

GENERAL EZETA NOT ASLEEP

Has Not Given Up Hope of Forming a United States of Central America.

Equipments for a General and a War Stead Now on the Way From Paris.

San Francisco, March 6.—General Antonio Ezeta is living quietly at the California hotel and to all appearances it looks as though he were domiciled at the California for good, says a morning paper. He treats his numerous friends with open-hearted generosity and according to them the ex-president of San Salvador has given up all thoughts of his Central American home. While these assertions and appearances may all be true there are other things which point to the fact that the general is not asleep and that his dream of a united states of Central America has not been forgotten. Last Thursday the City of Sydney sailed for Panama via Central American ports and she was delayed over an hour awaiting instructions from General Agent Center. There were a number of cases on board which caused the officers of the steamer considerable uneasiness, and when the order came to remove them from the hold there was a general feeling of relief. These cases are said to have contained contraband of war and to have been shipped by General Ezeta's agents. The only reason the cases were not sent on was that they were found on board in a Central American port the ship and cargo might have been confiscated.

The records of the custom house show that there is now on the way from Paris the full equipment of a war steed and also the full military outfit of a general. These goods are consigned to General Antonio Ezeta, California Hotel, San Francisco. The uniform and accoutrements for the war horse are expected daily via the Southern Pacific railway and had there not been a hitch in the proceedings, Ezeta would have left for Central America on the Aspiculo, which is scheduled to arrive on the ninth inst.

A BET ON COTTON PRICES

An Incident of the Dalton McCarthy Meeting at Peterboro.

Col. O'Brien on rising to speak was greeted with a splendid round of applause, and in the audience he was cheered as the man from Shanty Bay. In his introductory remarks Col. O'Brien declared that the spirit of partisanship had been carried too far, and it was partly in revolt against this spirit that the great audience before him had been gathered together. The speaker and Mr. McCarthy were, he believed, not concerned as to the fate of the ministry so much as the welfare of the country. (Applause.) From this the speaker went on to tell how in 1878 he had been a strong supporter of the National Policy, chiefly because he believed it would check the exodus of that time, lead to increased immigration and give the farmers a home market, which he agreed with the ministers in saying was the best of all markets. In 1878 it was hoped also that many manufactures suitable to the country would be established. Always, however, in arguing for the protective system he had done so on the understanding that if combinations of manufacturers should use this incidental protection to prevent free competition the protection should be withdrawn. There was no moral benefit from protection, and it was never intended that it should be permanent. Now the ministry propose that it should be continued, although the manufacturers have violated the conditions on which protection was granted, and there was now scarcely any industry that was not controlled by trusts and combines of the census and its results Mr. O'Brien spoke as giving an answer to the claims of the National Policy. There was nothing that the speaker and his fellow Tories of those days were so fond of throwing in the teeth of Alexander Mackenzie and Sir Richard Cartwright as the exodus under comparative free trade. For a time after the adoption of the protective system the country was prosperous, because millions of capital were being spent, and the government was going on with sail all set and a flowing sheet. But at the end of the decade of taking stock it was found that the increase of population under ten years of protection had been less than in the time of comparative free trade. (Applause.) Why should the people of Canada go on vaunting themselves under these circumstances? Continuing, Col. O'Brien quoted figures to show that the selling price of Canadian cotton is just a little under that of English cotton plus the duty. He objected to the system under which this could be done by the cotton combine and by their own combines.

At this stage a voice in the audience was heard, thus, "It is not true." (Disorder and cries of "sit down" and "platform.") To the platform came the interrupter, and he proved to be Mayor Kendry, the president of the Auburn Woollen Company. He was cheered as he forced his way to the platform, but the cheers were mingled with hisses. When the silence was obtained he said—"I am prepared to put up \$100 to be given to any charitable institution, that what Col. O'Brien stated just now is not true. (Applause and disorder.)" When a gentleman comes to the electors of this constituency to speak as he has spoken, he may be a farmer, but ladies and gentlemen, he does not know what he is talking about. I understand him to say that the price of certain cotton in England was 4-1/2 cents, and of the corresponding Canadian cotton the price was 6 cents, and that the difference was taken out of the pocket of the consumer. I say that it is not so. To-day we are making goods as cheap as they are in England, and if Col. O'Brien wears Canadian woolen goods he does not pay

the duty, and in England the manufacturers are paying their help starvation wages. (Cries of "It's not so," and "sit down.") I say now that I will put up \$100 to be given to any charitable institution on the decision of three or four citizens if the colonel can prove what he says.

