Secretary Walker said that he perfectly reed with the remarks of the trustees d the appointment was a judicious one. e clause which compelled teachers of r. McCulloch's standing to pass an examination was liable to do injury.

The following resolution was then awn up and moved by Trustee Milne: That the secretary be authorized to exain by telegraph the position of the ard to Mr. McCulloch and promise the fluence of the board towards the repeal the existing law regarding compulsory aminations of masters and bachelors of ts and experienced teachers."

Trustee Heisterman seconded the moon and the resolution was carried.

Trustee Milne thought that it would be at as well to communicate with some her applicant and suggested Mr. Tanner Listowell, the secretary to be authored to write him stating salary, etc.; rried.

STANDARD TIME.

Chairman Hayward drew the attention the board to the fact that the city uncil had decided to adopt standard me after the 1st December.

Trustee Milne moved that the schools opened and closed on standard time ter the 1st December.

The board then adjourned.

I. O. O. F. SOCIAL.

The social held at the Odd Fellows hall st night was a most pleasant event and njoyed by a large audience, in spite of unter attractions. The first part of the vening was devoted to musical selections, ecitations, etc., which were very well eceived by those present. Grand Master Davies gave the opening address, which as somewhat curtailed by reason of the ateness of the hour. Mr. Sharpe phyed "The Last Rose of Summer" as an overure, and this gentleman's excellence on he piano is too well known to need comment. Miss Gibbs sang "Dreamland Faces" very sweetly, being well received. The was followed by Miss Hyams, who ecited "Guilty at Seventy-two." This oung lady possesses good elocutionary owers and was warmly applauded. Miss Annie Penketh sang "Tit for Tat," rendering it in a very excellent manner indeed. Mr. Thomas Gore followed with a violin solo, and proved himself no mean master of the instrument. Indeed, his efforts might be well envied by many professional artists. His performance of "The Blue Bells of Scotland" was warmly applauded, and in response to an *encore* he gave a *nocturne*, playing it with spirit and power. Mr. Offerhaus' song was received with loud applause. Messrs. Sharpe and Bowker, as Brutus and Cassius, gave a recitation from "Julius Cæsar," and displayed considerable dramatic power. Miss O'Neil followed with a well-rendered song, "The Lover and the Bird." This "sweet singer" always charms Victoria audiences. Her music is like the song of a bird. The instrumental duet by the Misses Phillips was very charmingly rendered, the two young ladies being both accomplished pianists. Mr. E. G. Prior was down on the programme for a song, but as he was unavoidably absent, Mr. Gore favored the audience with "The Order of Friars' Gray." Mr. Gore possesses a very fine bass voice, and his rendition of the old air met with loud applause.

This finished the first part of the programme, and the hall was then cleared for dancing, and over a hundred couples were soon "whirling in the mazv." A well selected programme was got through, and at a comparatively early hour the assembly broke up, everyone expressing themselves as highly pleased with their evening's entertainment.

Refreshments, liquid and solid, were served during the evening in abundance, the collation being particularly *recherche*.

The next social will be held between Christmas and New Year's, the particular night to be announced very like military order and as these socials are very pleasant, it will no doubt be largely attended.

VICTOR HUGO'S FAITH.

When this revered poet of France was past forescore years, he gave expression to his religious faith in these sublime sentences: "I feel in myself the future life. I am like a forest which has been more than once cut down. The new shoots are stronger and livelier than ever. I am rising, I know, toward the sky. The sunshine is on my head. The earth gives me its generous sap, but heaven lights me with the reflection of unknown worlds. You say the soul is nothing but the resultant of bodily powers. Why then is my soul the more luminous when my bodily powers begin to fail? Winter is on my head and eternal spring is in my heart. Then I breathe, at this hour, the fragrance of the lilacs, the violets and the roses as at twenty years. The nearer I approach the end, the plainer I hear around me the immortal symphonies of the worlds which invite me. It is marvellous, yet simple. It is a fairy tale, and it is history. For half a century I have been writing my thoughts in prose, verse, history, philosophy, drama, romance, tradition, satire, ode, song—I have tried all. But I feel that I have not said the thousandth part of what is in me. When I go down to the grave, I can say, like so many others, 'I have finished my day's work;' but I cannot say, 'I have finished my life.' My day's work will begin again the next morning. The tomb is not a blind alley; it is a thoroughfare. It closes in the twilight to open with the dawn. I improve every hour because I love this world as my fatherland. My work is only a beginning. My monument is hardly above its foundation. I would be glad to see it mounting and mounting forever. The thirst for the infinite proves infinity."

ILLECILLEWAET MINES.

A Specimen of Argentiferous Galena on Exhibition at Marvin & Tilton's.

