Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1885.

WAS PRESIDENT JOHNSON A DISUNIONIST?

Mr. Boutwell has written an article for the North American Review on a subject that has in a great measure lost its interest to the outside world—the plot and motives of President Johnson. It is well known to our readers that Johnson was elected to the office of vice-president during the second presidential term of Abraham Lincoln, and that upon the assassination of Lincoln he succeeded to the office of president. Johnson was a southerner by birth. He had many years resided in Tennessee. He became a prominent man in public life, and when the civil war arose he took the side of the Union against those who were seeking to establish an independent republic in the south based upon negro slavery. At the close of the war the party in the ascendant was disposed to go much farther than even the president and his advisers, and it is not at all improbable that had President Lincoln lived he might have been the victim of that unpopularity that afterward fell to the lot of his successor. We have never had any reason to believe that President Johnson acted contrary to the advice of Mr. Seward, who had been the chief adviser of President Lincoln, and who was regarded as the leader and the founder of the republican party. President Johnson was impeached with a view to his removal from the office of president; but he was ably defended by ex-Judge Curtis and by Mr. Evarts, before the court of impeachment, and he was acquitted by the vote of Mr. Fessenden and the votes of others who may regarded as the most able men at that time in the republican ranks. There was a wide difference in the views between members of the party as to what were the constitutional powers of the president. Mr. Boutwell condemns Johnson for undertaking to provide for the reorganization of the governments in the southern states without the sanction of congress. Mr. Johnson acted upon the assumption that the state governments had been overthrown by the civil war; that the territory was a conquered territory, and that the president had the same power by proclamation to call upon people to elect a convention as the sovereign had in England by commission under the great seal or by proclamation to provide for the establishment of a representative government in a colony. The London Advertiser remarks that the view taken by the president of the question was not void of plausibility, and was capable, at all events, of being argued. President Lincoln himself went much farther in issuing a proclamation suspending the right to a writ of habeas corpus, and, in fact, claiming for himself a dispensing power that with us would not be for a moment recognized as falling within executive authority. The executive has no power to suspend any act of parliament unless such power is expressly given, much less to suspend an act which was so intimately connected with the liberties of the people. We have no doubt that the view taken by President Lincoln in this matter was altogether erroneous, yet we find those who fiercely attack President Johnson had not a word to say against one who certainly adopted a much more high-handed measure. Mr. Boutwell, in the article before us, relates an interview that he had with President Johnson, pointing out to him that in his opinion congress alone could do what the president had undertaken to do upon his own responsibility. The president, Mr. Boutwell says, informed him that he did not propose to deal with any other state than North Carolina; that the course which he was taking was purely experimental, and he wished the experiment of reorganization first carried out in that state. Mr. Boutwell says that he assured the president that if he persisted in the course upon which he had set out it would certainly have the effect of dividing the republican party, and he subsequently came to the conclusion that this was precisely the thing at which President Johnson aimed, and Mr. Johnson subsequently said to Mr. Stanley Matthews: "We are old democrats, and I tell you what it is, if this country is ever to be saved it is to be done through the old democratic party," and this avowal, says Mr. Boutwell, is the key to the whole of Mr. Johnson's presidential career. Mr. Boutwell says that Mr. Stanton, near the close of 1866, informed him that he was much more concerned for the fate of the country at that time than he had been at any time during the war. President Johnson was reported to have said to General Grant: "If I should have trouble with congress, which side would you support?" To which General Grant replied: "That would depend upon which side the law was." Mr. Boutwell regards this inquiry as an evidence that Johnson contemplated a conflict with congress; that he was disposed to repudiate a government that had remained loyal to the Union, and that he was prepared to maintain his own view by force if necessary; in fact, General Grant in his evidence before the impeachment committee stated that he had heard President Johnson say that if the north were not a unit, and one party, joined with the southern members from the seceding states, were sufficient to constitute a majority, he did not see why they should not be the congress of the United States. President Johnson, it is said, again and again attempted to send General Grant to Mexico, although there was no public reason to warrant him in taking such a course. Grant's account of Johnson's intentions was that he was invited to go to the president's office. "I did so, and found there the president and Mr. Seward. Mr. Seward opened his portfolio and read a long paper containing instructions for my guidance in Mexico. I informed the president that I had already informed him that it would be inconvenient for me to go to Mexico. He urged me to do so. I resisted his arguments. He grew angry, and rising from his chair struck the table with his fist and said: 'I should like to know if there is an officer in the army who will not obey my orders.' General Grant replied: 'I am an officer of the army, but I am also a citizen; the service you ask me to perform is a civil service, and, as a citizen, I decline it.'" That Mr. Seward and President Johnson desired to send General Grant to Mexico is no doubt true, but it is not at all certain that both Mr. Johnson and Mr. Seward were not of the opinion that if the United States were to forcibly expel Maximillian and the French from the Republic of Mexico, they might, by engaging in such a contest, readily unite the American people for a more common object. The majority of the republican party at that time adopted a much wiser course. Johnson was a man with a great deal of force of character, but he was not by any means a statesman. His active support of the Union secured for him a position beyond his merits, and he disappointed those who placed him in a position for which neither by his abilities nor his previous training was he at all fitted.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

