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CROFULA

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THE 16TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1892.

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"W. H. Keeley Gold Cure Com-
n), under the "Companies' Act,"
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for which the Company is estab-

establishing and conducting of
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y whereof I have hereto set
affixed my seal of office this 16th
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ce of British Columbia.

C. J. LEGGATT,
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LABOR IN POLITICS.

Influential Positions Occupied in New Zealand by Representatives of the Workingmen.

Four Artisans Called to the Upper House—Their Individual Records.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A boiler maker, a newspaper compositor, a general compositor and a warehouse porter have been chosen as members of the upper chamber of the Legislature of New Zealand. Such is the tenor of voluminous advices received from the New Zealand Government to-day by Lord Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies. Some time ago Lord Ripon instructed the Governor of New Zealand that he must accept the advice of his ministers in regard to the creation of new members of the Legislative Council. The Government appears to have taken the secretary at his word, for the report received to-day records a startling innovation, and one that is the sensation of the hour in all the leading Government departments at Downing street. The upper chamber of the New Zealand Legislature has always been held sacred to the blue blood of the colony, large land owners, men of wealth and influence who have had long political service in the lower house. But the Government has taken four workingmen from their workshops and stores and called them to the upper chamber. Hence the news received in Downing street to-day will re-echo throughout the world.

Elaborate reports concerning the new "labor peers" accompany the documents received to-day. Not one of them has ever dabbled in politics. The first, J. E. Jenkinson, is a boiler-maker in the Government railway workshops. When the telegram arrived asking if he would allow his name to be submitted to the Governor, he was inside a boiler engaged in riveting it, and the telegraph boy poked in the message through a hole in the cylinder. Jenkinson at first treated the affair as a hoax, and refused to take any notice of it; but at length was pursuaded to send a reply, and did so, afterwards going on with his hammering without saying a word. He is 33 years of age and was born in New Zealand. He owes his elevation to the fact that he was successively president of the Dunedin Boilermakers' Union and the Christchurch branch of the same society.

Another of the new councillors, John Rigg, is a compositor in the Government printing office. He is 34 years of age, was born in Victoria, but went to New Zealand at an early age, and is a Roman Catholic. He owes his new position to the fact of his being president of the Wellington Trades and Labor Council. William Bolt, of Dunedin, another of the new selections, is a storeman in a warehouse there. He is a native of the Shetland Islands, and in early life was a sailor. He went to New Zealand about 30 years ago. He has been engaged as storeman by the firm of "soft goods" merchants by whom he is now employed for the past 28 years. He is said to be a plodding, self-educated man. Bolt owes his selection to Sir Robert Stout, an ex-Premier of the colony, and who has a very high opinion of Bolt's ab lities.

The remaining labor member, W. Jennings, is the foreman printer of the Auckland Evening Star. It was generally understood that the proprietor of that journal, which enjoys a large circulation in the North, would have been himself one of the nominees, and great was the surprise when it was found that he had been passed over in favor of the chief of his composing staff.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

The Only Living Ex-President First Honorary Member of the Washington State Historical Society.

TACOMA, Jan. 13.—At the recent annual meeting of the Washington State Historical Society ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes was elected as the first honorary member thereof. This fact was communicated to him by Secretary Hobart, accompanied with a diploma of honory membership. To-day Secretary Hobart received the following letter, accompanied with a cabinet size photograph of himself.

SPIEGEL GROVE, FREMONT, O., Jan. 6, 1893.

MY DEAR SIR:—I appreciate the honor done me by the Washington State Historical Society, and I beg you and the members of the society to receive my thanks for their kindness. Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYS.

Mr. Charles W. Hobart, Secretary.

Mr. Hays is the only living ex-president of the United States except Cleveland. In the lower left-hand corner of his photograph is the Latin abbreviation for age, "ÆT.," with his age, 70, and the year 1892, when the photo was taken. The family coat-of-arms is at the top of the sheet, being an eagle standing on an anvil with wings uplifted, with the following on a scroll beneath: "Qui patriæ optime servit, optime servit suis partibus."

AMERICAN SHIP CANAL.

