

DESTRUCTIVE STORMS.

The Gale Off the British Coast Causes an Immense Amount of Damage.

Many Lives Lost and Vessels Wrecked—Fishing Smacks Severely Visited.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20.—The gale which has been sweeping the coast has done a great deal of damage. Several wrecks were reported from various points. The Cynthis, of Liverpool, foundered with all hands. At noon on Saturday the gale struck this city, and increased as the day wore on, crippling the telegraph service. At night the gale continued, and reports, arriving after many hours' delay, indicated that an immense amount of damage had been done to shipping throughout the country. At Holyhead twenty lives had been saved up to noon, ten of them being from a French brigantine which went ashore near that place. At Scarborough more or less damage has been done to the wharves and houses. At Sunderland several houses have been completely wrecked and one building completely collapsed, killing a woman. The chimney of a paper mill fell near Kendal during the storm, killing three people. At Dundee a pilot cutter was wrecked in the Tay, and the crew along with the rigging for several hours before the vessel was abandoned. The steamer Union was wrecked near Dundee and four of the crew were drowned.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—After a brief lull on Sunday the gale throughout the United Kingdom burst forth with increased fury. Snow fell in some parts of England, and trains were blocked in drifts twelve feet deep. From all along the coast towns and villages came reports of wrecks with loss of life. A body was cast up on the beach at Margate to-day and identified as that of the captain of the brigantine Economy. It is feared several vessels will be lost. The British ship Gardale, that arrived some time ago at Hull from Tacoma, is probably lost. She was being taken to the Tyne in tow. When off Flamborough Head in the North Sea, the tow line parted and the Gardale went down. She was very short-handed and sailing light, and was known to be in no condition to battle with the storm. The tug tried to get to her assistance, but failed, and the vessel rapidly drifted toward the rocky shore under the lee of Flamborough. The tug made port, but nothing has since been heard of the Gardale.

Reports received from many points along the coast this evening show that the gale has done a great deal of damage. The list of disasters grows rapidly. Between Calais and Dunkirk fifty-eight vessels were ashore at 6 o'clock. Most of them were fishing boats, only two were steamers, and seven of eight are backs. Along the coast, near Calais, seventeen more dead bodies were recovered this afternoon. In Calais and Dunkirk the streets were swept clean of obstructions. At Hibernia went out from Dover this afternoon and rescued eight men from a sinking schooner. The bark Johannes Makie sank of Dungeness this morning. The schooner was blown off the beach and foundered this morning near Holland, but the crew was saved.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 20.—A very heavy storm blew here and also at Rotterdam, Holland. Dispatches received from the coast towns report very heavy loss of life through the foundering of fishing smacks.

PRINCE PIERRE OF BRAZIL. LONDON, Nov. 20.—Le Debats, a news-paper of Paris, announces to-day that Prince Pierre, Dom Pedro's grandson, who is said to have been proclaimed Emperor of Brazil by Admiral Mello, took the train from the St. Lazar station at 11:30, yesterday morning for St. Nazaire, where he was to embark for Brazil. The Prince was accompanied, according to Le Debats, by a suite of twenty-five.

The United Press correspondent in Vienna telegraphs that the report published by Le Debats is incorrect. The correspondent went to the Nonsart Military School this afternoon, and in company with the Governor, Count Blome, visited Prince Pierre in his apartment. The Prince, the correspondent says, is a lively, healthy young man, with dark hair and eyes. His left arm is weak and almost useless as the German Emperor's. To-day he wore the school uniform. Count Blome said he was subjected to the same strict discipline that is maintained among the other cadets. He goes once a week with his cousin and fellow pupil, Prince Emanuel, to the Duke d'Alencour, to the latter's home. All other excursions or visits are forbidden. Prince Pierre does not follow politics, and he is very much interested in the course of events in Brazil, but frequently receives letters from his parents, but these letters do not refer to public affairs. The Prince is a favorite among the instructors. At present he is learning the Polish language.

