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NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the shareholders of the Victoria and Sidney Company, in pursuance of the Victoria Railway Act, 1892, will be held at the company's office, at No. 28½ Broad street, on the 27th day of January, 1893, at 2.30 p. m., for the purpose (among others) of authorizing the Directors of the Company to issue bonds of the Company for $300,000, authorizing the execution of a trust mortgage to secure the same, and for other business thereunto incidental, and all other business in the premises.
By order.
ROBERT IRVING, Secretary.
wkly

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CAPITAL NOTES.

Government to Be Again Sued on Account of the "Looting" at Batoche.

The Quarantine at Grosse Isle. Extra Post-office Clerks Dismissed.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—Mr. Gray, proprietor of the St. Lawrence hotel, who sued another hotel keeper named Rander, for alienating the affections of his wife, has compounded for a thousand dollars. He originally wanted $4,000.

The extra clerks in the post office department have received marching orders.

Hon. Messrs. Bowell, Angers and Wallace left to-night for the Ferguson banquet at Niagara Falls.

M. Champagne, of Batoche, is suing the Government for $17,000 on account of the looting of his store by the Federal forces during the rebellion. The case comes up on Monday.

A big steamship deputation was informed to-day that every facility would be afforded vessels to pass quarantine at the opening of navigation in the spring. The interference of the Quebec authorities will not be permitted as last year.

NEW BISHOP.

A Successor Appointed to Bishop Anson of Qu'Appelle.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 11.—(Special.)—A telegram to the Free Press from Qu'Appelle says that Rev. J. A. Burns, Rector of Connisciffe, Darlington, England, has been appointed Bishop of Qu'Appelle to succeed Bishop Anson, who has resigned. The new bishop is unknown here.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Fire at Miami—Synod of Rupert's Land—Death of a Distinguished Clerical Pioneer.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 11. — (Special.)—At Miami this morning several buildings were destroyed by fire. The buildings destroyed were those of Collins & Munro, general merchants; Massey Harris, warehouse; Young's drug store, and Dr. McPhillips' office and building.

The Synod of the Anglican diocese of Rupert's Land opened here to-day. Bishop Machrae made an extended reference to the school question in his charge.

K. B. Mitchell has been appointed Building and Supply Agent to the City School Board.

Rev. Father Andre, one of the pioneer priests of the Northwest, is dead, at Calgary. The deceased was one of the distinguished party of Roman Catholic clergy and laymen who gathered at the Mission some months ago, and introduced the Indians of the plains to their brethren of the Coast.

Robbers entered the store of J. Fouhest, at La Salle, last night.

General Superintendent Whyte, of the C.P.R., left to-night for Montreal.

POLITICS IN FRANCE.

The Vacant Cabinet Portfolios—Ministers Requested to Hasten the General Elections.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Admiral Gervais has declined the Ministry of Marine and Colonies, left vacant by the retirement of M. Burdeau. His ostensible reason is that he prefers to devote himself to his present naval duties, as thereby he can better serve the interests of France. At the cabinet council to-day, after a discussion of Admiral Gervais' declaration, it was decided to detach the Colonies from the Marine, and attach them to the Department of Commerce. The portfolio will be offered at once probably to another big naval officer. The cabinet council decided to-day not to bring a ministerial statement before the chamber, but to give any explanation which the deputies might request. M. Hubbard, Radical deputy for Seine-et-Oise has announced that he will address to the ministers in the chamber a request that they take steps to hasten the approach of the next general election.

The ministers finally decided to agree to the urgency of M. Hubbard's interpellation as to the general election and to make their reply practically a ministerial declaration.

LAURIER'S PANACEA.

Free Trade or Unrestricted Reciprocity With the United States What Canada Most Wants.

HAMILTON, Ont., Jan. 10.—Hon. Wilfred Laurier, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, was banquetted by the Young Men's Liberal club to-night. He said that he believed that the result of the last presidential election was a great success for Free Trade, and he predicted that Free Trade only could place Canada on an equal footing with the United States. Unrestricted Reciprocity or free trade in natural products with the country to the South was what Canada most wanted at present, and if the Liberal party were in power, he said, this measure could be obtained. The speaker pronounced as a farce the attempts made by the present Dominion Government to secure Unrestricted Reciprocity with the United States, and said that when the Liberals obtained power he hoped the doctrine of Free Trade would have secured so strong a hold on the hearts of the Canadians that the policy of Free Trade would be held out to the whole world as their platform.