Proceedings of the Convention at Present Sitting in Washington—A Survey by Congress Asked For.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 13.—The convention of representatives of the commercial bodies and the lake interests of the country, called by the Duluth Chamber of Commerce to organize a movement in support of a scheme to unite the Great Lakes and the ocean by a ship canal through United States territory, met here yesterday, with between seventy-five and one hundred delegates present. W. R. Baldwin, president of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce, was made temporary chairman.

At the afternoon session a number of addresses were made, among them one by George H. Ely, of Cleveland, who advised that for the present the convention confine itself to a declaration in favor of an appropriation by Congress to make a survey of routes for the canal. Speaking of the extent of internal improvements in this country, he said the impression prevailed that the United States expended more than any other nation. As a matter of fact, he said, there had been expended all told by the national and state governments from 1787 to 1890 for the improvement of rivers, harbors and building canals less than $230,000,000. France had expended over $300,000,000, with nothing like the expectation of permanent benefit that promises the United States.

The committee on Permanent Organization reported, recommending the following officers: President, George H. Ely, Ohio; Vice-Presidents, S. C. Osgood, Vermont, and William A. Sweet, New York, with an honorary vice-president from each state; Secretary, S. A. Thompson, Minneapolis. Mr. Ely stated his platform to be in favor of a waterway from the lakes to the sea, over the territory of the United States, and independence of and cessation of legislation in favor of Canadian transportation. A committee on resolutions was appointed and letters read from President-elect Cleveland, Vice-President Morton and others regretting inability to be present.

The resolutions committee has prepared a report asking Congress for an appropriation to make a survey and thus determine whether or not a ship canal from the Lakes to the sea is feasible. At the evening session a number of congressmen presented an address made by Secretary Thompson, of Duluth, who presented economic and strategic arguments in favor of the scheme.

ANGERS' ADDRESS.

Canada and the United States Contrasted—Liberal Corruption Effectively Exposed.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Jan. 13.—A banquet was given Mr. Ferguson last night in honor of his elevation to the Dominion Senate. Ex-Lieut.-Governor Angers, of Quebec, now Minister of Agriculture, in comparing the condition of affairs in Canada and the United States, pointed out that during 1890 there were in New York city 29,000 evictions against 5,000 for the same period in the whole of Canada; and that there were 3,900 strikes in the United States compared with 35 in Canada during the six years ending 1886. Many Canadians also who had been led away to the United States he was pleased to know were returning. In one district in Quebec 147 persons had just returned, and all over the country they were coming back. Hon. Mr. Laurier had said at Hamilton the other night that his party had made a gallant fight and almost won, but in the bye-elections they had lost all the ground that was gained. He could say to them that the ground at first gained had been unfairly won. To win their elections, he said, the treasury of his Province had been plundered; hundreds of thousands of dollars were taken to bribe his people and their own. Laurier and his friends were talking annexation, but that they were false prophets the events of each succeeding day were proving.

NOT YET CONCLUDED.

Continuation of the Inquiry Into the Circumstances of the Frederick Street Fire.

The Former Owner of the Property in the Witness Box all Afternoon.

The inquiry into the circumstances attending the fire at 23 Frederick street on the night of November 4 last was resumed in the Police court yesterday, Magistrate Macrae taking his seat on the bench punctually at two o'clock, the members of the jury being then in attendance. The investigation was conducted by Chief Sheppard.

Wm. Jones, in whose house the fire occurred and who is now proprietor of the Clarence hotel, deposed that on the morning of the fifth November last, about two o'clock, he was informed that his house, 23 Frederick street, was on fire. He was informed of the fire by Dr. Pybus, a man of about forty years of age, with full sandy beard tinged with grey. He wore a light pair of pants, a light brown overcoat and a black hat. Dr. Pybus came into the office of the Clarence hotel and said: "You have had a fire at your house in Frederick street." Witness replied that that could not be so, as there was no person living there, and the doctor answered: "It's so; I have just come from there."

"Did he tell you what brought him there?" asked Chief Sheppard.

"He did not," replied the witness. The doctor was a rather eccentric man. He was not qualified to practice in British Columbia. The doctor left the hotel on the first stroke of the fire bell, but had been in the office from about eight o'clock that evening. Witness said that he went to the scene of the fire when it was reported to him. The house did not belong to him at the time, it having been sold to a man named Lapointe for $4,000. No cash was paid, but Lapointe assumed the mortgage of $2,400, and gave over other property. The furniture in the house belonged to witness. It was rented to Morrison at $15 per month, but Lapointe received the rent, and allowed witness nothing for the use of the furniture.