STEAD'S DRINK CURE. LONDON, Nov. 20.—Editor W. T. Stead, of the Review of Reviews, who attained world-wide fame a few years ago by publishing in the Pall Mall Gazette the details of the Cleveland street scandal, and who has since identified himself with many plans for the social amelioration of mankind, before his departure for Chicago, where he has been ventilating his ideas for the present week, secured eight representative drunkards and placed them in the hands of a physician for treatment for alcoholism. Four of the patients were men, three of them widowers, or married women, and one a spinster. All of whom were yesterday announced as cured, with the exception of one of the women, who had not followed directions. Mr. Stead first became interested in the medical treatment for drunkenness through the Keeley treatment, but he considers the method adopted in his experiment superior to that advocated by Dr. Keeley. The doctor's nature of the remedy has not been disclosed, but it is said to be a powerful tonic of extreme bitterness. During the first two days it reduces the patient to a condition of great misery, with sickness, headache and tremors, but afterwards it produces a great relief, resulting in the complete annihilation of the desire for alcoholic stimulants. Mr. Stead during his stay in Chicago made an investigation of the Keeley treatment.

GRAND MASTER POWDERLY. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—The Powderly-Hays fight in the general assembly of the Knights of Labor reached a climax this afternoon, when General Secretary-Treasurer Hays openly withdrew his charges of malfeasance of office against the Grand

Master Workman and his colleagues and the executive board, A. W. Wright and John Devlin. The general assembly, after consideration of the finance committee's report, which will be presented in the morning, declare the office of secretary treasurer vacant and vindicate the accused officials.

HORRIBLE SIGHT. SPOKANE, Nov. 20.—The most horrible sight that has been witnessed in this city for a long time was seen to-night. A colored man by the name of George Fields was burned to death. He lay in a heap of coals and ashes when the firemen pulled him out, and died before he was dragged off from the smoldering wreck of a small dwelling house. The building caught fire about 8 o'clock and before the firemen reached there the roof had fallen in, and no one supposed that any human being was inside. Just as the water was turned on the side of the building fell and a great cry went up from the crowd. They saw a man fall into a great heap of coals. There is considerable excitement for the police have found out that the man had been working on the Great Northern and came in this afternoon with considerable money. They believe that he was drinking and was taken by a notorious woman of the town, robbed and the shack set on fire to conceal the crime. The police claim that the man must have suffered a horrible death.

FEW FEMALE PHYSICIANS. NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The Independent has the following special cable: "Constantinople, November 19.—Judge Turrell, the U. S. minister, has just gained a notable victory. For several years the number of female physicians in Turkey has been increasing, notwithstanding the fact that the Turkish law refused to recognize them as legitimate practitioners. Foremost among them have been the American missionaries, who have repeatedly won the highest praise for their self-denying work. They have, however, been greatly hampered by the fact that they could not secure regular Turkish diplomas, and the various foreign embassies have been very earnest in their efforts for their official recognition. Hitherto they have failed entirely, but at last Turkish conservatism has yielded.

CANADIAN NEWS. (Special to the Colonist.) TORONTO, Nov. 20.—Kenneth McKenzie, the well known King street newsdealer, dropped dead yesterday from heart failure. He was aged 59. Mrs. Burton, wife of Rev. J. Burton, the well known Congregational minister of this city, died last night.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 20.—The closing mass meeting of the Winnipeg political campaign for the House of Commons took place to-night. Both parties are working hard, and many voters are coming in from outside points.

OWEN SOUND, Nov. 20.—The tug George Douglas was burned to the water's edge while returning to Lions Head. Her crew escaped in a yawl and succeeded in landing safely on Griffin's Island. The tug was a total loss, partly insured.

TORONTO, Nov. 21.—Barclay Lorrill, of Smith's Falls, who defended Charles Luckey, under sentence of death at Brockville for murdering his father, step-mother and sister at New Blens, is here. It is understood that an application will be made under the new Criminal code for a new trial for Luckey.

KINGSTON, Nov. 21.—S. Allison, of Sudbury, has been brought to the Kingston penitentiary to serve two years for an attempt at suicide by poison. He is the first person ever received in any prison in Canada for this crime.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 21.—The Dominion Election for Winnipeg takes place to-morrow. Both parties are working hard, and many voters are coming in from outside points.

BELLEVILLE, Nov. 21.—Rev. J. C. Ash Cambry has been suspended from the ministry of the Methodist church, until the Conference meets, as a result of certain charges made against him.