Col. O'Brien, on resuming, said—"I have to tell the gentleman, I do not know who he is—(a voice, "The Auburn mills") and cries of the "mayor"—I have to tell the mayor that the figures I have presented stand on the firmest foundation of Toronto, whose character is such that if I should give the names you would recognize the figures as indisputable. The figures have been quoted all over the province, and if they had been capable of contradiction they would have been. What the mayor says may be correct, but what I say is correct and I stand by the statement. (A voice—"Put up your money.") Laughter.)

Col. O'Brien (sternly)—I am not a wealthy manufacturer nor the agent of one. I must confess that \$100 bills are not so plentiful with me as with him and I cannot put up \$100. So long as farming continues in the position in which it is, with wheat at 50 cents a bushel, I may not have \$100. Continuing the speaker referred to the home market, and asked where it was.

"We have got it here," retorted that voice.

"Yes," was Col. O'Brien's reply, "you have, by bonussing manufacturers. Most towns could get them on that basis, in a few closing words the speaker referred to his worship as one of the powers behind the throne who fixed the duties the people had to pay.

A brief address of an exceedingly witty nature was made by Mr. A. L. Hunter.

Mr. McCarthy on rising to speak was received with prolonged applause. An address was presented by the local committee through Mr. W. H. G. Armstrong in which reference was made to Mr. McCarthy's distinguished public services. In reply he made a few remarks in compliment of the position of Peterboro, which had been more fortunate in attracting factories than most of the towns of the province. This was due probably in part to the splendid water power of the district and in part to the enterprise of gentlemen, who put in capital for the development of the industries of Peterboro. It must not be forgotten, however, that the interest of the people at large must be looked to—(applause)—and must in the end prevail. He had been astonished to hear from the mayor the argument presented for protection. He was glad that there was still \$100 left in any man's pocket, and if the mayor had not produced the cheque he hoped he would yet do so. The figures quoted by Col. O'Brien had been obtained by the speaker, and he had read in the commons, and had never been challenged. The friends who furnished the figures, owing to the tyranny of the customs department, did not give him permission to use their names. He would, however, ask their consent to show the original letter under a pledge of secrecy, and when Mayor Kendry saw them he would apologize to Col. O'Brien.

The mayor—Mr. McCarthy is a rich man and a lawyer; the money is still here if he cares to take it up.

Mr. McCarthy—This sort of bluffing will come to an end. (Applause.) I will put up \$100 against the mayor's if he thinks a political discussion should be settled in that way. It is the manufacturer's way—(laughter)—but for once I will meet him on his own terms.

A conversational discussion followed as to terms, which were conditionally agreed upon. Then Mr. McCarthy proceeded to turn the flank of his friend the enemy by asking him if goods were made as cheaply in Canada as elsewhere, what was the object of a tariff? The speaker had always understood that the protective tariff was intended to give our own market to Canadian manufactures, to keep out others, and to secure a price for the goods sold that could not be secured without a tariff. If that was not the object of the tariff and prices were not enhanced by it, he hoped the mayor would join in taking down the tariff. (Applause.) He was interested in woolen goods. Why should he if the tariff did not keep up prices insist upon a tariff and a pretty stiff one, too?

A voice—25 per cent. ad valorem and 10 specific.

Mr. McCarthy—Yes, more than that in most cases.

The meeting closed with cheers for the Queen and Mr. McCarthy, and the mayor went to the platform and said—"I am glad that \$100 will make Peterboro's charities glad."

SEATTLEITES HORRIFIED.

Three Dead Bodies Found in the Main Water Reservoir.

Seattle, March 6.—Seattle has been agog with excitement for the past few days over a report that the dead bodies of two infants and a Chinaman had been found in the main reservoir in the most aristocratic portion of the city. The story was not believed at first but now it is positively stated that such was the case, a workman employed in cleaning out the reservoir being authority for the statement. The bodies were fleshless and had evidently been in the reservoir for some time. An inquest will be ordered.

MANITOBA SCHOOL CASE.

McCarthy Still Has the Floor and Continues His Argument.