Witness described in detail the furniture in the house at the time the fire insurance was effected. Totalling up his valuation it produced $628, whereas the furniture was insured for $750.

The jury went up to the house and inspected the furniture as described by witness, and also the general surroundings. When they returned,

Mr. Jones was again put in the witness box. In reply to questions from the Chief he stated that there was no person in charge of the house after Morrison left it. The day before Morrison left he was aware that the house was to be vacated. Witness had a horse in the stable attached to the house, and was up there every day. Dr. Pybus left town a week or so before Christmas.

"Did you go and inspect your furniture after Morrison left?" asked the Chief.

Witness said he did not, and could assign no reason for not having done so.

A one-gallon coal oil can was here produced, which witness could not positively identify, but he thought he had seen it before.

In further examination witness said that after the fire he went through the house with Sergeant Hawton, and found that the fire had its origin in the bath room or pantry.

The inquiry was here adjourned until Monday at 2 p.m.

BLAKE'S ENGAGEMENTS.

Our Own Edward's Platform Programme—He Will Reside in London for the Session.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Hon. Edward Blake, who has taken up his quarters in London for the coming session, has two important fixtures for the month. On the 24th, he visits Glasgow at the invitation of the Scotch Liberals, and on the 28th, he is to visit Bath. In February he will probably speak in one of the London constituencies, and will visit Hull at a later date, not yet fixed, to keep a promise made several months ago.

TACOMA, Jan. 13.—Deputy Sheriff Crowe and Constable Raynond have been arrested on a criminal charge of assaulting with a revolver Abbe de la Croix de Casties, in connection with the search of his premises last week at Everett, where smuggled goods were supposed to have been concealed.

TORONTO TOPICS.

Resignation of Mr. Beattie, Manager of the C. P. Steamship Company.

Badly Forearmed Against Fire—The City's Water Supply Most Deficient.

TORONTO, Jan. 13 (Special).—Henry Beattie, manager of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Co., has resigned his position, and is to be succeeded by A. H. Pearse, formerly assistant to Mr. F. Broughton on the Great Western Railway, and subsequently assistant to Mr. Van Horne, and who since then has filled a position in England.

In the event of a furious fire breaking out here just now, nothing short of a tremendous conflagration could result. The city pumping plant is entirely inadequate to meet the requirements. Yesterday the Northern part of the city was not only without pressure to cope with a fire, but absolutely without water. So serious is the condition that an order has been given to cease the use of hoists.

Robert Bermingham, Secretary of the Liberal-Conservative Union of Ontario has been very ill for the past five weeks with congestion of the lungs, but is now out of danger.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

Disqualified Municipal Voters—Board of Trade Presidency—A Woman Burned to Death.

MONTREAL, Jan. 13.—(Special.)—Over two thousand electors in this city have been disqualified from voting by non-payment of the water tax.

Mrs. Robert Jackson met with a tragic death this morning. Some time yesterday she took a stroke of paralysis, and while in the act of shaking up the stove fell against it. Before she regained her senses the stove had ignited her clothing. She rushed into the yard shrieking, her garments all ablaze. Some of the neighbors came to her assistance and rolled her in the snow, but help came too late as she died a few minutes afterwards.

Hon. Geo. A. Drummond, A. F. Gault and W. W. Ogilvie have been mentioned for the Board of Trade Presidency. It is said that the friends of the two former have little hope of getting either to accept, and are willing in this event to unite in the third name.

THE N. S. COAL DEAL.

An Expected Output of Two and a Half Million Tons Annually.

HALIFAX, Jan. 14.—A well known legal gentleman says of the rumored coal deal to-day: "The gentlemen forming the syndicate propose buying or leasing several mines in Cape Breton, which they think are paying properties as investments. It is understood that at the meeting of the legislature next week application will be made in their behalf for the leases. There are three or four developed properties in Cape Breton, besides mines in Cumberland and Pictou, which they will not touch, and therefore there will not be a monopoly of the coal trade. The syndicate propose subscribing about $17,000,000, and will work their properties on the latest improved plans, putting in electric machinery, and they think the output will be increased to two millions and a half tons annually.

GERMANY'S POLICY.