NORTH BAY, Nov. 21.—The bodies of Barbeau and Bonas, two of the men drowned off the ill-fated steamer John B. Fraser, on November 6, were recovered yesterday. The two men belonged to Coche Bay, and the bodies had been taken there for burial. These are the only bodies yet recovered.

St. CATHARINES, Nov. 21.—The barns belonging to the Lincoln County Industrial Home, with the season's crop, farm implements and some stock, were burned. Loss \$1,000; partly insured.

PETERBORO, Nov. 21.—James Tilly's store and dwelling, blacksmith shop, and a large quantity of lumber were burned. Right heavy insurance light.

QUEBEC, Nov. 20.—A great sensation has been created by the announcement that Dr. Henry Russell, late of this city, has been married in New York to Annie Gertrude, eldest daughter of C. Champlain, also formerly of this city. The sensation is owing to the fact that Dr. Russell, who was for long Quebec's prominent physician, has been married for years past to a beautiful woman by whom he has children—one boy aged 18.

READY FOR PEACE. CAPEWYON, Nov. 20.—Dispatches from Port Victoria say that Lobengula has sent a letter to Major Gold-Adams concerning the termination of the Matabele war. The King admits that he himself was willing to discuss the terms of his surrender, but the young Matabele warriors are still anxious to fight, and he feels that he may not be able to restrain them. Major Gold-Adams expressed strong hopes that a settlement will be reached without further hostilities.

TELEGRAPH STRIKE. ROME, Nov. 20.—All the telegraph operators in the civil service declared a strike to-day because several persons had been dismissed without sufficient cause by the directors. This evening telegraphic communication is partly suspended throughout the country. The government has summoned military operators to take the place of the strikers.

DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE. LONDON, Nov. 20.—A special dispatch to the Times from Meshed, Persia, says a severe earthquake occurred there on Friday evening at Kachan, an important town in the northern part of the province of Khorassan. Two-thirds of the town was destroyed and the loss of life was great.

CAPITAL NEWS.

The McGreevy Conspiracy Trial—Mastery Address on Behalf of the Defence.

Models of the Macdonald Statue Broken—Bank Statement—Dinner to the Premier.

OTTAWA, Nov. 20.—In the Assize court to-day A. B. Aylsworth, Q.C., spoke to the jury over six hours, on behalf of Thomas McGreevy. It was a mastery address. He scooped the Crown witnesses in a terrific manner. He said Ireland seemed to produce two classes of men: There were patriots like O'Brien and Emmett, and there were informers like Pigott. He left it to the jury to say under which category Robert McGreevy came, and proceeded to point out the tremendous responsibilities which rested upon the jury, and expressed the hope that they would not inflict punishment upon a man who had seen years of public service; a man who had incurred the calumny and dangers which a trial like this had involved, rather than disclose the secrets that had been entrusted to him in confidence, and which if exposed might have consigned to the criminal dock men in high positions. Mr. S. H. Blake will address the jury to-morrow.

Several models of the Macdonald statue were broken in transit to Ottawa. The Public Works Department are having them repaired as well as possible. Pressure is being brought to bear on the Government to appoint a commission to investigate the mental condition of Luney, the New Bliss murderer. The bank statement for October, issued this afternoon, is indicative of a healthy position of affairs, although the volume of business is not quite as great as it was twelve months ago.

Sir John Thompson and several ministers have gone to Montreal to attend the banquet in the Premier's honor.

OTTAWA, Nov. 21.—Sir James Grant was to-night chosen as the Liberal-Conservative candidate for the vacancy created by Mr. Mackintosh's appointment as Lieut-Governor of the Northwest Territories. The Young Conservatives made a determined effort to secure the nomination for their representative, R. G. Gode, a rising young barrister. On the final ballot Dr. Grant was successful by a majority of 6 votes.

The great Ontario trial is over, but the verdict is not yet. The time of the court was completed all day in hearing the addresses of Messrs. S. H. Blake and Oler. Judge Jones then summed up the case, occupying two hours and a half. On the motion of His Lordship's address Mr. Blake took exception to several of the Judge's statements, and also to his statement of the law. At 7:50 the court adjourned until to-morrow.

Navigation Closed—A Druggist, an Important Witness in the Hooper Case, Dead. MONTREAL, Nov. 20.—(Special.)—Alexander Smith, late chief steward on board the Allan liner Namudiam, is dead. He had been for more than a quarter of a century in the Allan's employ.