Yesterday's dispatches lead to the belief that Gladstone is about to capitulate and that Parnell, holding the balance of of power, is now master of the political situation. The position is very grave. With both liberals and conservatives coquetting with the Parnellites it will be indeed strange if, out of the existing disorder, there is not evolved a liberal measure of home-rule, and that before the coming year is at an end an Irish parliament will assemble at Dublin. The latest mail advices from England state that negotiations between the conservatives and the whigs for an anti-Parnell coalition make but slow progress, and the outlook for the conservatives in this direction is discouraging. It is believed that they have hitherto approached only a few moderate nobodies in the liberal ranks. They have made overtures to perhaps a dozen of the eminently respectable whigs, who have been returned as liberals from the agricultural counties. The defection of these gentlemen from the liberal side would inflict nothing more than a numerical loss upon the liberal party. They do not shine in debate, because they do not debate. They are not invited to the inner councils of the party, because they have never noticed previous invitations. They are useful according to their numbers when there is a close division, but they are generally absent on such occasions. Among the members of this type are the Hon. Messrs. Fitzwilliam, younger sons of the third and fourth earls of Fitzwilliam. They have sat for years as liberal members for Yorkshire, but have always been suspected of conservative leanings. Another lukewarm liberal is Sir Edward William Watkin. He sat as a liberal for twenty years, but he has just been re-elected for Hythe as an independent, his opponent being a radical. Some of these gentlemen believe that their peculiar abilities could be better displayed on the benches of the house of lords, and it should not be forgotten that Lord Salisbury will have ample time to create a score of peerages before any turn of the crisis can unseat him. The conservatives have probably gained a handful of recruits among the weak-kneed and land-owning whigs, but such stalwarts as Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen have not even been approached. Such men are, in fact, unapproachable at present. They have determined at least to await the opening of the new parliament and to study its development. They are especially anxious to know the extent of Mr. Parnell's demands. Many politicians, including a majority of the whig members, cherish the hope that he will take much less than he has hitherto formulated. This hope is based largely upon the belief that the nationalists cannot afford the expense of another general election within a few months or weeks. The Orangemen are defiant and pugnacious. The conservative members from Ulster intend to notify the house of their undying opposition to home rule. Most of them are animated by the spirit which has been displayed by Mr. William Johnstone, the Orange leader of Belfast. Mr. Johnstone has just been elected as a straight-out Orangeman, by a majority of two to one over his liberal and conservative opponents combined. Flushed with this victory he made a speech at Belfast yesterday, in which he assured the cheering crowd that the Orangemen were quite ready to take up arms to defend the union and to avert the coming of chaos. The prevalence of this spirit among the Irish conservatives makes the project of a conservative-Parnellite alliance appear hopeless.

To the Members of the Anglica Church in this Diocese.

I beg most earnestly to bring to your notice the critical state of affairs in our church. Our venerable bishop, it is reported, is, through a most serious illness, incapacitated from undertaking the management of a present synod; consequently the whole machinery for testing the present and forming the future condition of our church affairs is set aside. It is said a meeting of the synod is postponed until the spring—perhaps until next autumn! If this is really the case surely we must look to those who have been chosen to represent us all, namely, the executive committee, to take some immediate action to consider our present pressing requirements. It is well and widely known that matters most important require immediate, not future, consideration. Several parishes are actually without clergymen; canons for the guidance of the synod (sorely needed) have been for some months drafted and submitted for consideration. These and other weighty matters are before us. Who knows how long, in our present unfortunate condition of postponed synods, this may not last! Something definite ought to be done, and done immediately. We are drifting about helplessly for want of guidance, and do appeal most earnestly to all members who love our church or take any interest in her to stir themselves—to think about our church and her present helpless condition, and thereby to bring about without delay such action as shall end our present uncertainty.

A LAY MEMBER OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.

Victoria, 16th December, 1885.

Malposition of the Heart.

TO THE EDITOR:—Sir—Some months ago, in turning over a file of copies of your paper, I came across an interesting report of a case of congenital malposition of the heart. The patient was an Indian, and, if my memory serves me correctly, was under observation either at New Westminster or Nanaimo, about a year ago. Such cases are rare, and this one is, therefore, worthy of note, but any report would be of additional value if the final issue were placed on record; and it would be satisfactory to learn if the man is yet alive, or if dead, whether any examination was made of the body which in life presented such an abnormal and irreconcilable condition. If any of my medical confreres can furnish any further particulars they will greatly oblige,

WM. RENWICK.

Victoria, 16th Dec., 1885.