Caprivi Said in the Event of Threatened War She Should Take the Offensive.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—Chancellor Von Caprivi last night made an important argument before the committee of the Reichstag considering the army bill, giving his reasons why it should be adopted without modification. He declared that while there was no enmity between Germany and Russia, but probably an understanding existed between Russia and France regarding military arrangements, and there was a possibility of an attack on the triple alliance, in which Germany, as the strongest member would have to bear the brunt of operations, experience had shown that when war threatened it was best for Germany to take the offensive, as it meant short wars, quick victories and lasting results. To succeed in this kind of warfare the alliance must have superior numbers. At present, in fact, the alliance had fewer numbers than their opponents. The Government therefore would not be able to take the responsibility of the future defense of the country unless the armaments were increased.

In the course of his speech Von Caprivi made extended reference to the internal condition of France. That country, said he, is in a state of ferment. Though there are no statesmen in that country at the present moment of such prominence as to be likely to seize power, the probability of a dictatorship could not be excluded from German calcalations. Speaking of the renewal of the triple alliance upon the expiration of the present treaties, the chancellor said a renewal, although hoped for, was not absolutely certain.

CRISIS IN HAWAII.

Great Endeavors to Keep the Facts Quiet Till After the Sailing of the Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—The correspondent of the Examiner, writing from Honolulu under date of January 4, says: The steamer Australia is on the eve of sailing, and in one hour after her departure a resolution of lack of confidence will have been passed by the Hawaiian legislature, and the present cabinet will step down and out. Queen Liliuokalani knows of this, is in sympathy with the dissatisfied, has conferred with them and agreed with all their plans. Representative Horner, of Maui, will introduce the resolution of lack of confidence. Twenty-five nobles and representatives have signed the resolution, not including Representative Horner, who has not signed it, but will vote for it. Besides, there are two other members of the legislature, relatives of Horner, who will also vote for it's passage. This will be more than needed to carry it, as there are only 48 members all told in the legislature. They would have passed the resolution before, but they did not want the news to get out. It was therefore agreed to wait until after the Australia sailed, at 12:30 p.m., and the legislature will assemble at 1:30 p.m., when Mr. Horner will introduce the resolution.

These facts are obtained from a reliable source and written at the last moment before the steamer sailed. Who will be appointed to the new cabinet is not known. It is certain, however, that the native element will be represented by it more strongly than for some years. There is only one man in the cabinet they can claim as properly representing them now, and he is a half-caste, Mark Robinson, secretary of foreign affairs. He is not acceptable to them because his education and tastes are with the foreigners. The natives have made a point of this, the Queen has come to see it and is with them. It is certain that at least one, and probably two, of the new cabinet will be full-blooded natives.

SERIOUS SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Death of One of the Oldest Coast Pioneers.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Jan. 14.—News has reached the city to-day of a serious shooting affray in Quillayute county, west of the Olympic mountains. Then news was brought by Mr. Morrity, a rancher near Dugas Hot Springs, on the Solduck river. The story is that Mose Egles, a worthless prospector, who owns a mining claim on the Dickie river, had been living with a rancher by the illustrious name of Benjamin Franklin, without the formality of paying his board. An altercation arose between them and the lucky owner of the Dickie mining claim was ordered to leave the place. A few days afterward Egles procured a 42 calibre Winchester and laid for his former host and as he was going from the house to the barn took two shots at him, both taking effect. The wounds are very serious and will probably prove fatal. Egles took to the woods and has not yet been found. The great distance from civilization will probably insure his safe escape.

Jacob Clinger, one of the oldest pioneers on the Coast, died at 9 o'clock to-night, in his 72nd year. He has been a resident of Port Townsend since 1852.

CAPITAL NOTES.

All the Mines of Nova Scotia Are Included in the Consolidation.

Boards of Trade Draft of an Insolvency Bill Received by Government.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 14.—The Nova Scotia coal combine is far more serious than was at first anticipated, as practically all the mines in the Province are included in the consolidation. It is said that Whitney, of Boston, the prime mover in the syndicate, is working hand and glove with the Pennsylvania coal interests by which the coal supply of Eastern North America is monopolized. The Federal Government have no power to interfere. Even if the duty on bituminous coal were removed next session it would be non-effective.

The Insolvency Bill drafted by the Boards of Trade of Toronto, Montreal and Halifax has been received by the Government.