FROM SEATTLE.

Inauguration of the Governor of Washington—Great Northern Extension.

SEATTLE, Jan. 11.—(Special.)—Governor John H. McGraw was inaugurated at Olympia to-day, in the presence of a great crowd from all over the State, including the First Regiment of State Militia. Large delegations went from here and Tacoma. According to custom retiring Governor Ferry delivered his message to the newly convened legislature previous to going out of office. Then the oath of office was administered to Governor McGraw, who made a short address. To-night the inauguration ball is in progress at Olympia. A special train to bring back the Seattle visitors will leave there at 3 o'clock in the morning.

Leigh S. J. Hunt, owner of the Post-Intelligencer and millionaire, is seriously ill in Chicago. A telegram to-day says he is very low.

It was given out semi-officially to-day that the Great Northern would commence construction from here to Portland within a month. The route will not follow the entire original survey, part of which has been graded, but from Tacoma south it will run in an air line, cutting off Olympia. The time will be reduced two hours, trains making the run in five hours. It will be completed by May. It is rumored that the line will be built jointly by the Union Pacific and Great Northern.

CONTROLLING THE SITUATION.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Feared by American Railways on Account of What it is Able to Do.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—A special meeting of the transcontinental lines was held at St. Paul yesterday to determine the policy of the roads represented for meeting the changed conditions following the completion of the Great Northern railway. The Canadian Pacific refuses to enter into any negotiations for the maintenance of equal rates with American roads, alleging, that in view of the hostile legislation which was likely to be put in force in this country it must be free to look after its own interests without entangling alliances with American roads. This refusal was in the nature of a threat that if Congress should repeat the consular seal act it, the Canadian Pacific, would enter upon a bitter warfare against the American roads. As one eminent railway man said yesterday, "It is not so much what the Canadian Pacific has done as what it is able to do, and what it will do in the future if it is given the occasion by the American Government, that makes it feared by roads in this country."

TORONTO TOPICS.

Dalton McCarthy's Political Position. He is About to Clearly Define It.

A Union Between Presbyterians and Congregationalists Talked of—A Wicked Woman's Work.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

TORONTO, Jan. 11.—The Mail publishes to-day a long letter from its Collingwood correspondent regarding the political situation in North Simcoe. It says that nothing else is talked of in the riding at present but the passage-at-arms between its representative in the House, Dalton McCarthy, and the party organ, over the former's attitude on the trade question. The Conservatives, it adds, are divided into two hostile camps, one, by far the largest and most influential, being determined to follow Mr. McCarthy through thick and thin, the other fearing and perhaps hating him. It further says it is evident that a plot is on foot in the riding to undermine Mr. McCarthy's popularity and usefulness, and that this plot originated not there but in the higher councils of the party. A convention is to be held at Staynor some time this month, at which Mr. McCarthy will give his views on the political questions of the day.

Frank Moore, found guilty of robbing the Metropolitan Street Railway company at Egleton and of committing burglaries at Lansing and Newton Brook, was yesterday sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

A delegation of three Congregational clergymen waited on the Toronto Presbytery and made overtures looking to union between the Presbyterian and Congregational churches in Canada. Rev. John Burton read a paper, pointing out the growing approximation of the two churches, their ecclesiastical and doctrinal resemblances and the advisability of union, this being, he said, proferred by ten influential clergymen of the Congregational church. They were acting individually and not representatively. He explained that the reception given to the representation was hearty. Rev. Principal Caven spoke in favor of union in general terms and highly approved the suggestion of a conference. Rev. Dr. J. MacDonnell was cordial in his approval, pointing out that a conference would commit neither party definitely to anything, while it would clear the way for future negotiations. A motion that the Presbytery thank the gentlemen for their appearance and agreeing to a conference at whatever time and place might be convenient was carried.