Duty on Sheep.

TO THE EDITOR:—"Inquirer," in yesterday's Standard, wishes to know why one butcher has more duty to pay on his Xmas sheep than another? In reply I may inform "Inquirer" that the duty being 20 per cent. on invoice prices, and if one butcher purchases his stock—perhaps a better article—in a cheaper market, he, of course, not only receives the benefit of purchase, but also the difference in duty, and can thus afford to sell for a fair profit at lower prices than his less fortunate competitor. SHEPHERD.

Grand Jury Presentment.

The grand jury desire to present: That the crimes charged in many of the indictments in which they have found true bills have been in great part the result of drunken incapacity on the part of the informants; that the learned judge who charged the grand jury at opening of this assizes, especially remarked on the number of cases for trial, where the victims had been under the influence of drink; that much of the blame for such a state of affairs in this community must rest on the saloon keepers, who continue supplying intoxicating liquors to persons already under the influence of it, thus rendering them an easy prey to thieves and rascals, and that they do so has been clearly shown by evidence that has come before the grand jury. The grand jury are therefore of the opinion that legislation should be effected making an offence punishable at law for a licensed vendor of spirituous liquors to supply them to any person wholly or partially intoxicated.

The grand jury are also of opinion that licensing magistrates, previous to issuing licenses for the ensuing year, should enquire carefully into the character of the various saloons, and that if in particular cases it is ascertained that one or more robberies have been committed on the premises of any saloon, that the license of such saloon be refused or the saloon in question be placed specially under the supervision of the police.

C. W. R. THOMSON,
Foreman.

J. B. Ferguson & Co.

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AGRICULTURAL.—A meeting of the board of directors of the agricultural society will be held at the Belmont manufactory on Saturday at 12 o'clock noon.

High School Examination.

The examination of the pupils of the high schooltook place yesterday afternoon. Among the visitors present were: Mrs. Savage, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Sylvester, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Wm. Wilson, Mrs. Mebins, Mrs. Jeffree, Mrs. McMicking, Mrs. P. Johnson, Miss Andrews, Miss Forrest, Miss Armstrong, Miss Gardner, Miss Richardson, Miss Becker, Miss Wynne, Misses Nelson, Messrs. Pollard, Calder, Sinclair, Cartmel, Mahood, and Trustees Hayward, Harris, McMicking, Higgins and Heisterman.

Mr. Muir, the principal, examined the pupils in several subjects, as also did Mr. Offerhaus, and good results were obtained, especially in reading.

Mr. Muir then read the following list of

PROMOTIONS FROM JUNIOR TO SENIOR DIVISIONS

in order of merit: Frances Amelia Smith, Robert Henry Johnston, Elizabeth Emily Carr, Jeanette Mebins, Nicoline Sophie Baker, Jennie Cleland Hutcheson, Louisa Mary Richardson, Lizzie Denny, Robina Margaret Horton, Wm. Alexander Lorimer, William Sylvester Dally, William Alexander Lawson, Annie Crichton Christie, Christina Taylor Lorimer, Fred Whitney Alexander, Alice Louisa Mansell.

SENIOR DIVISION HONOR LIST.

Head of school, highest number of marks in proficiency—W F Carey Pope.

First prize (silver medal), highest number of marks in proficiency and deportment combined—Miss J M Hallis Pope.

Reading—1, Miss Workman; 2, Miss Hicks; 3, Miss Lee.

Spelling and dictation—1, Miss Lee; 2, Misses Workman, Pope, Baker, and F W Davey.

Writing—1, Misses Baker, Butler, Johnston, Pope, Sylvester, and J C Boyd.

Geography—1, F W C Pope; 2, Miss Pope; 3, E F Doran.

Grammar—1, F W Davey; 2, Miss Pope; 3, Misses Baker and Kermode.

Composition—1, Miss Lee; 2, Miss Sylvester; 3, E F Doran.

Vocal music—1, Miss Sylvester; 2 W J F Jeffree; 3, Miss Johnston.

English history—1, Miss Pope; 2, A E Haynes; 3, Miss Sylvester.

Roman history—1, A E Haynes; 2, J C Boyd; 3, Miss Pope and W F C Pope.

Botany—1, Miss Lee; 2, Miss Pope; 3, Miss Workman.

Written arithmetic—1, W F C Pope; 2, F W Davey and J C Boyd; 3, E F Doran and W E Wilson.

Mental arithmetic—1, W F C Pope; 2, A E Haynes; 3, Miss Pope.

Mensuration—1, W F C Pope; 2, A E Haynes; 3, W E Wilson.

Algebra—1, W F C Pope; 2, J C Boyd and A E Haynes.

Euclid—1, W F C Pope; 2, A E Haynes, 3, Miss Pope.

Statics—1, A E Haynes; 2, W F C Pope; 3, F W Davey.