R. W. Hoop, druggist, who sold poison to Weeber, the alleged wife-killer, died suddenly. He was only 28 years old, and was a material witness in the Hooper trial, which occurs next month.

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Derelicts in the Gulf Stream—The Entire Subject Under Careful Consideration. LONDON, Nov. 20.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Herbert Asquith, Home Secretary, was asked a question by Mr. John Nolan (Parallise), member for North Galway, regarding the condition of Dr. Thomas Gallagher, the alleged dynamiter, who, in 1883, was sentenced to penal servitude for life. Mr. Asquith said that Gallagher had been in no wise injured by a recent operation that he had undergone for his eyesight and that he was in no danger of becoming blind. The Home Secretary added that the Government had no intention of releasing the prisoner.

Mr. John C. McDonald, Conservative member for Roseterville, asked information as to the truth of the statement that there were 400 derelicts afloat in the Gulf Stream. He also wanted to know if the Government would join the United States Government in blowing up derelicts and clearing the ocean of these dangers to navigation.

Right Hon. Sir James Grant, president of the Board of Trade, said he would not vouch for the accuracy of the statistics on the subject. The maritime conference recently held in Washington had dealt with the subject of derelicts, a subject involving complex questions that are now under consideration.

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Mr. Walter McLaren, member for the Crewe division of Cheshire, who is a Radical in favor of political and religious equality, without distinction of sex or creed, moved to include among the electors mentioned in the Parish Councils bill, married women who would be entitled to vote if they were single.

Right Hon. Henry Fowler, president of the Local Government Board, made a counter proposition to disqualify married women except when they were duly qualified as ratepayers.

Right Hon. Leonard E. Courtney (Unionist), member for the Bodmin division of Cornwall, said he thought Mr. Fowler's proposition commendable for its simplicity.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

Some of the Leading Features of Commissioner Blount's Report to the Government.

Minister Thurston's Reply—A Denial of Almost All Mr. Blount's Pretensions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—In the reports and correspondence on Hawaiian affairs which have been given currency by the State Department appears a brief letter from Commissioner (subsequently Minister) Blount, under date of July 31, 1893, in which he says the condition of parties is one of quiescence. The action of the United States is evaded by all as a matter of necessity, and will remain until the proposition to annex is accepted or rejected. In the latter contingency no sudden movement is likely to occur. The present government can only rest on the fact that the Queen's Majesty it will fall, without fail. It may preserve its existence for a year or two, but no longer. He adds that he has done his best to save the Hawaiian people from being succeeded by persons interested in misrule, and that his private affairs necessitate his return home.

In a letter dated May 24, Commissioner Blount denies the allegation that improper relations existed between ex-Marshall Wilson and the Queen, and in his report calls attention to his reception by Minister Stevens when he left Honolulu, and that the club had rented an elegant house, well furnished and provided with servants, carriages and horses for his use; that he had paid for his accommodation just what he chose.

Troops from the Boston were, he says, doing military duty for the Provisional Government. The American flag was flying over the Government building. Within the Provisional Government conducted business under an American protectorate, to the contrary, according to the avowed purpose of the American minister during negotiations with the United States for annexation.

He tells how Minister Stevens called upon him with W. F. Smith, and represented the withdrawal of U. S. marines meant that the Japanese would land troops from a many-of-war in the harbor. The American Minister expressed regret in the statement that the Japanese Commissioner put a stop to these rumors by having the vessel ordered away.

Commissioner Blount reviews the history of the islands, beginning with the constitution of 1862, and the changes made in the system of government down to the revolution of 1893, which changed it to the constitution of that year, and which to a great extent is given as the cause of the revolution of 1893. Among those mentioned in forcing King Kalanikou, in Mr. Thurston, now Minister from Hawaii. Blount says that some length the restrictions placed upon the king by the 1887 constitution. After the revolution was accomplished the history of the Hawaiian Islands is followed by the commissioner.

He shows the position which the Queen occupied, routes her protest and describes the manner in which she was treated. He points out, by time and place, the influence which Minister Stevens exerted, and by quoting from Stevens' report and papers on file at the legation, declares the minister misrepresented the revolution to the United States government.