Messrs. Marvin & Tilton yesterday exhibited to many gentlemen interested in mines and mining speculations a specimen of argentiferous galena ore which was extracted from a mine, the property of the Selkirk M. & S. Co., at Illecillewaet. The piece, which is entirely free from quartz, weighs over a quarter of a ton, is pure metal composed of silver and lead, carrying 81¾ of the latter and 77 ozs. of the former to the ton. It is a piece of a block that weighed, it is said, quite a ton and considerable difficulty was experienced in bringing it across the mountains. We understand that the company intend to prospect during the winter months and to such a degree that by next summer it will realize handsomely from the ore to be taken out from the present time to that. Already the prospects are beginning to look brighter and the ore which is being taken out now is being shipped to San Francisco, where a good sum is paid for it per ton.

Great Consternation.

There is evidently great excitement in the vicinity of the post office every afternoon. The trouble we understand arises from the great display of Xmas novelties at marvellously low prices by the B. C. Stationery Co. dw*

Ten Year's of Torture.

Mrs. Thomas Acres, of Huntley, Ont., was for ten years a sufferer from liver complaint, which doctor's medicine did not relieve. After using four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters she was entirely cured, and states that she is like a new woman again. su-thu-sat

The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1887. VOLUME XXIX, NO. 19

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Another Coercion Act for Ireland—Salisbury Resents Public Criticism from the Platform.

Balfour's Definite Policy—Dillon's Arrest a Question of Time—Parnell as yet Untouched.

Germany's Future Emperor—Young, Inexperienced and Bellicose—German Financial Affairs.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Salisbury is of the opinion that the present legislative paralysis is a matter of parliamentary regulation, an opinion which is simply a question of coercion. Part of next session is to be spent in once more amending rules of procedure and some of the remaining time will be devoted to another coercion act, for the ministers are already beginning to complain of the inconvenience of those shreds and patches of ordinary law which still survive in Ireland. Salisbury gets very angry with anyone who ventures to criticize the administration of the crimes' act in Ireland from the public platform and declares that such criticism of the executive is without precedent. If Salisbury will look back some two or three years he will discover a speech made by a member of his own government, Colonel King Harmon, attacking Lord Spencer and Sir George Trevelyan in terms which can hardly be duplicated in the Nationalist press at the present moment.

The proceedings of the government in Ireland are already producing their inevitable fruits. The violent are becoming unmanageable and there are signs of a revolt against moderating the authority of the National League. It is very difficult for any one not an Irishman to understand all its bearings, but the [illegible] are tolerably clear. The [illegible] Association is a body constituted for the encouraging [illegible] sports. A good deal of patriotic feeling is naturally and quite legitimately associated with any such banding together of young Irishmen for motives purely of diversion, but a section of the promoters of the association went beyond this and appear to entertain ideas of using the association much as a Deroulede abused his gymnastic clubs in France, for distinctly political and even military ends. On certain public occasions members of the association are wont to parade in something very like military order and there is a decided air of sending the soldier about his business. Last year the executive authority fell into the hands of advanced men and at the recent convention at Thurles they began by putting leader Fitzgerald into the chair. The other side protested, chiefly through the mouth of a Tipperary priest, Father Scanlan, but were refused a hearing and after a prolonged and disorderly scene left the hall. Dr. Croke, archbishop of Cashel, has withdrawn from the association, or rather "from that branch of it which exercised such a sinister influence over the above mentioned proceedings," and athletically inclined. The young Irishmen will now have to choose between Fitzgerald and the "Lion of Cashel." The choice means a good deal if the reports are correct in crediting the advanced party with pronounced hostility to the league. The last should be singing in the ears of Father Scanlan and his followers, for on leaving the hall the cry was, "Down with the League." Fitzgerald, "thanked God that they had got in Ireland to-day men who would not have clerical dictates." This remark was greeted with loud cheers, perhaps the first time when any such reflection on the Irish priesthood was so received by an Irish audience. It may be commended to those excellent persons whose objection to home rule is that it would put Ireland under the domination of priests. Nothing is more certain than that the concession of home rule will before long be followed by the formation of a "great onward" party in Ireland, the first article in whose creed will be the strict exclusion of priests from all matters of purely secular concern. It is even probable that once the external pressure of Protestants in England has been removed and ardent Catholicism no longer presents itself to the Irishman as a kind of patriotic duty the split will go deeper still. The experience of Ireland hitherto has been absolutely different from that of Belgium and other countries which, a few years ago, were as unitedly Catholic as she is now, but which are now divided into Catholic conservatives and anti-Catholic radicals. That absolute difference will not last for ever, though it is no doubt true that the Irish priesthood has served the popular cause too faithfully, nor is it ever to be possible for Irishmen to say "*Le clericalisme voila l'ennemi.*" The executive committee of the Gaelic Association and Archbishop Croke have had two conferences this week but have failed to adjust difficulties. Another conference will be held on the 26th inst., at which it is expected that "advanced" men will give way to the Archbishop.

THE IRISH POLICY.