A Grand Rapids, Mich., dispatch says that Mrs. Margaret Cook, recently from Fenwick, Canada, had been sentenced to four years' imprisonment for procuring girls for immoral purposes. Mrs. Cook had money shortly before her arrival in Michigan and had bought a timber farm, on which there were a saloon and dance house. She declares she is innocent.

A few months ago Toronto lent its superheating steam disinfector to the Dominion for use at Grosse Isle. Now it has lent it for exhibition in the scientific department of the World's Fair.

Mr. W. Gross, for many years superintendent of bridges and construction of the western division of the C.P.R., will, it is said, probably enter the service of some American road.

WATERWAY CONFERENCE.

The National Importance of a Ship Canal From the Great Lakes to the Hudson River.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—A Ship Canal Convention will be held at the Arlington Hotel, in Washington, D. C., on Thursday morning, for the purpose of advocating the construction, by the Government, of a ship canal from the Great Lakes to the Hudson River. E. B. Pond, president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, to-day sent a dispatch to Congressmen Cutting and Hilborne, requesting them to act as representatives of the Chamber of Commerce at the Convention.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 11.—The convention promises to be one of great national importance. Secretary Thompson, of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce, says that there will be a large attendance from all sections of the country, and that New York will have about fifty delegates. The objection that the canal would take too much water from the Niagara river is disposed of by the fact that the canal will be composed of stagnant water, and the entire quantity used in locking a vessel is less than that which rushes over the Falls every second.

At Calvary Baptist Church.

There was another large congregation at Calvary Baptist church last night, and the services were, as usual, solemn and impressive. Night after night the meetings appear to be growing in interest, and those occupying the "reserved seats" are more numerous. There will be a baptism at this evening's service.

BENJAMIN BUTLER.

Death of the Well Known American Politician and Lawyer and Millionaire.

Something of His Career—His Services During the War of the Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—General Benjamin F. Butler, the statesman, lawyer and millionaire manufacturer, died at his residence here at 1:30 o'clock this morning. The General has always, to a more or less extent, made his residence in Washington, although many of the scenes of his successful ventures have been located elsewhere. During the present winter, a case which had been decided against him in the highest courts of the State of Massachusetts and in which he took an appeal to the United States Supreme court, has demanded his almost constant presence in this city. Every Monday he was a familiar figure at the sessions of that body, when the decisions were handed down. His age as well as a general impairment of health while listening to the oral decisions looking for his own was a matter of remark time and time again. Finally, a few weeks ago, the case was decided against him. Whether or not the loss of this case, to which he had paid such close attention, brought anything more than the sorrows of casual defeat will not be known. His death created an immense surprise, as it was not even known he was ailing, any more than any man who had lived and labored so long would.

Benjamin Franklin Butler was born in Deerfield, N. H., November 5, 1818. He was graduated at Waterville college in 1828, and was admitted to the bar in 1840, and began practice in 1841, at Lowell, In 1852 was elected a member of the Massachusetts House and in 1859 to the State Senate. In 1859 was a delegate to the Democratic national convention, where he denounced slavery in the strongest terms. When Lincoln called for troops in 1861 he was brigadier-general of militia of Massachusetts. On the 17th of April, 1861, he marched to Annapolis in command of the Eighth Massachusetts regiment and was placed in command of the Annapolis district, which included Baltimore. On May 13 he took possession of Baltimore, and on the 16th of the same month he was made Major-General, and assigned to the command of Fortress Munroe and the Department of Eastern Virginia. While at Fortress Munroe slaves came within the lines, and he refused to give them up, on the ground that they were contrabands of war. Hence the term contraband so often used since. In August he captured Forts Hatteras and Clark, on the coast of North Carolina. General Butler took possession of New Orleans, May 1, 1862. His administration of affairs in that city, including the hanging of William Mumford for hauling down the United States flag, will be long remembered. Finally he was removed from command by General Grant.