Mr. Blount says that Minister Stevens consulted freely with the leaders of the revolutionary movement from the evening of the 14th. They feared arrest and punishment and he promised them protection. The leaders would not have undertaken the movement but for Stevens' promise to protect them from the Government. He said the troops not been landed no measures for an organization of a new Government would have been taken. The American minister and the revolutionary leaders determined upon what to do, passed the moment, and walked a couple of streets eastward. Five minutes later they came back, passed near the monument, passed it several steps, and returned to the hotel, and the party vanished. A constable, the police having been previously warned, crept up and seized Pelland and de Martigny, while another got hold of the key. A policeman saw something like a rope hanging out of Pelland's pocket. He seized it and began to pull. Out came twenty feet of it. It was a dark uniform cartridge seven inches long and three inches in circumference. The long rope attached by the fuses. The three prisoners took matters pretty coolly, and one of them said: "It is time that that was blown up. It has no rights here."

ITS LAST TRIP. CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—At 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon the fastest railroad train in the world will start on its last trip and the Exposition Flyer, which made the distance between New York and Chicago in 20 hours, will be a thing of the past. When the service was opened last spring prominent railroad men shook their heads and said that a sustained speed of 50 miles an hour for 1,000 miles was an impossibility, especially in view of the heavy passenger traffic of the Columbian year and the consequent over-taxing of the track facilities. But the train was a success. It respected manifest returns for the New York Central and Lake Shore companies, and grew in favor with business men to such an extent that its discontinuance is regarded as a public misfortune. Next to the telegraph and the telephone it was the quickest medium of communication between the two cities, and enabled a Chicago business man to put in half a day's work at his desk in this city, leave for New York at 2 in the afternoon, arriving in that city at 10 the next morning, in time for over half a day's work in New York. The Congressmen were suffering so much from the competition of this train that it threatened to reduce rates below the paying point if it was not discontinued, and hence the flyer will be taken off.

REPORT CONTRADICTION. WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 20.—A report that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, had been ordered to St. Petersburg to take the post by way of the death of Ambassador Morier, was denied to-day by Sir Julian. As to whether the British Foreign office would ultimately send him to the Russian capital he had no information.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The price of coal dropped six shillings per ton here to-day on the resumption of work by the miners. Further declines are expected as soon as the freshly mined coal begins to reach the market.

MONTECAL MATTTERS.

Arrest of Young Men Charged With Attempting to Blow Up Nelson's Monument.

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Right Hon. Sir Henry James (Unionist), member for Bury, said that although he had opposed the giving of the privilege to women to vote for Parliament, he considered the proposition a most desirable one, before a woman could obtain the right to vote, she must be rated. If a woman lived with her husband the latter must be rated. They were dealing with the question of married women living apart from their husbands.

Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Conservative leader in the Commons, held that the change proposed was an important departure. If the House assented to the Government's proposal, it must give up all

following facts: 1. The troops did not land till Monday night, the 16th of January, after the revolution had been in full progress since the afternoon of Saturday, the 14th, during which time the committee of safety was openly organizing for the avowed purpose of overthrowing the Queen.

2. There was absolutely no attempt at concealment from the government the objects and intentions of the committee.

3. The Queen, her cabinet and their supporters were utterly demoralized, suspicious of one another, and devoid of leadership.

4. The Committee of safety and their supporters were united; had ample force to execute their purposes; knew what they wanted, and proceeded with intelligence and confidence to do it.

In support of the second proposition, that there was no concealment from the government of the intention of the committee, I submit: 1. That on the afternoon of Saturday the 14th, in reply to the request of the Queen's cabinet for advice as to what she had better do, the Queen then still insisting upon the proclamation of the constitution, and supporting it by force, I advised them to declare the Queen in rebellion, and to throne vacant, and at the request and at the expressed approval of two of them and the tacit assent of the other two, I then and there drew up a form of proclamation to that effect.

2. At half-past 4 on the afternoon of Saturday, the 14th, at a meeting of about 200 citizens, at the office of W. O. Smith, the Queen was denounced in the strongest terms, and a counter-resolution was openly advocated. The Queen's Minister of the Interior, John Colburn, addressed the meeting asking their support against the Queen. The Queen's Attorney-General, Mr. Peterson, and her Attorney, Paul Newman, were both present. A committee of safety was readily formed, and there named, and proceeded forthwith to organize.