Ottawa, March 6.—Argument was again proceeded with to-day before the cabinet in the Manitoba school case. McCarthy still has the floor. He dealt at length to-day with the efficiency of public or non-sectarian schools as compared with schools under the control of the church and showed that Quebec stood the lowest in point of education. He then dealt with the Manitoba schools, which were not Protestant schools and that the religious exercises used were such as had been approved by Archbishop Lynch in Ontario.

WALLACE TO BE SIDETRACKED

He Has Become Unpopular and the Government Wants to Get Rid of Him.

Conventions Held in Many Eastern Constituencies and Candidates Chosen.

Brockville, March 6.—Notwithstanding denials made, Andrew Broder, customs collector at Morrisburg, has announced that he will go before the Dundas Tory convention on March 16. His friends say the government is pushing his candidature, and being a prominent Orangeman he will if elected be given N. C. Wallace's position, as the latter is becoming unpopular.

Norwood, March 6.—The East-End Conservative have nominated John Burnham, the present member for the commons. John Lange, ex-M.P., is the Liberal opponent.

Guelph, March 6.—The South-Wellington Conservatives have nominated Christian Kloepfer for the commons.

Milverton, March 6.—The North-Perth Conservatives have nominated Alexander McLean for the commons.

Winnipeg, March 6.—The Liberal convention held here yesterday resulted in Jno. A. Macdonnell, chief engineer of the provincial public works department, being chosen to represent the party in the constituency of the Selkirk for the Dominion house. Some delegates were in favor of endorsing the candidature of R. Fisher, the Patron, who will probably enter the field.

At a meeting of the council of the board of trade yesterday it was decided to ask the government to remove the office from the present out of the way position to the postoffice building.

Orillia, March 6.—East. Since McCarthy has re-nominated W. P. Bennett, M.P., for the commons.

FRANCE'S ARMY.

Admitted in the Chamber of Deputies that it Does Not Equal Germany's.

Paris, March 5.—The army estimates were discussed in the chamber of deputies to-day. M. Jules Roche, reporter of the committee, drew a comparison between the German and the French armies, the latter of which, he said, was 100,000 smaller than that of Germany. Moreover, Germany's forces were ready to fight at any moment. M. Roche insisted strongly upon the superiority of the German and the French armies. At this point in his remarks he was noisily interrupted by M. Cluseret who shouted "Panama," and this cry was repeated again and again by the socialist members until M. Henri Frisson, president of the chamber, was compelled to suspend the sitting temporarily. After the house was again called to order the debate was resumed and shortly after the chamber adjourned.

MEXICAN RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Brused and Wounded Passengers Make Their Way to the City of Mexico.

City of Mexico, March 5.—Many bruised and wounded passengers continue to arrive in the city from the terrible wreck on the Interoceanic railway. Many found wounded and bleeding were brought here in the relief train, but hundreds of those able to walk made the attempt to reach strung in the surrounding villages and stung out on the way to arrive in the city. The bodies were found by the wayside and were afterwards picked up more dead than alive by other relief trains. Hundreds are still camped at the scene, sitting around small fires kindled from the wreckage. Just what the mortality is it is impossible to say. It is exceedingly probable that within the next few days more bodies will be found in secluded spots in the vicinity of the wreck. Many thinking they were strong enough to walk the 22 miles into the city made the attempt. Overcome by weakness they sank down by the dozens and have been found, dead where they fell. The military hospital in the city of Mexico, where the wounded were conveyed from the relief trains by order of President Diaz, still echoes with the groans of the dying and the delirious mutterings of many unfortunates. Death occasionally comes as a relief. The Universal makes serious charges against Nuffer, the American engineer, who is held by many to be responsible. He is now in prison. Numerous suits for damages are being prepared against the railroad by the relatives of those killed and injured.

BISMARCK DISCOURSES.

No Sympathy With Socialists—They Must Be Suppressed.