In 1866 he was elected by the Republicans of Massachusetts to Congress, where he remained till 1879, with the exception of the term of 1875-77. He was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for governor of Massachusetts in 1871, and in 1878-79, having changed his politics, was the candidate of the Independent Greenback party and one wing of the Democrats, for the same office, but was again defeated. In 1882 he was elected governor by the Democrats. In 1883 he was re-nominated but was defeated. In 1884 he was the candidate of the Greenback and Anti-Monopolists for the presidency, but was defeated. Since then he has settled down to the practice of the law, in which he was the most successful in the profession in the United States.

CABLE NEWS.

TANGIER, Jan. 11.—The Sultan has paid quick attention to the ultimatum sent him a few days ago by the British Government demanding the arrest and punishment of the Moors who some time ago killed a British subject. The three men who are accused of the crime were imprisoned to-day, and upon conviction their punishment will be speedy.

HAVANA, Jan. 11.—Ignace Herrera, son of Count Barreto Herrera, was kidnapped yesterday from a plantation near San Antonio de Las Vegas by four banditti, among them being Garcia and the notorious mulatto Placincia. The bandits refused an offer of $1,000 ransom, and declared that they would not release the captive until they received $2,000. A detachment of troops has been sent in pursuit of the robbers.

HAMBURG, Jan. 11.—The Health Office reports that there were 10,918 deaths from cholera here in 1892.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

GALT, Jan. 11.—Marion, relict of Donald McCrea, mother of the late Thomas McCrea and grandmother of David McCrea, of Janefield, died yesterday in her 100th year. She had been ailing for a short time.

CHATHAM, Jan. 11.—William Rams, who broke jail here a month ago, has been located in the Grand Rapids, Mich., jail, and extradition proceedings will commence when his term expires

WOODSTOCK, Jan. 11.—George Bennett, a contractor and prominent resident of Woodstock, died last night of apoplexy.

ST. CATHARINES, Jan. 11.—Thomas Hannigan, of this city, was killed in a saloon row in Buffalo last night.

HAMILTON, Jan. 11.—It is stated that at the next session of the Local Legislature Sir Oliver Mowat will divide Hamilton into two constituencies.

MONTREAL, Jan. 11.—Mrs. Joseph Houle met her death this morning by an explosion in a stove in the basement of her house. She started the fire, and the hot water pipes being frozen exploded, killing her instantly. She leaves four children.

ST. JOHN, Jan. 11.—Fire in the library of Carleton Place, Sir Leonard Tilley's residence, last night, almost ruined the interior of the building with smoke. The flames were confined to the library.

MONTREAL, Jan. 11.—Last night two daring crimes were committed here. The first was the highway robbery of a farmer from a neighboring village, Mirrarrault, who was held up on Bonsecoeur street by four men, robbed, and nearly beaten to death. The robbers were captured within four hours of the occurrence. The second affair occurred in the jewelry store of W. T. Lifton, 34 St. Antoine street. While the proprietor and clerks were at supper a boy of 12 was left in the store. Two young men entered the place with their faces covered with masks and before the boy could make any outcry seized him and threw him into the cellar, breaking his leg. They began to rifle the safe, but had secured only seven gold watches and some jewelry, worth $100, when they were frightened away by hearing someone approaching from the rear. Both men escaped.

QUEBEC, Jan. 11.—The decrease in the expenditure in the Attorney-General's Department this year amounts to $100,000. For the first six months of the current year this department spent $90,000 less than the half of the supply voted for the administration of justice during the last session, $468,000.

AMERICAN NEWS.

PORT TOWNSEND, Jan. 11.—Some anxiety is felt in shipping circles regarding the non-arrival of two or three deep water vessels. British ship St. Monan is out nearly two hundred days from Santos, Brazil, the exact date being unknown. This vessel arrived at Santos, nine months ago, when yellow fever and other tropical diseases were prevalent. This fact has given rise to the supposition that the crew might have become ill and the vessel met with disaster. The German bark Emin Pasha sailed from Iquiqi, October 18th for this port, and should have arrived over a month ago. She was under charter to load grain at Tacoma for Europe, but on account of her non-arrival her charter was cancelled December 31. The ship State of Maine, from New York for this port with a general cargo, is overdue. She was spoken off Cape Horn by vessels that arrived in San Francisco three weeks ago.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Mr. Blaine is reported as resting very comfortably this evening.

YATES' CABLE.