At 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 15th, I told Mr. Peterson and Mr. Colburn, two members of the Queen's Cabinet, that the committee intended to depose the Queen and establish a Provisional Government, that if they would take charge of the movement, well and good; otherwise the committee intended to take action on its own account.

The committee met openly that morning, with the full knowledge of the government of the place of its meeting, and remained in session during the greater part of the day, while several police kept watch on the building from the street.

On Monday morning at 9 o'clock, the committee, without attempt at concealment, met in my office, within 200 feet of the police station and marched to Wilson's headquarters, where the entire police force was stationed. While the meeting was in progress, Wilson came to my office and asked to speak to me privately, and we went into an adjoining room. Our conversation was in substance as follows: Wilson said, "I want the meeting stopped," referring to the mass meeting, I replied, "It can't be stopped. It's too late." He said, "Cannot this thing be fixed up in some way?" I replied, "No, it cannot, it's gone too far." He said, "The Queen has abandoned her new constitution idea." I replied, "How do we know that she will not take it up again as she said she would?" He said, "I will guarantee that she will not even if I have to look her up in a room to keep her from doing it, and I'll do it if necessary." I replied, "We are not willing to do that, that guarantee, as it is insufficient. This thing has gone on from bad to worse until we are not going to stand it any longer. We are going to take no chances in the matter, but set new men and for all." Wilson then left the office. He had since stated that he immediately reported to the cabinet, and advised arresting the committee, but the cabinet were afraid and refused to allow it.

At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Monday the 16th, a mass meeting of 3,000 unarmed men was held within a block of the palace. The meeting was addressed by a number of speakers, all denouncing the Queen.

The report is still coming as the COLONIST goes to press.

EXPORT OF LOGS. Finance Minister Foster's View—An Injury Done to the Canadian Lumber Manufacturer. OTTAWA, Nov. 20.—The question of the re-imposition of the export duty on logs is again attracting attention. In an interview in this connection Finance Minister Foster is reported to have said: "The hardship complained of by the Canadian people is that while United States lumbermen come to Canada to buy up our timber reserve and export it free of duty, the material for their manufacture of lumber and pulp, the Canadian produce of lumber and pulp is met in the United States with a high duty and at the same time the country loses the benefit of the manufacture within its boundary of these articles of commerce. There is also a widespread feeling that our timber is being rapidly depleted, and that our future supply is being jeopardized without any corresponding advantage to us. The Dominion Government is making a full investigation in regard to the whole matter, and if it reveals the necessity thereof and no change is made in the United States timber duties, the Government must take the matter up and deal with it in the light of existing facts and conditions."

THE HUNTINGTON MURDER. NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 20.—(Special.)—Over a thousand people were gathered in the court house to-night expecting to hear the verdict in the case of A. Stroebel, of Sumas, on trial for the murder of John Marshall, a farmer living on the Canadian side of the border near Huntington. The case has been in progress nine days, and has cost the country a great sum to prosecute. Marshall was murdered and robbed on the 19th April last, and the crime was traced to Stroebel and Eyerly, but the evidence was wholly circumstantial. The Crown decided that they had no case against Eyerly and that he should be acquitted. The jury entered a nolle prosequi in his case, leaving Stroebel alone in the dock. The jury remained out three hours, returned to court not satisfied and did not assist in the overthrow of the Queen. The result of the movement would have been eventually the same if there had not been a marine within a thousand miles of Honolulu.

In support of this statement, I cite the

many long, wet miles to sea, you believe he has built that, and he only hopes that it will. He turns over his roof trants and cellar, and roots to you, and says, "I'm going to sail next Saturday." Had arranged to sail in 30 days, so that we could get to the license of the bar, but they, and they have gone on in whom some of our country-bred the privilege. I did not go shooting. I would that every moment, and so it would. Clarence do? He is down. He leans on me so lost his mother on his forty-day, and he is comparatively an afraid he will get dejected drinking. One evening I could knock the dignity out of him by mixing his liquor for him, but get some of that ponder-knocked out of him I thought by him more and talk more to him.