England is passing through dark hours in politics and Englishmen should make up their minds to it. The government can do what it pleases, and is doing so, while that which liberals can do is to make the day of reckoning overwhelming and final. Balfour has a perfectly definite policy in view and is determined to carry it out. The arrest of Dillon has been resolved upon and will doubtless be effected when Dillon, who is now on a speaking tour in England, next returns to Ireland. Meanwhile political persons are being treated very much like ordinary persons and very differently from the way in which suspects were treated by Forster. The blow now aimed at Dillon brings out the main lines of Balfour's policy more clearly. O'Brien and Dillon were leaders of the advanced guard this year and part of last. The plan of campaign is their work. They did the fighting while Parnell looked on and made no sign. The first line of the Irish defence has now been broken. O'Brien is in prison and Dillon shortly will be. The time has come for veterans to show themselves. Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt, the true Irish leaders, remain untouched. The leadership of the Irish people now devolves on them. The most difficult part of Parnell's life is now coming, and his friends state that he will go through it worthily and well. It is impossible to forecast the future and the present is very dark, but the Liberals will work on resolutely in what they are profoundly persuaded is a good and fruitful cause and with the conviction that they are working at least as much for England as for Ireland. They have sacrificed some dear illusions in the last six months, but they will be stronger for having let them go. At the next election there will be no more fighting under borrowed or ambiguous names and all signs encourage the belief that the result which will make the present dark and doubtful exists only in imagination.

GERMANY'S FUTURE EMPEROR.

Private information from San Remo reports that there has been no decided improvement in the condition of the Crown Prince. His physicians are doing all they can to prolong his life under the disease and admit that there is no chance of removing the disease except by an operation which leaves the chances of the patient's living small and the chances of hastening his end very great. His most sanguine physician states that, barring accidents, such as colds, etc., the Crown Prince may live for five years, while others hardly venture to promosticate his term of life at all. In any case it is almost certain he can never be Emperor of Germany in anything but name. Prince William has not had the grim experience his father and grandfather have had and this fact increases the general feeling of apprehension. The situation at the present moment is not such as would make a succession of a young, inexperienced and at same time bellicose emperor a matter of indifference. The danger of *revanche* has increased rather than diminished of late and in the event of a war it now seems as though France would secure important alliances. The anti-German tendency, which is at all times at work, in Russia appears to have been strong reinforced within the last few months. The recent order of Bismarck to the German Imperial bank to refuse further advances on Russian stocks is now asserted to have been issued solely to check active speculation, not only on the Russian, but on other foreign securities which has for some time been going on in Germany, and was not a political move designed to teach the Czar the importance, from a financial point of view, of preserving the good will of Germany as has been recently published. There is much to be said in favor of the former assumption and, if it be correct, it gives support to fears entertained in some quarters of an approaching monarchial crisis in Germany.

FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

It is stated recently by apparently well-informed correspondents at Berlin and Vienna that the failure of the Leipsic Discount company, has drawn attention to the extensive transactions and investments of German banks in joint stock industrial enterprises and it was asserted by a Berlin writer in the London *Economist*, that further committance of the practices would result in a disastrous financial crisis in Germany. Inquiries since made show that this opinion is not shared by the leading financiers at the German capital. It may be, nevertheless, that the German government sees good reasons for discouraging speculation in the Fatherland. There certainly some ground for some such precaution. There are also strong symptoms of financial trouble in Italy and France. In Rome speculation of stock exchange securities and in real estate has lately been increasing, and in France there is much anxiety among holders of Panama canal shares.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Australian-Canadian Cable—The Dominion Will Take no Part in the Paris Exhibition—Capt. Warren—Drill Shed at Ottawa.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 3.—Intelligence is daily expected here of the consent of the Australian government to participate in the proposed survey over the projected trans-Pacific cable route.

It is stated that the Alert sails from Halifax to Victoria in about three weeks.

It is understood the Dominion government will take no official part in the Paris exhibition in 1889.

Capt. Warren to-day received the last of the papers, THE COLONIST, from Victoria bearing on the claims of sealing owners. He expects to be here four full days yet.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

At Springfield, Mass., a fire has caused a loss of $75,000.

The American Congress is in danger of opening with a dead-lock in the senate.

John Myers has been appointed United States Marshal for the district of Oregon.

The survey of the Nicaragua canal will not be completed before April or May next.

Lands have been located in the county of Shasta, Cal., for the settlement of a number of negroes.

The election of Sadi Carnot to the presidency of the French Republic is assured. Ferry has witheraw[n].

Half a million of men are ready in Chicago to march to the polls to emphasize their opinions with prohibition ballots.

The Crown Prince has no difficulty in breathing or in swallowing. The general functions of the body continue perfect.

George Gould, president of the Pacific Mail Company, will arrive in San Francisco next Friday over the Atlantic and Pacific.