Queen Victoria's Presents to the Princess Marie of Roumania. Current Gossip.

Matters at Dublin Castle—Why Sir J. West Ridgeway Left for Morocco.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Edmund Yates cables from London: The Queen's presents to the Princess Marie of Edinburg include a large brooch of diamonds and emeralds with earrings to match, two magnificent Indian shawls, portraits of the Queen and the Prince Consort, a splendidly bound copy of Sir Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort," some Honiton lace, a quantity of rich fabrics, several shawls and wrappers and the royal tartan, which Prince Albert has designed. The Duke of Edinburgh gives to his daughter a superbly chased toilet service of silver gilt, which is enclosed in a huge case of Russian leather. The Duchess gives a dressing case and bag, both fully fitted in silver, a diadem, a large cross and earrings of diamonds and sapphires, a diamond brooch and two brooches and bracelets of diamonds and pearls. The duke and duchess gave jointly a magnificent set of diamonds and torquoises, and breakfast, lunch and dinner services of Worcester china. Other members of the royal family gave various articles of jewelry. The Princess Marie is not only very pretty, but is bright and clever, and has inerited her mother's force of character.

There is no foundation for the report which has been going the round of the papers that the King and Queen of Italy are to be guests of the Queen next summer at Windsor Castle or Osborne. A paragraph has been going about which states that during the session of parliament the Duke of Devon intends to give receptions at Devonshire House, when the Duchess of Devonshire will receive guests for the first time for a number of years. This announcement is purely conjectural. The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, who are now at Chatsworth, will come to town for the meeting of Parliament, and on January 24 the duke intends to give a dinner to the principal Liberal-Unionist peers. Early in February the duke and Duchess are going to the Riviera, and they will remain abroad until Easter, so that a considerable part of the session will have elapsed before the promised receptions begin. It is certainly a number of years since there was a Duchess of Devonshire to receive company at Devonshire House, for the last one was the second wife of the fifth duke, who died in 1811.

It is declared that Sir J. West Ridgeway's leaving Dublin castle has no political significance, but I am assured that it is a very significant event. Indeed, the plain fact is that the relations between Rt. Hon. John Morley and the leading permanent officials in Ireland have become so embarrassing that it has been found necessary to relieve the strain. It is not that the Chief Secretary is personally unpopular, far from it, indeed. The causes which usually produce a rupture between an unpopular minister and his staff are unwholly wanting, for in "the plain clothes," as they say in the army, Mr. Morley is liked and respected. Neither is it that reversal of policy, due to the accession of a Home Rule government that has alienated that allegiance which in our civil service is invariably rendered to a minister. The difficulty is of another kind altogether, namely, that as an administrator Mr. Morley is so capricious and impractical, in a word, so incompetent that his lieutenants are in a state of bewilderment, and in his absence their action would be paralyzed. It is important, therefore, that before the meeting of parliament calls him away from Dublin some one should be placed in charge of Dublin castle capable either of reflecting or controlling his views in administering the Government of Ireland. This is the explanation of Sir J. Ridgeway's mission to Morocco.

Stolen Blankets.

Johnny, the Indian, charged with the larceny of blankets and other goods from a klootchman named Hannah, was again up in police court yesterday morning on remand. He has been in custody before for similar offences, and not having a clear record was sent to jail for four months.

Only a Chinaman.

Ah Moy, a Chinaman, was passing the new drill shed building on Tuesday when he was struck on the head with a slate, causing a very nasty wound. He swore out an information, accusing Wm. Brooks, one of the men employed about the building, with having wilfully thrown the slate at him. In the police court yesterday the offence was proved against Brooks, and he was fined $10 with $2.50 costs.

THEY HAVE MADE HITS.

Two Actresses Whom New Yorkers Applaud Nightly.

TRIUMPHED WITHOUT INFLUENCE

Blanche Walsh, the Queenly Diana of "Aristocracy," and Grace Golden, Who Has Taken Marie Tempest's Place at Times—Something of Their Home Life.

