, Billiousness all Blood Humors, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint Scrofula, and all Broken Down Conditions of the System.
WATFORD, ONT.
My daughter, after a severe attack of Scarlet Fever, was completely broken down, spent hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills with but little satisfaction. Before she had taken one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters there was a remarkable change, and now she is entirely cured. MRS. HOPPERSON.

GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

WASHBURN Guitars, Mandolins & Zithers
Is world-wide and quality of tone are the best in the world. Warranted to stand in any climate. Sold by all leading dealers. Beautifully illustrated, descriptive catalogue containing portrait of artist MAILED FREE. LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.
ne27-eod-d&w

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has deposited with the Minister of Public Works for Canada a plan and description of the site of his wharf in Nanaimo Harbour, in British Columbia, known as Gordon's wharf, and a duplicate of the same has been filed in the office of the Registrar of Deeds, of the District in which said wharf lies, and after one month's notice of such deposit he will apply to the Governor-in-Council for an order approving of the same.
D. W. GORDON, Nanaimo.
STEWART, CHRYSLER & LEWIS, Solicitors, Ottawa.
Dated at Nanaimo, this 5th day of November, 1890. no7-1m

P. T. JOHNSTON & Co.
Have now ready for Sale a large and varied assortment of
Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Evergreens, Herbaceous Plants, Bulbs, Etc.
Including all the old favorites and some never before offered to the Public.
Grasses, Clover, and all other Seeds at Lowest Prices.
For further particulars see priced Catalogue, which will be forwarded post free on application.
SEED STORE, No. 23 Fort Street. NURSERY, St. Charles Street, Off Cadboro Bay Road
N.B.—Having to vacate a portion of our Nursery Premises before November 4th, purchasers coming early are likely to obtain specially good bargains.
oct-6m-d&w P. T. JOHNSTON & CO.

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE!
CROCKERY, ETC.
BEING ABOUT TO RETIRE FROM business, my entire stock of Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum, Matting, Window Blinds, Curtains, Cornices and poles, Crockery and Glassware, Lamps, Bisque Figures and Ornaments, etc., will be sold for Cash at greatly reduced prices. Also—
FOR SALE OR TO LET,
The best equipped FURNITURE FACTORY in the Province, most advantageously situated for shipping, on Laurel Point, suitable for any manufacturing purpose.
JACOB SEHL
63 GOVERNMENT STREET.

CARRIED UNANI

The Jubilee Hospital
Upon the Extensio
Drains to the

Thorough Discussion o
Upon the Recently
Committee on Dra

The president, Mr. Thom
occupied the chair at a
meeting of the Jubilee
held yesterday afternoon.
M. Chudley, Joshua Da
Eberts, C. E. Redfern,
Charles Hayward, and Drs.
Richardson were present
the board, while Mr. B. W
attended.

By request of the chairm
tary read the minutes of th
meeting, held on Oc ober 2
pose of considering the qu
then improving the drainag
tal, in response to a comm
that subject from the re
officer. Full discussion u
ardson's letter ensued, a
mittee was appointed to in
vestigate the question there
It was, Mr. Smith explain
the meeting yesterday, to
port of the sub-committee
sent meeting was held. U
of its appointment, October
plaint whatever had been
the drainage of the hospit
anyone going there could n
thing wrong. When
was first designed,
was spared in connectio
matter of drainage, which
plated to have perfect.
method of disposing of the
ter was from the first intend
a temporary arrangement,
ultimately to extend the o
deep sea—at Oak Bay o
specially suitable place up
The sub-committee refer
menced its work as soon
did what was required of th
ly and well, and their rep
ready.

It was cause for regret,
continued, that soon after t
October 27th certain ill-advi
cations appeared in the
which, he might say, could
object—to harass the direct
doing all that was possible
cumstances. The appearan
ters referred to served no
but did much to impart a
easiness to the public in co
the hospital arrangements,
no good cause whatever had
The statements contained
truth, and were therefore
gerous statements that coul
made. They were very gre
ated, and no such condition
pointed out ever existed at
What faults there were in th
the institution were due
fective workmanship, and o
sibly have been detected un
were in daily use. The
would be read, would necess
sideration of the question of
ing the hospital drainage i
this would be expensive no d
would ultimately have to be

The sub-committee's repor
lows:—

*To the Board of Directors
Hospital, Victoria, B. C.*

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee
inspect the present hospital drai
ges; some remedy for its existin
age to report as follows:

The chief difficulty at the Jubi
the disposal of its sewage and
possibility under existing arr
preventing effete matters from
element of danger to its inmates
hoodood generally. The drainag
small, with a rock bottom, cemen
ated in the lower portion of the
so proper or safe means of disp
comparatively large daily overfl
This continuous ooze spreads ov
able surface of the surrounding
well unless directly checked, inc
to such sanitary condition, we have
isting arrangements by changing
receiving some of the drains lead
cesspit, and thus have very muc
the quantity of fluid and delet
emptying therein. This result
further added by making one
closets outside of the building for
inmates (chiefly incurable), who
to go about the grounds.

The excavation of another cess
er level than the present one, is
on account of contiguous rock, w
er here), not only is an outlet for
out of the question, but the "hard
at a little depth constitutes almo
obstacle to absorption as the rock

We have made no estimate of t
ryingout the chief recommendati
in this report, as it is a question
the further consideration of yo
board. That the expense, howeve
sary one, of vital importance, to b
the most satisfactory results, an
crease the efficiency and promote
tion of an otherwise admirable an
institution, we have not a shadow

Respectfully submitted.
(Signed) I. W. POWELL.
JNO. C. DAVIE.
ERNEST B. C. H
ALEX. WILSON.
JNO. TEAGUE.

Mr. Redfern, on the report
said that he thought the only
to be done was to adopt the re
tion of the committee and ma
to raise, if necessary, by mean
sufficient funds to at once carry
on to the sea. He had alway
the present method of disposi
sewage, and would be glad
drains at once continued to the
present arrangement had brok
proved itself a failure. In co
of the fact that the hospital ha
received a donation of land
French Benevolent Society, t
ing of the necessary money to
the proposed extension would
difficult matter. If the land
were sold, the proceeds wou
more than was required for th
consideration. As the only th
now was to obtain the funds, he
that a loan be negotiated and