Trigonometry—1, W F C Pope; 2, J C Boyd; 3, Miss Pope.

Book keeping—1, Miss Sylvester; 2, Miss Kermode; 3; A E Haynes and J C Boyd.

Physiology—1, W F C Pope; 2, Miss Lee; 3, Miss Pope.

Latin—1, W F C Pope; 2, Miss Pope; 3, J C Boyd.

Greek—1, W F C Pope; 2, Miss Pope; 3, A E Haynes and J C Boyd.

French—1, Miss Workman; 2, F W Davey; 3, J C Boyd.

HONOR LIST—JUNIOR DIVISION.

Head of school—Francis Amelia Smith.

Dictation—1, Miss Becker; 2, Miss Mansell and W A Lorimer.

Arithmetic—1, Miss Smith, Wm S Dally, R H Johnston, W A Lorimer and F J Stephen.

Mental arithmetic—1, Misses Smith, Mebins and Christie, R M Collier and G A Gardiner.

Geography—Misses Hutcheson and Carr; 2, Misses Becker and Thompson.

Composition—Misses Becker, Carr, Mebins and Smith.

Grammar—1, Miss Smith; 2, Miss Christie; 3, Miss Becker.

Roman history—1, Misses Mebins and Smith; 2, R H Johnston; 3, Misses Becker and Horton.

English history—1, Misses Mebins and Smith; 2, Miss Becker.

Writing—1, Misses Becker, Carr and Mebins.

Reading—1, Misses Carr, Johnston and Smith; 2, W. A. Lawson.

Latin—1, R H Johnston; 2, Miss Smith; 3, Miss Mebins.

Mensuration—1, Miss Richardson; 2, W A Lorimer and W A Lawson.

French—1, Miss Smith; 2, R H Johnston; 3, Miss A Robertson.

Botany—1, Misses Becker and Carr; 2, Miss Smith; 3, Miss Mebins.

Vocal music—1, Miss Hutcheson; 2, Misses Becker, Carr, Mebins, Richardson and Smith.

Book keeping—1, Misses Carr and Austin; 2, Misses Denny and Smith.

Natural philosophy—1, Miss Smith; 2, Miss Hutcheson; 3, R H Johnston.

Euclid—1, Misses Horton and Smith; 2, Misses Richardson and Mebins.

Algebra—1, W A Lawson; 2, R H Johnston; 3, Miss Hutcheson.

The chairman of the board, Mr. D. R. Harris, who presented the prizes to the first division, said that it gave him much pleasure to do so and that he saw a great improvement in all the pupils. The essays and compositions shown him were highly creditable. He wished them all a very merry Christmas and a happy New Year, and hoped that when they returned to their studies they would do so with a will and would endeavor to so act that when they grew up they would be a credit not only to themselves but to their parents.

Secretary Hayward, in presenting the prizes to the second division, remarked that he was very much surprised at seeing any prizes at all, as the teachers had applied to the board two weeks ago for them and they had said it would be rather an encroachment on the generosity of the public to ask them to donate prizes more than once a year. He thought it a very kind act on the part of the people who had given them the beautiful prizes, and the pupils should feel very grateful.

Trustee Higgins said that during the time had been in the room he noted how favorably the attendance contrasted with that of several years ago, and how much better their surroundings were than the pupils who attended in the early days. The old school house recently burned down was the only place for the free education of the young at that time, and it was arranged in such a miserable way that many parents would not send their children to school at all. He related one case of a lady not wishing to send her children, "for," she said, "although I want them to have an education I also want them to have good health." He said the pupils of to-day have all the modern conveniences and comforts and should study more earnestly. When he stood there five months ago he promised to try and gain for them better educational advantages, and he was glad to tell them now that the board of trustees had framed and presented an address, asking for a university, to the government and city council. He hoped before he died to see a beautiful structure on the same ground as the high school. Then the young men and women would not have to go away from home to study the higher branches and could always be with their parents and friends.

Trustee McMicking said that he was sorry he was unable to attend the examinations during the morning, but he was greatly delighted with the exercises of the afternoon. He noted a vast improvement in all the pupils. He said that as they had greater privileges than those before them and probably those who would come after them, they should make the most of them and endeavor to get on. In saying that they probably had better scholastic advantages than those after them might have he meant that there were altogether too many subjects taught in the high schools, and that the government would after a time feel the stress upon their funds and discontinue several branches. Therefore, the pupils of the present time should endeavor to do their utmost to gain the knowledge so generously offered to them.

Trustee Heisterman said that the examinations were very good. He thought that gymnastics should be introduced into the schools, as that would help the mind as well as the body. He also wanted Latin dispensed with and German and French substituted.

In conclusion, Messrs. Muir and Offerhaus gave those under their care very good advice, and the former said that although some were disappointed at not getting a prize, he would advise them to come back with fresh resolutions to endeavor to get one next term. Mr. Offerhaus said that since the new trustee board had come into power the school had been able to obtain many things they were unable to get before, and on behalf of the pupils he would thank the trustees for their attention.