Miss Blanche Walsh's theatrical career has been almost meteoric. She is the daughter of ex-Alderman Walsh, of New York. She was born and reared in the Sixth ward, which is generally considered the toughest in New York city. She never received any training for the stage, and the only evidence she gave of the possession of histrionic ability was as a reciter at entertainments.

Miss Walsh is now playing the part of Diana Stockton in Bronson Howard's latest comedy, "Aristocracy." She has made the most substantial sort of a hit. In fact she has created something like a theatrical sen-

MISS BLANCHE WALSH.

sation, for despite the excellent promise of her earlier work none of the New York critics believed that she would be able to hold her own in such a strong organization as the "Aristocracy" company. But she has more than done it, for she has not only given a thoroughly satisfactory performance, but she has also caused her part to stand out with greater prominence than it was thought to possess.

Miss Walsh dresses in a very mannish manner. In fact she naively admits that she is a great deal of a tomboy. She rides like a Centaur, drives like a Doble, and is also a great pedestrian. Her favorite exercise for physical development is fencing, at which she is quite expert. Miss Walsh is a girl—she is but nineteen—of regal carriage. She has a plump, pretty face of great intelligence, and her figure is superb.

Perhaps the most remarkable fact in connection with Miss Walsh's career is that up to the time of her recent engagement for "Aristocracy" she had never been employed by but one person—Marie Wainwright, to whom she gratefully acknowledges she owes all that she is. She was with Miss Wainwright for three seasons, during which time she played Olivia in the "Twelfth Night," Zanora in the "Honeymoon," Grace Harkaway in "London Assurance," Madeleine in "Frederic Le Maitre" and Queen Elizabeth in "Amy Robsart." It was her work in this last character which first gave her a national theatrical reputation.

Miss Grace Golden deserves great credit. Unaided she has risen from the ranks to the present high position which she occupies in the operatic world. Miss Golden's great forte has been understudying. To her energy and conscientiousness in this direction were due the original opportunities for showing what she was able to do.

Miss Golden entered the employ of the New York Casino about three years ago, and although she has never been the prima donna she has sung the principal role of almost every opera presented by the Aronsons during that time.

Miss Golden is a native of New Harmony, Ind. She comes of theatrical stock, as her parents, Martin and Bella Golden, were well known actors for many years. Their son, Echard, won the New York Herald's prize for the best one act play last year. Miss Grace herself was always regarded as a singing prodigy, and while she still wore short dresses was sent to New York for the purpose of having her marvelous voice developed by Mme. Maretzek. There she had her first experience on the stage at the Metropolitan opera house when she sang the small part of the maid of honor in "Les Huguenots."

Three years ago Miss Golden became a member of the Casino company and was assigned an unimportant role in "Erminie." At the same time she understudied Pauline Hall, and when that lady was called away for a few days by the death of her brother Miss Golden sang the part of Erminie, and did it well too. From that time her future as an operatic artist has never been in doubt. Since then she has, when occasion demanded, acceptably undertaken Lillian

MISS GRACE GOLDEN.

Russell's parts in "Apollo" and "Poor Jonathan," Laura Bellini's in "Cavalleria Rusticana," Annie Myers' and Marie Tempest's in "The Tyrolean" and Lillian Russell's in "La Cigale."

Last February Miss Golden left the Casino and joined Miss Russell's company, superseding Attalie Claire when that lady and the "airy, fairy Lillian" had their famous squabble. Miss Golden next joined the Marie Tempest Opera company, which is now singing "The Fencing Master" at the Casino. She has the second soprano role, but has frequently taken the prima donna's part when Miss Tempest has been indisposed. She and her brother board in New York, while their parents live in retirement in New Harmony, Ind.

LUCY LAWN.

DAINTY ANNIE RUSSELL.

She Will Probably Return to the Stage Next Season.

After four years of suffering, during which time she has submitted to two dangerous operations, pretty, piquant, dainty, artistic little Annie Russell is on the high-road to recovery, and if nothing unforeseen occurs will be a member of one of the New York stock companies.

Annie Russell's superior as a refined ingenue has not been seen in America in several decades, and her interpretation of

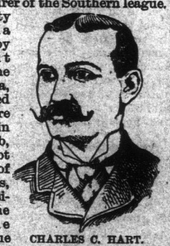
ANNIE RUSSELL.