London, Feb. 28.—The Daily News correspondent in Berlin says that in conversation with a deputation from Leipzig a few days ago Prince Bismarck spoke thus: "I seldom have been a happier man. When I recall my few minutes of real happiness I am partly able to make 24 hours. In politics I never gained enough rest to be happy. I had only such moments in my private life. The first one I remember was when I was a boy. I shot my first hare. Later I enjoyed my life with my wife and children. One needs a certain natural gift to enjoy happiness. The old emperor possessed it. His temper was partly sanguine, partly phlegmatic. It was difficult to bring him to a decision, but when his decision was once made you could build a house on it. He loved truth above all things; so do I. During my diplomatic career I tried to stick to the truth. Now and then I was obliged to deviate a trifle from it, and that was very painful to the old man. He always blushed, and I could not face him, but would look quickly away."

The prince said of the anti-socialist bill:

"I always have told rulers with whom I have conversed on the subject, if you combat socialists with all the means in your power you will suppress them. It is an acute malady, and if you refuse protection to the middle classes you will continue to a chronic disease which it will be very difficult to cure. The idea of coming to terms with the revolutionists seems to me to be the same as if, in case of France's declaring war we should send lawyers to negotiate with her."

One of the prince's guests remarked, "You must have had many years of happiness in seeing the reverence and affection that the great German nation feel for you?"

"Yes," Bismarck remarked, "I am happy in that respect. Hatred is contagious, as I have learned, but love is the same. The great preparations for my birthday show such love and goodwill that they put all the hatred I have ever experienced out of my head."

CHURCHILL'S WILL.

He Leaves Most of His Property to His Wife—Others Get His Papers.

London, March 4.—Lord Randolph Churchill's will, which is dated July 18, 1883, bequeathes the testator's wife the sum of five hundred pounds and his horses, carriages, plate, pictures, china, books, furniture and other household effects and the income from the residue of his property, which is subject to Lady Churchill's life interest. The principal, however, is to be held in trust to be eventually divided into equal shares for the testator's children. The gross value of the personal estate is entered in the probate registry, £75,971. The net value is not entered. By a codicil added in 1888 the testator bequeathed his private papers, letters and documents to Viscount Curzon and the late Louis Jennings, to be published, retained or destroyed at their discretion.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

No Further Trouble Expected in Peace Negotiations.

Washington, D. C. March 6.—Official of the Japanese legation said to-day that there was no prospect of further trouble in the peace negotiations.

A Tokio dispatch states that the Japanese general reports that the Chinese at Sen Tien retreated before the Japanese, and the place was occupied unopposed, the Chinese falling back upon Sha-hachen, the Japanese in pursuit.

London, March 6.—A Yokohama dispatch says on March 2 the Japanese secured an occupied Anshong Hen without opposition.

A Peking dispatch says Li Hung Chang's friends sent a memorial to the Emperor declaring that Chang was not to blame for the unprepared condition of China for the war. It declares "Empire's" traitor, who was president of the board of revenue, is the culprit.

A dispatch from Hiroshima says: "Official dispatches received here state that on Feb. 28 the Japanese completed the occupation of the whole district of Saitama, and as a result of the Chinese retreated slowly north after one encounter in which the Japanese lost 22 are killed or wounded and the Chinese 45 killed. On the same morning a Chinese attack on the Japanese line at Haicheng was easily repulsed."

CALLS THEM ADVENTURERS.

Hawaiians May Exile Englishmen But Must Not Imprison Them.

London, March 5.—The Daily Chronicle says: "The sentences which the handful of adventurers running Hawaii passed upon those who ventured to stand up for the dethroned queen are so grotesque that they cannot be allowed to stand. Their 'offence against the law' lies solely in the fact that they were unsuccessful. If they had been shot in hut blood, or tried by a drumhead court-martial, all that could have been said would be that they knowingly took the risk. But that this mushroom government of beachcombers and others, who usurped power, which is detested by the natives, should be allowed to send Englishmen to life-long terms of confinement cannot be tolerated. Let them be exiled, but they must be liberated."

THE C. P. R. VIEW.

To the Editor: Sir Donald A. Smith has returned to Canada, and has delivered his opinions as follows, according to the Mail and Empire: "The railway interview will in the course of a half hour's talk invest him with a possession and advertise him throughout the reading world."

"His public and private history will be published in so far as it is creditable to himself, his portrait will probably accompany the text, and he who would pass in a highly educated and refined community as a very ordinary vulgarian becomes one of the most interesting studies of the social and commercial world."