Following is the programme, which was well rendered:

Chorus, "The Holidays;" organ solo, Miss Hicks; chorus, "Our Country is Our Queen;" reading, Miss A. Robertson; recitation, Miss Lee.

Three cheers were then given for the teachers and trustees, and with the national anthem the school closed, the young people going to their homes, no doubt with glad hearts, and determined to spend a very pleasant holiday.

The Granite Creek Trail Shooting Affair.

(Correspondence of The Colonist.)

NICOLA, Dec. 3, 1885.

On the 28th and 30th ult., by virtue of a verdict by coroner's jury, Indian Shoospachan alias Charley, was brought up before Messrs. Clapperton and Lawder, J. P.'s, charged with shooting Indian Chief "Bazillo." W. W. Ward Spinks (barrister) watched the case on behalf of accused.

A number of Indian witnesses were examined. The evidence before the coroner's jury went to show that Bazillo and party were (through liquor) on the "war path;" that they invaded the tent or camp of Charley, forced him to drink, and afterwards began fighting. Bazillo and party began the row, and Charley acted in defence of his home and person. The above was fully substantiated before the justice's court.

The attorney-general has been asked for advice as to whether Charley should at once be discharged, or committed. Mr. Spinks fought hard for his immediate release, quoting extensively from standard precedents that the killing was justifiable. The justices fully agreed with Mr. Spinks, but were doubtful as to it being within their jurisdiction to discharge a man who had killed another.

The remainder of the Indians who took active part in the fight have been punished according to their deserts. Johnny Harper was sentenced to a fine of $25 for being drunk and forcing Charley to drink, and three months' imprisonment for using a knife in the fight.

Walla Walla Billy was fined $25 for being drunk, or one month. "Skyon," who was on prisoner's side in the *melee*, was fined $5 or one week.

Two of the parties who supplied the smallest part of the liquor to the braves have also been tried. One man was fined $100, or in default three months; the other $25 or one month. This man was badly beaten by Bazilla (deceased) because he would not leave his work and give him liquor. What liquor he gave was brought fear (or at least so Mr. Spinks contended). The man who supplied the chief part of the whisky when he heard of the shooting took a hasty retreat, and so far he has escaped arrest. The authorities have been most active in bringing to justice any one suspected of being directly or indirectly concerned in an affair which has caused considerable talk, feeling, expense and trouble to those who are obliged to take cognizance of matters connected with the protection of life and property and enforcing law and order throughout the district.

Warrants are still out against parties known to be implicated in the supply of intoxicants to Indians, and if caught they will be punished as the deserve.

Mr. McKay, Indian agent, was present at the inquiry before the justices, and deserves credit for the manner in which he has supported the authorities in the prosecution of their (too often thankless) duties.

ENGLAND.

The Political Situation.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The liberals will be in a minority of from two to four. Many rumors are current respecting the probable course of events, but the only thing certain is that Lord Salisbury will not resign before the meeting of parliament. Several ministers strongly urge immediate resignation, but if Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill agree to stay in, the rest must abide by their decision.

The liberals are widely divided as to the policy the party ought to pursue. Gladstone himself is now the most advanced of liberals on the Irish question. During the cabinet dissensions of last May, Gladstone supported Chamberlain's Irish proposals, a national council included, which Parnell was then ready to accept as a final settlement, but which the majority of the cabinet voted down.

When the result of the present election became known, Gladstone seems to have resolved at once to come to terms with Parnell, and to accept a scheme of home rule, certainly embodying guarantees of integrity of the empire, and probably saving the property rights of Irish landlords. His colleagues have heard with dismay that their leader was prepared to enter into an alliance with Parnell, publicly to accept his support, to turn out the tory government by his help and then submit to parliament what he terms a constitution for Ireland. They remonstrated stsongly, and reminded him that he had found it impossible last summer to induce the liberal party to sustain a much more moderate scheme, and expressed a belief that surrender to Parnell now would stock the country and probably fail, the result being a dissolution of parliament, a fresh election and a large majority against the new coalition. Gladstone has yielded to these representations, and the project has been shelved for the present.

IRELAND.

An Elopement Scandal.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Society circles in Cork are agitated over an elopement scandal which resembles the Schilling-Morosini case. A young man named Hodnett was employed last summer as groom by Long, a wealthy land owner living a few miles from Cork. One portion of Hodnett's duties was to attend Miss Marianne Long upon her daily rides through her father's estate and the surrounding country. In this way the groom and girl became very intimate. The young man was handsome, and the young lady impulsive. The result was an elopement, and the groom became a bridegroom. The runaways were finally captured in Dublin, where Hodnett had obtained employment as "managing director" of a jaunting car. The young lady was sent back to her father's care. Hodnett has just been sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Miss Long is only 15 years old, and vows she will be his wife again, as soon as he is out of prison.