The prescription I had ar, also, some cognac, a dip-niness and a gourd of gin, suddenly asked him to jump the cheese his celebrated ram-a-little more perpendicular and he was so much more never that I bowed my head and wept like a child. odgings that are very pleasant, shilling breakfast. That shilling for myself and two unless he had something his appetite; then, of course, Lunch we get at the city, at well known eating in the same with dinner, to these places and get a white blouse or a pair of shoes, he has seen the thorough straw hat and its establishment. I have been told here to show my nose here in I that, so I left mine in the ship and got a nice, but, but was surprised to find on the street for a month nd. Even in the Stock y have been worn this sum- bers have appeared in the ment in them. I am, and seemly sensible, for sitting ated session and wearing a salakin cap was gradually embers bald, appeared without waistcoats weather, and younger es, so the example of my land friend, Reed, the America and duke of Port- already felt across the sea, cancelled an engagement to me of her grace the Duch- de. Some would not have such trivial circumstances am rather fussy about my been tenderly reared, and long columns of the Times I read, "The Duchess of Spratt's dog cokes only." of course may live as they say must not expect friends their odd customs, arising out for Hampstead

OUT TO PLAY GOLF. a game of golf, and Claryn-pany me with an umbrel- golf sticks. The game of sitting to me as kicking a in to two miles a winter BILL NVE.

RUSSIAN ALLIANCE. 7.—Le Journal to-day pub-lished with Signor Crispi, ex- of Italy. Speaking with re-rance-Russian alliance, he unsustained. It is in no way at rather contemptible the which the triple alliance to affect. It would impel to take extra precautions in Crispi believed the re- of the Prince of Naples to be the German army man-reat mistake. He (Crispi) wanted King Humbert from the triple alliance. When the present outlook for the crisis was over.

Mr. Joseph Hem-merich, an old soldier, 629 E. 14th St., N. Y. City, writes us volumi-ly in 1862, at the battle of Fair Oaks, he was stricken with typhoid fever, and after a long struggle in hospitals, lasting several years, was dis-charged as incurable with Consumption. He had a comrade who had Sarsaparilla. Before he had this cough began to get loose, sation left, and night, with-oments.

Sarsaparilla. It purifier and tonic medi- is his comrades in the G. A. R. is made in France, and is per-ly, proportion and appearance.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—The Powderly-Hays fight in the general assembly of the Knights of Labor reached a climax this afternoon, when General Secretary-Treasurer Hays openly withdrew his charges of malfeasance of office against the Grand

Master Workman and his colleagues and the executive board, A. W. Wright and John Devlin. The general assembly, after consideration of the finance committee's report, which will be presented in the morning, declare the office of secretary treasurer vacant and vindicate the accused officials.

HORRIBLE SIGHT. SPOKANE, Nov. 20.—The most horrible sight that has been witnessed in this city for a long time was seen to-night. A colored man by the name of George Fields was burned to death. He lay in a heap of coals and ashes when the firemen pulled him out, and died before he was dragged off from the smoldering wreck of a small dwelling house. The building caught fire about 8 o'clock and before the firemen reached there the roof had fallen in, and no one supposed that any human being was inside. Just as the water was turned on the side of the building fell and a great cry went up from the crowd. They saw a man fall into a great heap of coals. There is considerable excitement for the police have found out that the man had been working on the Great Northern and came in this afternoon with considerable money. They believe that he was drinking and was taken by a notorious woman of the town, robbed and the shack set on fire to conceal the crime. The police claim that the man must have suffered a horrible death.

FEW FEMALE PHYSICIANS. NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The Independent has the following special cable: "Constantinople, November 19.—Judge Turrell, the U. S. minister, has just gained a notable victory. For several years the number of female physicians in Turkey has been increasing, notwithstanding the fact that the Turkish law refused to recognize them as legitimate practitioners. Foremost among them have been the American missionaries, who have repeatedly won the highest praise for their self-denying work. They have, however, been greatly hampered by the fact that they could not secure regular Turkish diplomas, and the various foreign embassies have been very earnest in their efforts for their official recognition. Hitherto they have failed entirely, but at last Turkish conservatism has yielded.

CANADIAN NEWS. (Special to the Colonist.) TORONTO, Nov. 20.—Kenneth McKenzie, the well known King street newsdealer, dropped dead yesterday from heart failure. He was aged 59. Mrs. Burton, wife of Rev. J. Burton, the well known Congregational minister