The Garfield bronze statue by Niehaus was unveiled Thursday afternoon at Cincinnati by the little daughter of Mayor Smith.

Lee Wing, a Chinese storekeeper in San Francisco, was fatally shot on Friday night and Ah Look has been arrested on suspicion.

At Haverhill, Mass., a reward of $1,000 has been advertised for the arrest of the villain who threw vitriol into Miss Mamie Mahon's face.

Ninety valuable horses were burnt to death at Los Angeles yesterday when Coviar Rubias' stables were destroyed by fire; loss $70,000.

Six thousand men have been thrown out of employment in New York as all work on the streets involving excavations, has been stopped for the winter.

Karl Trobaz, a Prussian, who was arrested at New York for forging drafts on a German bank for over 11,000 marks ($2,700) was returned to Prussia yesterday.

In Oakland, Ill., Mrs. Able, a farmer's wife, was, to all appearance, dead, but before the lid of the coffin was screwed down Mrs. Able sat up in the coffin, was carried to bed and gave birth to a healthy male child. Both are doing well.

ECLIPSES IN 1889.

In the year of 1889 there will occur five eclipses, three of the sun and two of the moon. A total eclipse of the sun will occur January 1st, partly visible at Washington as a partial eclipse, the sun setting eclipsed. The second eclipse, being a partial eclipse of the moon, will occur January 10th, visible at Washington and generally in Europe, Africa, North and South America, and the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The third will be an annular eclipse of the sun, June the 27th, invisible at Washington. The fourth will be a partial eclipse of the moon, July 12th invisible at Washington, but visible generally in Asia, Europe, Africa, Australia, the Atlantic Ocean and the easterly portion of South America. The fifth will be a total eclipse of the sun, December the 21st and 22nd, invisible at Washington.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

Lord George Hamilton and the Efficiency of the Navy.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to Become an Author—The Winter Picture Exhibitions—Buffalo Bill's Success.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Lord George Hamilton is now turning his attention to yet another matter in connection with our navy. The First Lord of the Admiralty is said to have given orders that every ship in commission should steam full speed for a given time, to ascertain if there was any truth in the assertion that most of the vessels would be incapable of bearing the strain for a week. It is said that reports have been received on the subject from several of the men-of-war which are by no means flattering to the contractors for boilers for Her Majesty's ships. This, I believe, is the cause of the continual trials which are being made of new boilers and machinery before they are finally taken over by the naval authorities. I notice that a torpedo cruiser has just been tried off Plymouth, and did very well for three hours, attaining to a speed of 17½ knots an hour, but at the end of this time defects were found in the boiler tubes, which not only put an end to the trials, but also scalded two seamen. What is wanted is not a good supply of steam for three hours, but as many weeks if need be. This is obtained in the great mail boats of the country. Why should it not be available for the ships which would have to protect our commerce in case of an outbreak of hostilities in which we were engaged?

Following the example of Frederick the Great, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is about to present to the world the fruits of ten years' labor in the shape of

PERSONAL MEMOIRS,

Amplified by a historical survey of the times in which he has lived. The book will doubtless be one of surpassing interest, not only to Germany, but for all civilized countries. In England particularly, where a picture of the cultured Duke Ernest has been made familiar to the masses through the medium of the cheap and popular edition of Sir Theodore Martin's life of the Prince Consort, the brother, the work cannot fail to awaken wide curiosity. It may be supposed that since Duke Ernest has been engaged so long in literary pursuits, he must have shelved what was at one period his all engrossing task, the cultivation of music. The Duke is well-known as a composer; and an opera of his, "Santa Chiara," was produced some years ago at Covent Garden Theatre.

Most of the remaining winter picture exhibitions opened their doors to the public Monday morning. Mr. McLean's is, as usual, the most interesting, if not the most attractive. Here are all the old friends who always turn up in the Hay-market Gallery, Rosa Bonheur, B. W. Leader, Philip Calderon, Burton Barber, and others. Two pictures by Sir John Millais are, however, Mr. McLean's *pieces de resistance*. They are both characteristic studies, three-quarter length portraits of two charming girls, each of which tells one of those stories so dear to Millais. Next door Messrs. Tooth & Son have also a lion in the person of Mr. Edwin Long, who has a couple of pictures by no means, however, of such striking merit as to distract the visitor from the three-score other examples of the work of less distinguished artists with which Messrs. Tooth's walls are covered. There are some really fine things at the "Society of Painter Etchers" in New Bond street, which bespeaks worlds for the popularity of that branch of art which not so many years ago Mr. Seymour Haden almost despairingly endeavored to revive. The gallery of the Fine Art Society is devoted to the work of Mr. Ernest George, who there hangs no fewer than 300 water colors, the result of his Continental Travels. Messrs. Shepherd have a more than usually admirable collection in King street, including specimens of all their old Yorkshire friends.