In This City.

Judge Dawne, to whom reference was made yesterday in this journal, is still in this city. He did not take his departure as announced. As late as Monday he was seen by a gentleman from Alaska near Spring Ridge. As he is "wanted" on the other side, his capture is merely a question of time.

A DIABOLICAL PLOT UNEARTHED

Scheme to "Remove" Moneyed Men.

What the San Francisco Police Found.

A Branch of the Plotters in Victoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—Some time ago the police obtained information of the existence of an organization called the Socialistic Revolutionary association, which it was asserted was composed of extra ultra socialistic members. A close watch was kept upon their movements and the police finally succeeded in obtaining the minutes of one of their meetings, held November 23. From these facts it was discovered that it was the intentention of the association to put out of the way about twenty men, including W. T. Coleman, Congressman W. W. Morrow, Gen. W. H. L. Barnes, Mayor Bartlett, U. S. Judge Lorenzo Sawyer, Leland Stanford, Chas. Crocker, Gov. Stoneman, the principal police officials, and others. These names were placed on a prospective list and placed in the hands of the executive committee to carry out the orders of the association. The committee were to devise the best means to accomplish the ends of their base plot, and were thus engaged when their work was brought to a sudden termination last night by the discovery of the assassins' headquarters, at 900 Montgomery avenue, by the police, and the arrest of the four men found therein, who gave their names as Julius C. Koosher, Henry Weisman, Charles Middelstadt and Oscar Eggers. In the room were also found a complete laboratory for the manufacture of infernal machines. The men were taken to the city prison, where they boldly asserted they were dynamiters, and that their purpose was to get rid of the citizens named, and then raze Chinatown. The prisoners also belong to a German branch of the Anti-Coolie league. No charge has yet been entered against the prisoners. It is known that the ramifications of the association extended to Portland, Seattle and Victoria, as well as other coast points of importance. The object of the association apparently was to remove all who controlled either the transportation systems, the mines and capital, as well as large employers of Chinese labor. Further developments are expected.

The man, who gave the name of Koosher, was arrested; he is also known as Kowalskix. He is a Russian, and speaks several languages. He rented a small room on Lombard street. According to his story he was formerly a banker at Kief, Russia, but being a Jew was driven from the country and lost all he had. He came to New York and was appointed agent of a Jewish relief society, and visited Oregon and Washington territory to take up land for his people. He was to receive $600 from every family for whom he procured a government settlement. He claims that Henry Villard assisted him in his labors. He recently came to this city and identified himself with the anti-coolie leaguers. Chas. N. Milstadt is president of the Third ward anti-coolie club and vice-president of a German branch of the same. He is a German by birth, 24 years old, and resided at 404 Geary street. By his room the detectives found 300 badges, bearing the letters "D. A. C. L." Oscar Eggers lives at 812 Clementina street, and is a peddler by occupation. He is 35 years of age, and speaks very little English. The bombs which were found are made of gas pipe, from five to seven inches long about one inch in diameter. While Captain Lees was handling the machine and bombs Weisman cautioned him to be careful. "Don't handle them," he said, "so roughly; you might blow us all to kingdom come." After the four men had been handcuffed Weisman again said: "It is leaks out that you have us under arrest, and if you do not take us down in a carriage so that we will not be seen in your charge, I will not be answerable for your life, my young friend. Let me tell you that if anybody wants to take you from me there won't be much of you left when we get through." The prisoners have been charged with misdemeanour, for unlawfully storing giant powder. The highest penalty is six months' imprisonment or one thousand dollars fine. Further developments are expected when the men are called for examination.

The leader of the band of dynamiters is Henry Weisman, a Bavarian by birth, a chemist by profession, and 25 years old. He resided with his family on Pacific street. On being questioned, he said: "My intention was to aid in enforcing what O'Donnell told us was law against Chinese. The only thing that troubled me was that Coroner O'Donnell was always saying that Chinese were well supplied with arms; that they had armories in Chinatown and drilling with Winchester rifles. I was afraid that when the Chinese were ordered to go they would resist and attack our people. I, therefore, resolved to experiment and see if I could not invent superior weapons. I commenced experiments twelve days ago, and purchased some dynamite. My idea was to make something that could be thrown like hand grenades. We experimented at different times under rocks, near the Cliff House, but the results were unsatisfatory. O'Donnell knew we were experimenting. He had often talked of dynamite, and he called his newspaper the Anti-Coolie Dynamiter.

A Boy Kills two Indians.