"The practice of investing people with attributes foreign to their true nature is highly demoralizing in its effects. The subject to which it is applied is not gifted with a well-balanced mind—and the instances are numerous in which persons of the opposite class have lost their mental equilibrium altogether by its baneful influence."

"The ingenuity displayed by these people in writing up their favorite images of clay cannot be otherwise than disgusting to the educated, who recognise that men of great eminence, e. g., statesmen, poets, scientists, physicians, philosophers, soldiers, divines, and what not are generally of a retiring disposition, and dislike being advertised and illustrated like a patent pill paper."

"The truly great and reflective man who has struggled, read and studied nature is generally alive to the fact that the world will go on as before when he departs, but the opulent vulgarian never knows that he is the pivot on which the universe until he taken charge of by the worms—and perhaps not even then."

COUNT BERRY PEMMICAN.

Victoria, March 2.

"If you want to know, ma'am," said the doctor, "your husband won't live twenty-four hours longer." We (the C. P. R. I have most in mind) are passing through a period of depression; even intra-continental traffic has been cut off. The Canadian Pacific railway (and I too) feel the tightness of

the times. Relatively, however, I will say, added Sir Donald, that the Canadian Pacific is well off towards the whole of the N. W. in prospect, reserved by order-in-council. Consider the position of the great railways of the United States, with the backing of the great capitalists of the world (but not quite so much government backing as we have got). Look how many of them are in the hands of receivers (how much preference and how much ordinary stock have you got?) Look at the Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific. (They have no mountain tops called after presidents or directors of the road.) I say relatively the Canadian Pacific is well off (asked for land enough to accommodate a population of 22,000,000 people now and more to be reserved by order-in-council and got it). I was absent when the reductions were made, and I knew all about it just the same, and I know that each person feels that an injustice has been done him when he is made to suffer. He is not naturally able to look up the broad features of the situation (with as broad a grin as a man who has successfully mislead). But I understand that the utmost care was taken by Mr. Shaughnessy to make the hardship fall as light as possible (it was done in Arkansas years ago by a man who made his economical reputation by it). That is to say, as far as possible no man was made long and efficient service (and were well posted) were retained, which is a proper business (nothing like blowing one's own trumpet in euergetics). But is this not what you or I would have done in our private business in the economy of our households? A man who has a comfortable income and keeps a dozen domestics (Misses) will not reduce the number of such (Lazari) if that income be seriously diminished, and if it still shrinks as must be the case in a household to the (sack and the altered condition of things. The great need is retrenchment in all departments of life (except the C. P. R. freight rates), and throwing down upon the English capitalist (before we have time to scoop it in) and which can never come to anything practical (with the C. P. R. are not in it. Canada has suffered from this in reputation already (mark the contradiction following). She stands better in the London market than the other colonies, and you saw how her loan was taken up recently (the great Northern stock is very good, is it not? And they are coming to Victoria; not the C. P. R. in disguise of course). There is plenty of money when once you are able to establish confidence (nothing like confidence) in your securities (as we did with the C. P. R. while we had the government guarantee). But if you become hostile to the C. P. R. which can never have a place in the country (if we can prevent it), which meet no want (to cure), and which demand the public money (which we are after), your credit will sink, for confidence (and government backing) is the basis, the soul of all business. The country (and the C. P. R.) does not at present need any more large money. (It would not for some time if the C. P. R. had been located where nature indicated). Let us use such enterprises as make them prosperous and permanent (especially the C. P. R.—personalization of selfishness). Take the case of New Zealand. She got money and she spent it easily. (She built no C. P. R. she spent as every country must suffer which be-lieves as she did. But when she saw that she had not granted the best part of the money (to build a railway company and reserved the rest to her by the way) she at once retrenched, and when the Australian colony constituted a lesson for Canadians. (But not more than Canada and the C. P. R. do to New Zealand in this connection) she might ask if the C. P. R. would grow down a hundred million dollar canal scheme ship direct from Port William to Liverpool.)

"I am glad to see that Sir Donald's capacity as a Frowner Down, and if he had as many a peer of the realm Lord Frowner Down as a peer and euphonious title. All things considered, the following outlines to hand many days ago, may prove interesting to the present emergency."

"Canada," he called a free country, has found room for some of the most disgusting toadies to be met with in the circuit of the globe.

"The tourist will be continually nauseated and disgusted while travelling on the C. P. R. by the vulgarian nonconformity applied to some of the noblest peaks of the continent."