Buffalo Bill's Wild West shows at Kensington terminated on Monday, and it is said that Colonel Cody is £70,000 richer than when he reached these shores with his novel entertainment.

THE HISTORY

of the exhibition in this country is interesting from many points of view. One of the reasons for its success was undoubtedly the demand for some place of summer resort which should fill the gap left by the discontinuance of the international exhibitions at West Kensington, and another was the additional and independent attractions offered by the American exhibition, the tobogganing, the switch-back railway and the band of the Grenadier Guards. Buffalo Bill played every card which was likely to advertise his Wild West and increase its popularity. Everything, from his pictorial advertisements, down to the brim of his sombrero, was on a colossal scale. He entertained everybody from the Prince of Wales down to the work house children, on a scale which was truly American in its prodigality, and all with a single eye to one object—the success of the Wild West show. It is wrong to say Buffalo Bill was "received" by society in the ordinary sense of the word. He was petted a good deal within that charmed circle. Lord Charles Beresford to a great extent set the fashion. He paraded Colonel Cody in the same way, and perhaps for much the same reason that he used to keep a Chinaman as a body servant, and once Colonel Cody had become a "lion," no dinner table was complete without him.

The German Crown Prince seems to have been less fortunate in regard to the legacy left to him than his august mother-in-law, Her Majesty the Queen of England. When the eccentric miser John Camden Neild died, in 1852, bequeathing to Queen Victoria the sum of £260,000, there was no difficulty about accepting the handsome bequest. Such does not appear to have been the case with the Crown Prince. The several million francs said to have been left to the latter by a wealthy Frenchman named Bellardin were bequeathed with the intention to enrich the enemy of France. Such being the circumstance, the Crown Prince could naturally not see his way to profit by so peculiar a motive. As things stand, the money will revert to M. Bellardin's kith and kin, leaving to the testator the fame of having made one of the most singular wills on record.

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

The colors of the 100th regiment have been deposited in the Military Museum, Ottawa.

The Bell Company is building a second telephone line from Ottawa to Montreal.

Prescott and Russell want O'Brien, a local lawyer, appointed to the vacant judgeship.

E. J. Cook, postmaster of North Pelham, died suddenly.

The Central Bank, Toronto, will soon begin redeeming notes. Confidence is entirely restored.

The Kingston public school teachers have by resolution condemned Bishop Cleary for having grossly insulted them.

Fire in Jones' factory and J. R. Booth's piling ground, near Ottawa, did damage to the extent of $16,000; partially insured.

It is semi-officially announced that the Grand Trunk has secured control of the Northern railway and will operate it after February the 1st.

A fire doing considerable damage to the residence of Alex. Matheson, H. B. Co., factor at Rat Portage, occurred on Thursday evening.

For personating Lieut. Walker of the British army, and thereby obtaining goods under false pretences, a swell named Jones has been arrested at Toronto.

Ex-Police Magistrate McNabb, of Toronto, has been compelled, by declining health, to remove to Texas, where he will take up his permanent residence.

Dalton McCarthy speaking on Imperial federation at Ottawa, said Canada and other colonies should contribute to the Imperial exchequer for defense purposes.

Andrew Adams, since May last a member of the Woodstock police force, has skipped to Detroit with $340 belonging to a prisoner who is in jail on a charge of forgery.

At the inquest on the murdered man Thorndale at London, the coroner's jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Blackwell by kicking him in the stomach.

J. D. Laidlaw's barn at Stayner was burned. It contained 2,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000 of barley, forty tons of hay and a large number of implements; partly destroyed.

In Government circles it is said that Sir George Stephen's visit to England is understood to float an issue of $4,000,000 worth of bonds of the Sault Ste. Marie branch of the C. P. R.

Dominion exports for October were nearly $11,000,000. Exports for the first four months of the fiscal year were over $42,000,000, being $2,000,000 over the corresponding period last year.

At Brockville, on Thanksgiving Day, Herman Darling threw an athletic club at his son but missed him, the club striking a two-year-old child, who died almost immediately from the effects of the blow.

In answer to a deputation of the W. C. T. U., Minister of Education Ross said the teaching of scientific temperance instructions in the public schools would be compulsory under the new regulations.

The Middleboro gave notice some time ago that he would apply for a divorce from his wife on the ground of adultery. Mrs. Middleton has now given notice that she will apply for a divorce from her husband on the grounds of adultery, cruelty and desertion.

The late Dennis Moore of Hamilton, bequeathed $25,000 to the Victoria College for the establishment of a professorship in the faculty of arts. In addition to the college bequest Moore left $600 a year for ten years to the Methodist Missionary Society.

Such is the alarm spread by body snatchers in Kingston that a resident of Westport interred the remains of his child in his yard. A body was stolen off Wolfe Island, and believing that students had taken it, friends searched in the city for it without avail.