MARSHFIELD, Wis., Dec. 6.—News has reached this city of a startling tragedy that occurred about ten miles west of this city, in the dense forests near Nasonville, on Wednesday last. It appears that a boy about sixteen years old, named George Andrews, was out hunting deer, and, striking a trail, followed it until the deer were started, when Andrews fired twice, badly wounding the deer, which, nevertheless, broke and ran. Young Andrews at once followed the trail, and, after about two hours tramping, on coming to a small clearing found two Indians busily engaged in dressing the deer. The Indians had previously killed Andrews' dog. Young Andrews, however, nothing daunted, at once ordered them to abandon the deer, telling them he had shot it, but they refused. On the boy again demanding the deer, one Indian advanced toward him with a knife and told him to leave or they would "nepo" (kill) him. But young Andrews, instead of retreating, at once shot the advancing warrior dead, shooting him through the heart. The other Indian jumped for his gun, but young Andrews was too quick and shot him through the head, killing him instantly. He than went to the settlement and told his story, which was at first discredited; but, on going to the spot, the dead bodies of the braves were found where they had fallen.

Quite a Difference.

"I see that Archdeacon Farrar will take back about $25,000 as profits of his lecture tour," remarked the Horse Editor.

"That's a good deal of money," assented the Snake Editor.

"But John L. Sullivan will clear over $75,000 by his tour. Isn't that rather a sad commentary on the tastes of the American people?"

"I don't know. You see Sullivan has the advantage of Farrar in one important particular."

"Indeed! What particular?"

"He has a better delivery, you know."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Northern Pacific Railway.)

MONTREAL, Dec. 7.—Mgr. Racine, of Chicoutimi, has followed the example of Mgr. Moreau, of St. Hyacinthe, and has refused to allow a service for Riel to be chanted in his cathedral. In connection with this, La Minerve of this morning says:—"The Bishop of Chicoutimi has stated that he was not disposed to aid in his diocese individuals who have attempted to transform churches into places of political demonstrations for the greatest glory of the Liberal party."

The mortality by smallpox in the city on Saturday last was seven, in Mount Royal hospital six, and in the suburbs six, making a total of nineteen. In the city on Sunday there was only one death, in the hospital five, and in the suburbs five, an aggregate of eleven. Only three Protestants died in the city and suburbs last week.

TORONTO, Dec. 9.—Wm. Hurd and John McCann and team, were killed in Musson's sandpit to-day by the caving in of the sides.

OTTAWA, Dec. 10.—Percy Sherwood, chief of the Dominion police, has been appointed to the position of commissioner of police for Canada, made vacant by the death of the late Augustus Keefer.

The rumor is again current that Sir Charles Tupper is about to re enter the Dominion Cabinet as Minister of Finance, and that Mr. Townsend, representing Cumberland county, will make room for him by accepting a judgeship.

Morse's soap works were burned last night. Loss $60,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

WINDSOR, Dec. 11.—A number of Ohio bankers endeavored to forcibly abduct Joseph Hosdowitch across the river at Windsor on Saturday, but the Windsor police prevented the scheme from being carried out. Hosdowitch is the Mansfield, Ohio, bank clerk who made off with $60,000 worth of bonds, and was across the river early in the morning. All of a sudden he remembered that the bonds were hidden in Windsor, and that there was no use going back without them. So his keepers foolishly allowed him to retrace his steps, and subsequently tried to abduct him.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Telegraph learns that the Marchioness of Lorne will probably re visit Canada in 1886.

The locomotive works, which have been almost idle for some time, will resume operations in a few days, a contract to make several engines having been received from the Canadian Pacific.

KINGSTON, Dec. 10.—Geo. Horncheck, aged 60, while temporarily insane, made several gashes in his head with an axe yesterday. He won't recover.

HALIFAX, Dec. 10.—At the Bridgetown almshouse yesterday Daniel Hayes, aged 87, choked to death by a piece of meat sticking in his throat.

A boy four years of age, son of James Whelan, was killed to-night by being given a spoonful of carbolic acid in mistake for a medical preparation.

A violent gale from the south-east prevails in this region to-night. The coast is enveloped in denpe darkness. The wind is blowing directly on shore with great velocity.

MONTREAL, Dec. 10.—Three directors of the Post newspaper have resigned on account of the stand taken by that paper on the Riel question.

QUEBEC, Dec. 8.—It is stated that Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface, sent a dispatch on November 29, to La Minerve, of Montreal, telling them to stop using his name to defend the government, and saying that the government was responsible for the rebellion and had hanged a madman.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

The Butte *Miner* of Wednesday last contains a dispatch from Dillon, which gives this: Shortly after midnight last night, Moses Morrison, one of the proprietors of the Nevada saloon, in this town, was about closing the saloon for the night. He invited several parties to take a drink with him. Among the crowd was a gambler by the name of Hiram Perry. While the drinks were being set up, a woman by the name of Frankie Riley, came in and was invited by Morrison to join the party and go to an oyster parlor a few doors away. The woman started in advance of the crowd, and the whole party, except Perry, went into the restaurant. Morrison called for oysters for the crowd, and then after Perry came in and sat at the table with Morrison, the woman and others. Morrison paid for the oysters. About the time Morrison turned from the clerk's desk, Perry began to use some abusive language toward Morrison and the woman. Morrison stepped outside the door, and Perry said: "I have a notion to kill you and her and myself, and end this trouble;" and as he spoke, drew a large army pistol and shot Morrison, the ball entering below the left eye. Death was instantaneous. Perry then turned and fired at the woman who was retreating through the back door of the restaurant. His aim was good, but someone saw the revolver leveled in that direction and snatched the woman aside. The ball shattered her right arm. Perry then placed the pistol to his own head and blew out his brains. Dr. Pickman amputated the woman's arm, and she is not thought to be in danger of dying.