Elaine was declared by competent critics to be as perfect as it is possible for anything to be on the stage. When the benefit to Miss Russell was given in New York a couple of years ago no one expected or even dared to hope that she would be seen in public again.

In private life Miss Russell is the wife of Eugene W. Presbrey, a fine scene painter and stage manager. Her brother, Tommy Russell, was at one time perhaps the most celebrated of the many children who essayed the role of Little Lord Fauntleroy. Mrs. Presbrey will probably go to Italy shortly to remain several months.

President Charles C. Hart.

Probably the leading baseball magnate of the south is Charles C. Hart, president, secretary and treasurer of the Southern league. He is about thirty years of age and a Pennsylvanian by birth. About seven years ago he moved to Atlanta, and while engaged in business there bought stock in the Atlanta club, and was soon not only at the head of the club's affairs, but also the business head of the Southern league itself. The League is young, but thriving, and consists of clubs at Charleston, Savannah, Macon, Augusta, Memphis, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Birmingham, Nashville, Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans.



CHARLES C. HART.

Genius for baseball management evidently runs in the Hart family, for the reason that Hart's brother is the famous James A. Hart, president of the Chicago club.

Football on Horseback.

Football has been played out of doors, under cover and in the water for some time past, and Brooklyn now comes to the front with football on horseback. This novel sport was recently inaugurated at the Riding and Driving club, and proved very exciting and attractive, both to the players and to a large audience of Brooklyn society people. Alexander Berri, one of the directors of the club, introduced the sport, and the rules were drawn up by W. T. Bull, the famous football expert.

The teams consisted of five men on a side, and the regulation Rugby football used was touched against a plank six yards long nailed to the wall eight feet from the ground when a goal was made. Kicking the ball on the ground, tackling a player when he hasn't the ball and passing the ball forward are prohibited. The game consists of two halves, ten minutes long, with five minutes of intermission. Ponies are used by the players, who frequently get falls that make the building tremble, to say nothing of the friends of the men who take the headers.

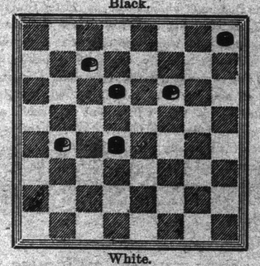
Aronson Acquires a French Operetta.

Rudolph Aronson has received from Messrs. Choudens Fils, Paris, the manuscript libretto and score of Varney's latest operetta, "Le Brillant Achille," now running at the Theatre de la Renaissance, with Mme. Theo in the leading role.

CHECKERS AND CHESS.

Checker Problem No. 198—By H. J. Jackson.

Black.

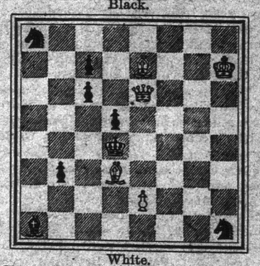


White.

Black to play and win.

Chess Problem No. 198.

Black.



White.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Checker problem No. 197:

Black.	White.
1..9 to 13	1..10 to 17
2..5 to 9, and wins	

Chess problem No. 197:

White.
1..Key move
2..Kt to Q B 6

BAD TO WORSE.

The Great Canal Scandal—Eiffel and Others Make Damning Admissions.

The Worst Steal of the Century. Honor at a Heavy Discount.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—It was reported last evening that the examining magistrate has decided, on the ground of insufficient evidence, not to prosecute Deputies Rouvier, Roche, Arene, Proutt and Ligu De La-Fauconnerie and Senators Grevey, Thevenet, Deves, Renault and Beral. Proceedings against all except the Panama directors, Sans Leroy and Baihut, it is expected, will be stopped. It was reported that Count Muenster, German Ambassador in Paris, would be summoned to Berlin immediately to report on the situation in Paris.

The trial was continued in the Court of Appeals to-day. Long before the hour set for the opening of the court the room was filled with a crowd of interested spectators, to most of whom the prisoners are well known. The audience discussed the evidence given by Chas. de Lesseps yesterday, and the general opinion seemed to be that he had not bettered his case by his statements regarding transactions between himself and the late Baron de Reinach. Little confidence was placed in his declaration that he had no knowledge as to the uses to which the large sums he had handed the Baron were to be put beyond the fact that they were to be expended for the Canal company.