Sir William Dawson's complaint against the treatment of Quebec province refusing to acknowledge McGill degrees as admission to practice has caused a stir among the French press. *Le Journal de Quebec* says that such intolerance cannot be allowed, and hopes the Local Legislature will find a means to overcome the complaint of Sir William.

The conservatives of Kent will meet in convention at Chatham on Dec. 3 to select a candidate to contest the vacancy caused by the unseating of the late member. The names most prominently mentioned in this connection are Mayor Palterson and E. W. Scane, barrister. The late member, Mr. Campbell, will again take the field in the Liberal interest.

The dead body of Wm. McGill, son of the postmaster of Burton, considerably disfigured and mutilated, has been found in the woods. Deceased was subject to fits, and it is supposed was seized with one while wandering through the bush and died from exposure. The mutilation is supposed to have been caused by foxes.

Secessionist Longley sends a most stupid dispatch to the *Mail* from Halifax in which he asserts that Chamberlain deliberately determined to arrange the fishery question according to British rather than Canadian interests; that Sir Charles Tupper was ready to coincide in the imperialistic ideas; that Sir John was contemplating a scheme of imperial federation in case the commissioners fail to reach a satisfactory solution, and that a great struggle was impending in Canada for rights of self-government.

Thomas Hewitt and George S. Warl have been arrested on the complaint of W. C. Pierce, Dutton, for conspiracy to defraud. They were the promoters of the Ontario Seed Wheat company, which sold wheat to farmers at $15 a bushel, agreeing to buy back twice the amount sold at $10 a bushel when it grew. As soon as the country was flooded with wheat the concern burst and of course never redeemed its pledges. The Ontario Government is at present holding an investigation into the swindle. Hewitt is a prominent citizen, manager of the Globe Lightning Rod company, also of the Iron King Paint company and ex-chairman of the water commissioners. Pierce is said to be one of the dupes of the concern.

QUEBEC.

Mr. Pamyralon died at Quebec from injuries received by falling on an icy sidewalk.

The postoffice and store at Staubridge East has been destroyed by fire; the loss, $3,000, is partly insured.

A new conservative weekly is being published at Fraserville, under the name of *Le Courier de Fraserville*.

All protests in Quebec provincial and federal elections have been settled except fourteen. All but one were mutually withdrawn.

It is rumored that a new French nationalist organ may soon make its appearance in Montreal, neither *L'Etendard* nor *La Patrie* meeting the exact views of the present rulers.

Canadian Pacific Railway company's earnings for the week ending November the 21st were $292,000; same week last year $247,000. The above does not include earnings on the Southeastern railway.

Another riotous attack was made on the Salvation Army at Quebec by an organized mob of about six hundred youths. All the windows in the barracks were smashed and several salvationists were badly injured by stones.

James Dalyrmple, grocer, St. Charles, has absconded with $5,000 belonging to his mother's estate, of which he was trustee. He has left a number of heavy debts behind him and deserted a wife and four young children in the direst distress.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Chamberlain Talks to the Washington Reporters.

His Carefully Guarded Language Excites the Mirth of the Newspaper Men—Socialt a Gay Season.

(From our own Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Washington is throwing off the lethargy of the recess, and putting on all the bustling activity of the winter season. American legislators, unlike their Canadian prototypes, do not delay their departure for the capital until the opening of the session. There is already a large number of Congressmen in the city, and as soon as the Thanksgiving turkey has been discussed in the patriotic feast of to-morrow the influx of statesmen will be great and constant. If there is any rite the American congressman religiously observes it is the immolation of the Thanksgiving turkey beneath the shade of the domestic *penates*, and this he regards as a fitting preparation for the personal sacrifices he is called upon to make annually at the altar of his national *penates*.

The arrival of the fisheries commissioners has advanced the social season a few weeks, and these distinguished diplomats are receiving daily testimonials of Washington hospitality. Their advent naturally has also revived an interest in the vexed fisheries question. The American people now realize that this is an issue of surpassing importance involving a grave international problem which if not speedily resolved in a friendly spirit may lead to the most serious consequences. It cannot be denied by the most optimistic politicians that the relations between Canada and the United States have been strained by the seizures which have already become historic, and Chamberlain but emphasizes the necessity of a speedy solution of the fisheries question when he says that almost all the serious disputes between the nations have originated from very trivial causes. But the regulation of a nation's fisheries is not a trivial matter. Disputed aquatic rights have been the fruitful cause of international troubles in all ages in all parts of the world and there is a good deal of apprehension here that history may repeat itself in this particular in the near future if something is not done to remove the existing cause of irritation between the neighboring nations of Canada and the United States. Chamberlain says that there has been no sentiment in England in favor of war created by this dispute, and he has even asserted that the mere suggestion of war between England and the United States would be regarded as a crime in England. That pacific feeling on the other side of the Atlantic is somewhat jug-handled, for last session the fisheries question was discussed in Washington amid such feverish excitement, which the belligerent spirit manifested by the Canadian authorities only served to intensify, and while statesmen clamored for retaliation the people breathed defiance to Great Britain. The news of the creation of a commission to suggest a settlement of the question was received with a feeling of relief and as a timly act, as regards the personnel of the Commission there is a feeling in this city that Sir John A. Macdonald should have been selected to represent Canada not because there is any personal objection to Sir Charles Tupper, but because Sir John is still remembered here as an able diplomat, and the man of all conservatives best fitted to negotiate a treaty of this kind. Chamberlain, despite the opposition with which his appointment has been received, is today the diplomatic lion of the commission. Immediately upon his arrival in Washington the Arlington was beseiged by newspaper correspondents who were refused an audience with a promise that Mr. Chamberlain would meet the newspaper men in a body on the following evening at 5 o'clock. This reception was a most interesting affair. At the appointed hour some fifty newpaper men were assembled in one of the parlors of the diplomatic headquarters. Presently a messenger appeared and said,