A Dublin Fenian Sensation.

DUBLIN, Dec. 11.—The aggressive section of the Fenian brotherhood is somewhat startled to-day by the announcement that the man who recently surrendered to the police for protection and gave the name of John Kelly and his occupation as a laborer is really Joseph Smith the invincible who turned informer and testified against the men who were hanged for the assassination of Lord Fred. Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke, in Phœnix Park. Kelly, when he surrendered himself, stated that he was a member of a secret organization, and had been notified under pain of death to shoot Curran, county court judge, who examined the Invincibles under the Crimes Act, Mr. Bolton, Crown solicitor, and others. He also said he was concerned in the burning of corn belonging to the Artane industrial school, and mentioned the names of some farmers whose hay and corn are also to be burned. It will be remembered that on March 24, last, a report was published through Great Brittin stating that Joseph Smith, the informer, died from intemperance. May 7th again, it was announced that Joseph Smith died in London, where for a long time he was a hopeless drunkard.

CARIBOO.—A ranchman named Richard Price was killed near Alexandria on the 1st inst. by his team running away..... The weather during November was mild. .....It is reported that the Nason company on Antler, have struck pay.

"MAY BLOSSOM."

A Chat About the Comedy-Drama.

An Account of the Internecene War that Shook the Madison Square Management —Triumph of the "May Blossom" Faction—An Eventful First Night—The Scene.

Al. Hayman, of the Baldwin theatre, San Francisco, is a bright and brave theatrical manager who has presented plays with original methods, and promptly pays his bills. Hence he is popular in eastern and western theatrical circles, is known by favorable reports in the far east, west, north and south, and both press and public have reason to rise and call him blessed—the one on account of his reliable liberality in advertising, the other for the equally potent reason that his companies are always given for their full value and to the very letter of the advertised promise. Albert Hayman, a younger brother of the manager, has been in this city for several days, superintending the preparations for Lewis Morrison's company season, which opens on Monday night in "May Blossom," the great Madison Square theatre success. Of course it was natural that *The Colonist* and Mr. Hayman should come together. "May Blossom is a popular play—*The Colonist* is a popular paper.

"Now, Mr. Hayman, will you give such facts about 'May Blossom,' and the theatrical business in general, as you think would be of public interest."

"Certainly, with pleasure," was the prompt reply. "To commence with 'May Blossom,' which was written by David Belasco, now of San Francisco, and formerly of Victoria, it has been played over 600 consecutive times. Three hundred and fifty performances were given in New York city, and the balance throughout America. The first production of the play was a remarkable event—remarkable in many ways. Rev. C. Mallory was the censor of the Madison Square theatre, and——"

"A professional moralist?"

"Well, he was the censor, and the horizon of his theatrical view was very close to him. 'May Blossom' impressed him unfavorably. He disliked the motive of the play, objected to some of the characters, and was sure the play would disappoint the public. His opinion was shared by a few others in the Madison Square management. It was a house divided in itself. Belasco was enthusiastic over the play. Time and again he read the play and discussed its details and dialogue. Mr. Frohman, who was then manager of the Madison Square, was very anxious for its production. They had many debates, which were not wholly free from acrimony either, because those who believed in the play were as actively partisan as the unbelievers, and Belasco's friends were anxious to give him a chance."

"They must have had a great time, so to speak."

"They certainly had many animated discussions. But at last it was decided to give the play, the Frohman side using the best argument. Then came the strain. Dr. Mallory and the other unbelievers, although opposed to the production of the play, still held their opinions, and it was a deficient and otherwise undesirable composition. The discontent among these gentlemen affected the company, and

THE PRETTY ACTRESSES OF THE PLAY

were, therefore, beset with bothersome difficulties. The members of the company were favorably impressed with 'May Blossom,' but they knew of the break in the management, or, more strictly speaking, the divided sentiment, and each player felt anxious for the final result. The Mallory faction insisted that the company would make a mess of 'May Blossom;' that the actors would not grasp the true meaning of the characters, or grasping it, would be unable to bare it to the public gaze. This opposition, the enthusiasm of Belasco, and the feverish anxiety of the friends of the play, spurred to their best endeavors. For two months they rehearsed that play as never