"These men (well described in Scripture as 'those who call their lands after their own names') are guilty of basing nature and of not appreciating the magnitude of creation in one of its most sublime aspects. Probably not one of them could ascend any of the mountains called by his name without emulating the dying pants of the expiring frog. No doubt these were all good business men, but not great enough to bequeath their names to the magnificent works of creation by which the tourist and the traveler identifies them."

"The naming of these peaks was a vulgarian desecration and should be so regarded by those who are capable of a fine sense of the Creator, and before its grandeur was bespattered by the common roughcast of the railroad or the stock exchange."

"As mundane possibilities may at any time oblige the financial rat to desert the mountain, so is it unwise to impress upon the nature the names of any animal that particular kind."

"If obliged to make use of individual names, the history of Canada has furnished more worthy of perpetuation than those of any monarch king who has placed an immense fortune out of public munificence and human guilfulness."

"He who wins without merit inherent (or anything more than successful money grubbing) is one of the most repellent parts of the disgusting public toadyism so liberally supported and widely adopted."

"Given a celebrated private poker sharp in a well furnished home, with an insatiable appetite for executive dirt pie, some money and native wit, and the ingenious modern toy interviewer will in the course of a half hour's talk invest him with a possession and advertise him throughout the reading world."

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panion ran the elevator floor in order to light the door and step-son and the girl re-levator. What he did is story told the coroner that the elevator had and Nelson had seen intending to stop a general persons that Nel-son on the lever as soon as ed out, without any ap-er doing so. The moment the elevator shot up-pon lost his head and the being open, he attempt-As he did so the elevator the heavy railing over in had just got his head-ling, and his neck was-ling. So tightly as it we-the door and the rail-levator's flight upward

AGUA CANAL.

Money Not Satisfied With Senate Bill.

March 6.—Congressman Mississippi will visit Nears of the month and travel of the proposed canal. It satisfied with the pro-ill recently passed by the-ting \$70,000,000 for the-ial, inasmuch as it is not- the money should be on- in the work of construct- ed paper, and might all- brown away in dredg- ing. Greytown, which, he- ill up again under the- that occurred. The sun-riation bill contains an- to be spent in a govern- the canal route.

GE SETTLEMENT.

Not Pay Count de Casne's Debts.

March 6.—To-day George-en at his office and said; that there has been any- present in connection with- my sister to the Count's- false. Not only has mar-riage settlement, but- never discussed or ex- my number of either of- ly the statement which ob- livity to the effect that- the Marquis de Castel- settled before he would- to the marriage is as- is false and absurd."

AN SENTENCES.

Takes a Fling at the Government.

March 6.—The Daily New-ly to-morrow: "The an- none of the dead sen- ii will be executed wil- se. It would have been- American party to kill- aring in the civil war- by the great traditions of- try, and national pride- their departing from the- ing themselves to use liv- Europe. Moreover, the- were only fighting to give- own again. The repub- lity of right was ghost of Monroe who- rity which has so gross- the precepts of his doc- it hard to sleep at

BANK ROBBERY.

Fifteen Thousand Dol- Are Captured.

March 6.—The Adel State- bed of \$15,000 yesterday- men. The cashier and- were shot and seriously- robbers who escaped at- were afterwards overtaken- One hid in the bushes- roid alive. The other hid- ch was set on fire. The- in until his clothes caught- d out, a shotgun in hand- surrender and was shot- eared the other will be

BE ABANDONED.

Too Much to Float the Diamond Mine.

March 6.—It is believed that- ck Diamond mine No. 12- its permanent abandon- it would require a month- ouths would then be con- ping out the water. This- a company a great deal of- too, the coal is of such- once thoroughly soaked- then having the air turn- pontaneous combustion is- it. Had the mine been- ma to fire broke out the- id had been in all prob- ing awful, as there is only

ERN BLIZZARD.

Very Much in Evidence in the East.

March 5.—Ontario is just re- one of the worst storms- which set in Sunday night- until last night without- the railroads are blocked- late, and street car traf- ch. March 5.—The city suf- worst blizzard of the- day morning. Car travel- and all the lines experi- difficulty in keeping cars- were about the surface of- he ground. The incoming- the roads were effected and- e to five hours late.