"Are all the reporters here?

"Reportans, reportahs," exclaimed a youthful correspondent "I was not aware there were any reportahs he-ar!"

"Anyway if you are all here you can follow me up stairs," returned the messenger.

Up stairs was a brilliantly lighted and elegantly furnished reception room in the centre of which was a table crowded with bottles, glasses and a box of cigars. Chamberlain did not keep his guests waiting long. He entered from a side door, and as members of his staff were flitting to and fro all the time it was not until he spoke that his identity was established. In his first words he committed the same misdemeanor that his messenger had committed below. He called the correspondents reporters.

"Really," he observed as he adjusted his eyeglass "I thought I had met all the reporters in New York but there seem to be a great many more here."

The young man who had remonstrated with the messenger did not at this point protest loud enough to be heard against this second degradation of his species. The interview lasted an hour. Everybody was at liberty to ask questions. Some of the questions were wise, but most of them otherwise, and these Chamberlain answered in a manner that excited the mirth of all except the questioner. For example one correspondent wanted to know if there were any insurmountable obstacles in the way of a satisfactory and final agreement.

"I think not" was the quiet reply. "Had there been any reason so apprehend that there was an insurmountable obstacle in the way of a satisfactory and final agreement I should not have been here." The assembled newspaper men were evidently prepared upon the slightest provocation to laugh at any one of their number who made a *faux pas*, and this was the first excuse afforded them for merriment.

"Do you expect to arrive at a new interpretation of the old treaty or to negotiate a new treaty" another asked.

"I do not see how a new interpretation of an old treaty can be anything but a new treaty," Mr. Chamberlain responded.

For a moment there was a dead silence which the diplomat broke by asking if everybody were smoking. Mr. Bergne of the British Foreign office discovered a few delinquents, and promply supplied them with cigars and matches. High above the stertorous breathing of an asthmatical old gentleman could be heard the stratching of a diplomatic quill pen in the rear of the room. Suddenly this modified tranquility was destroyed.

"By the way Mr. Chamberlain" somebody asked "I suppose you expect by these negotiations to settle this question for ever."

The interviewer smiled.

"For ever" he said "is a long time."

The smile was caught up in an exaggerated form by the audience and the questioner did not insist upon a more specific reply. So the war of words was waged to the amused interest of the older correspondents who sat back behind their glasses (eye-glasses) without uttering a word. Novices rushed in where veterans feared to tread and some evidently took their first lessons in interviewing on that occasion.

One deliverance of Mr. Chamberlain was of especial interest to Canadians. He expressed the belief that the question of commercial union between Canada and the United States would not be raised in the conference by Sir Charles Tupper because it was not the policy of the Government which Sir Charles represented. It would not be introduced by him, and if it were not introduced by the American commissioners it was not likely that the question would be introduced at all. From this it would appear that whatever the conclusion reached is it will be independent of commercial union.

The commission has been formally organized for business, and will meet daily until the negotiations are concluded. When this will be no one knows, no one can surmise. No information respecting the negotiations can be obtained, and lest anything should be published about the work of the commission Secretary Bayard has announced that all such publications will be without foundation. In this way he brands as false in advance anything that may be said on this point. The general opinion is that the negotiators will reach an unanimous conclusion, but there is a good deal of doubt as to whether the draft of the treaty will be ratified by the Senate. In some quarters it is asserted that the Senate instead of giving the instrument submitted to them by the commissioners the force of a treaty that they will submit a proposition to the President for the ratification of Canada and England.

FROM ALASKA.

The Steamer Sardonyx Arrives From the Land of the Midnight Sun—Account of the Trip.

The steamer Sardonyx Capt. Meyer, arrived from the north at 7:30 o'clock last evening. As passengers she brought J. L. Beal, Jos. Metts, H. Sherlin, Capt. Wm. Moore, C. Morse, B. Moore, C. C. Moore, A. Allen, J. Dunn, Charles D. Brown, Wm. Burridge, Wm. Borger, J. Breckenridge, R. Lambert, J. D. Mitchell, Judge Wootton, Mrs. W. B. Anderson and child, R. Cunningham and Geo. Kinney. Her consignees are R. Dunsmuir & Sons, Hudson's Bay Co., and R. Cunningham.