When M. Perivier, president of the court, and his colleagues entered the court room, and took their seats on the bench the court was declared open. The four prisoners sat in the places occupied by them yesterday, directly in front of the magistrate. President Perivier at once proceeded to examine M. Fontaine, who said that shortly after the formation of the Panama company he was placed in charge of the company's business with the press.

M. Fontaine detailed what his duties were, and gave valuable information regarding the bribery of the newspapers to prevent hostile attacks upon the company, and also to prevent the publication of matter that would have shown the true condition of affairs on the Isthmus of Panama. He stated that he had held his position as manager of the company's press affairs until 1885, when the exactions of the newspapers became so heavy that he was compelled to abandon it. Since that time he had been merely private secretary to de Lesseps. In course of his examination, M. Fontaine stated that he had distributed to the press only 60,000 francs in drafts payable to bearer.

Baron Cottu declared that his duties as director of the Panama Company were merely technical. He dealt exclusively with the international administratory work of the Company.

M. Eiffel admitted that besides the two million francs given to M. Hebrad and the two million francs given to de Baron de Reinach, two millions had been paid by him to a certain contractor whose favor, like that of Hebrad and de Reinach was indispensible to success.

Presiding Judge Perivier then asked: "What dic you do with the six millions received by you for taking to pieces and shipping to the Isthmus and there reconstructing machinery which, as a matter of fact, you never even supplied in this country? "I kept that sum," replied M. Eiffell lamely, "because it formed part of my remuneration for the risk I was undertaking." "But your contract provided that you receive a thirty per centage to be paid to you within thirty days of the date of sending the orders. Now you took 2,875,000 francs from the forges of Cahnterer as a percentage, although the order was never executed. Do you think that this sum belonged to you?" "It was not my fault that the order was not delivered. I myself have often paid on contracts which were never executed, besides, this contingency was contemplated by the general conditions of the transaction."

"I consider such a transaction void," replied Judge Perivier sharply, "since it was the result of an error to call it nothing more. The Prosecutor-General will tell you more about this to-morrow and at the subsequent sittings of the court." M. Eiffel quailed visibly under these words and the audience rose in order to get a better view of the manner in which he bore the reproaches.

According to a semi-official statement issued to-night, M. Braihut, when he was Minister of Public Works in 1886, submitted to his colleagues in the ministry a mutilated version of Engineer Roussean's report on the Panama Canal project. M. Rousseau's report, it is now well known, condemned the whole enterprise.

The Commission of Inquiry heard the testimony of the members of the Lottery Loan Commission. The evidence went to show, beyond any reasonable doubt, that M. Sans Leroy was to a great extent, if not completely, guilty of the charges that have been made against him. M. de Rainet moved that the committee hear the evidence of M. Arton and M. de Lapirse, the liquidator of the Societe des Etudes. The motion was agreed to. M. Jolibois and Pelletan moved that the committee inquire into the contracts. They declared that 77,000,000 francs had been actually stolen and light on the subject was necessary. This motion was also agreed to.

The statement recently published, that the house of the Boulangist deputy, M. Laur, had been searched by the police in connection with the Panama inquiry, and that incriminating documents had been found, proves to have been entirely without foundation. It can be stated, upon the authority of the Prefect of Police, that no such search was ever made and that no documents in any way compromising to M. Laur or showing that he had any connection whatever with the Panama affair, are known or supposed to be in existence. M. Laur is at present in America. The members of his family deny that his residence has been searched, and in this they are corroborated by the police authorities.

The Debats says that the examining magistrate of the Panama canal, M. Franqueville, examined M. de Freycinet in reference to the money paid to Cornelius Herz for radical support at M. de Freycinet's demand. The Cocarde asserts that M. Franqueville went to M. de Freycinet's house on Sunday so as to excite no suspicion as to the examination. M. de Freycinet admitted using Panama money for the secret service principally for the purpose of obtaining important political and military documents.

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