Following is a report of the trip as presented by Purser Lipsett, who has our thanks for favors: Left Victoria for Juneau Nov. 19th, leaving splendid weather, and arrived at Fort Simpson on the 21st. About fifty Indians are expected to arrive at Port Simpson shortly, they having left Douglas Island in canoes and been detained on the way by bad weather. Arriving at Juneau on Nov. 23rd, found the place very dull, few people wintering there this season. The Alaska Union Mining Co. have not started work yet, but expect to do so in the spring. Their new 80-stamp mill was completed and the works were tested to the infinite satisfaction of all. The tunnel is now 700 feet long and will soon reach the main ledge.

About forty of Juneau's citizens went over to Sitka to sit on the grand jury which will convene shortly.

The miners are almost all out of the mines now, the Sardonyx bringing down quite a number both trips.

Very little snow has fallen at Juneau, but it was commencing to come down as the steamer left.

The Sardonyx left Juneau on the 27th ult., calling at Wrangel, Fort Simpson and Skeena River, and passed the U. S. revenue cutter Thetis in Laura Passage, bound for Sitka to relieve the Pinta.

ALASKA NEWS.

[Juneau Free Press.]

Captain Wm. Moore, of Victoria, B. C., came down from Chilkat pass this week, and will take passage on the steamer Sardonyx for home. He will return in February, prepared to make another trip to the Yukon country. Mr. Moore has strong faith in the richness of the Yukon section, and will make a strong effort to open up a trail over the range in the spring, and as he thoroughly understands the disadvantages with which he will have to contend, we have great hopes that through his efforts a practicable route to that unmistakably rich country will be opened up next summer.

Fuller, the murderer of Archbishop Seghers, will plead not guilty. The man is either crazy or he is trying to play the insanity dodge.

GOOD NEWS IF TRUE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—J. H. Whitely, who was sent to the Pacific coast in July last by fishermen and smack owners of Newfoundland to examine the possible advantages that might ensue to people whom he represented, by emigrating from their homes in Newfoundland and Labrador to the Pacific coast, has returned to the city from British Columbia. Having completed his examination, he says: "I visited Victoria, Vancouver Island, and thence went to every point of advantage by steamer and sailing craft. The points which I have selected for the location of future villages are on Queen Charlotte Islands. The group consists of Graham, Moresby and Prevost Islands. Their coast line extends about two degrees of latitude, and as there are numerous inlets that afford shelter I consider the group a splendid place for our men. The main point that engaged my attention was the fishing prospects. I was fairly astounded at the quantity of fish. The waters fairly teem with them, and although my investigations were confined to the east side of Queen Charlotte Islands, I am informed that on their west coast fish are just as abundant."

AMENITIES OF DIPLOMATIC LIFE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Two entertainments were given this evening in honor of the English and Canadian members of the fisheries commission. Early in the evening Hon. F. Wharton, examiner of claims of the state department, gave a reception to them at his residence. The senate and the house were represented by some of their prominent members, and there were also present a number of representatives of the diplomatic corps, several justices of the supreme court, several cabinet ministers and many gentlemen prominent in Washington social life.

At 8 o'clock Messrs. Putnam and Angell gave an elegant dinner to their fellow negotiators in the Arlington hotel. Those present were: Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Lionel Sackville West, Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, minister of justice of Canada, Secretary Bayard, Judge Cooley, of the interstate commerce commission, Chief Justice Waite and Justices Miller, Field and Gray, of the supreme court, Senators Allison, Hale, Palmer and Butler, Rear-Admiral Rodgers, Commodore Harmony, Judge Bancroft Davis, Mr. Sigourney Butler, second comptroller of the treasury, and Messrs. Putnam and Angell.

CABLE NEWS.

Garnot, Republican, Elected President of the French Republic by an Overwhelming Majority.

No Hope for the Re-Union of the Liberal Party—The Unionists Ireland's Best Friends.

The Calabrian District of Italy Sustains Severe Shocks by Disastrous Earthquakes.

Sardi Carnot Elected President.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The congress of senators and deputies to elect a successor to President Grévy, was called in Versailles at 2 p. m. by M. Leroyer, the president of the senate, who declared that the national assembly was duly constituted to elect a President. During the taking of the first ballot M. Felletan made an address to a number of deputies who congregated outside the chamber, advocating the election of M. Sardi Carnot, thereby uniting all the republican votes. Several deputies rejoined that it would be the first time that the majority had lowered to the will of the minority and added that the attitude of Brisson and Sardi Carnot was unworthy of republicans. They urged them to withdraw in favor of DeFreycinet, who,