BEER AND WHISKEY.

Profits of the Distillery Trust—Seattle Brewers and Those Who Refuse to Join Them.

PEORIA, Jan. 13.—An important meeting of the prominent distillers in the whiskey trust was held at the headquarters in this city to-day, and action of a most important nature was taken. In view of the fact that Wall street speculators have been bearing the market for the purpose of buying back, it was decided to purchase the entire stock, if possible, and remove it from the market. There was abundant capital represented at the meeting to do this. The profits of the trust now amount to $2,000,000 per month, and a director says the dividend next month will be the largest ever known. As they control 95 per cent. of the distilleries, they are in a position to dictate, as shown by the rise in prices of the product of 20 cents per gallon within the last month. The developments within a few days are expected to be of a most important character. No attention is is being paid to the newspaper accounts of distilleries to be erected everywhere to fight the trust.

TACOMA, Jan. 13.—Representatives of the Seattle brewery combine have been here for three weeks to induce the Puget Sound brewery to go into the combine. This brewery refused to take account of the Donan brewery which the Puget Sound practically owns, so that the Seattle breweries would go into the combine on a capitalization basis of $1,000,000 to the Puget Sound's $500,000; so the latter stays out and will fight the combine.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Herr Eugene Richer, Leader of the Radicals, Answers Caprivi's German Army Bill Demands.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—Eugene Richer, leader of the Radicals, delivered himself of a long speech before the Army Bill commission yesterday, against the proposals of the Government. He accused Chancellor von Caprivi of looking only upon the military side of the bill and ignoring the popular side. The military experts, he says, were blind to the economic needs of the country, and refused to understand that at present the people could not endure higher taxation. In replying Chancellor von Caprivi acknowledged that the European situation was no more threatening than in 1890, when he addressed his famous reproof to professional pessimists in German politics. Nevertheless the Government was convinced of the pressing necessity of passing the bill. The Chancellor explained that he had not given it as his opinion that Russia's way to Constantinople lay through Berlin; the report to that effect had been the result of a false inference.

BEN. BUTLER

To be Buried on Monday—Adjournment of the Massachusetts Legislature Over the Funeral.

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 14.—The remains of Gen. Butler arrived yesterday afternoon and were escorted by Butler Post, G.A.R., to the general's late home. The body will be given a military funeral and will lie in state in Huntington hall. The mills will close on Monday, the day of the funeral, and business will be suspended.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—The legislature has adjourned till Tuesday as a mark of respect to the memory of Gen. Butler.

INTEREST INCREASING.

Attempt to Implicate President Carnot and Other Men in High Places.

Further Important Evidence Obtained—General Anxiety as to the Next Step to be Taken.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The gravest rumors are afloat with regard to the President. Several deputies who have been most earnest in pushing the Panama investigation declare that they will not rest until President Carnot is forced to resign. The strength of the case against the President depends upon the credibility of M. Baihut, ex-Minister of Public Works, and Carnot's friends claim that no faith whatever should be attached to Baihut's disclosures; that he is malignant against Carnot for not having protected him from prosecution and wishes to drag the President down with him. On the other hand, it is pointed out by the enemies of Carnot that Baihut's charges agree with the facts as known, and that Charles de Lesseps would probably corroborate Baihut if permitted to reveal all he could reveal. The enemies of Carnot argue that the trial of the two de Lesseps has been hastened, to bring them within the grasp of Carnot, and keep them silent as to any connection of the head of the state with Panama affairs. They argue also that Bourgeois has not been as earnest as he might have been in bringing the truth to light, and that the opposition of Bourgeois to the arrest of Baihut was really based upon his fear that Baihut might accuse his former fellow-minister, Carnot.

In the meantime President Carnot preserves a serene temper and seems indifferent to the assaults upon him. The assaults are not confined to himself. The Radicals condemn Mme. Carnot for spending so much money on dress and trying to imitate the *grand dames* of the Faubourg St. Germain. In addition they contend that monarchist habits and customs are invading the Elysees, and therefore its present occupants must be turned out in the sacred interests of the republic. M. Constans is credited by nearly every one with being at the bottom of the attack upon Carnot. He is known to have a bitter feeling toward the President on account of his ejection from the cabinet, and to be desirous also of removing Carnot from presidential rivalry. Constans keeps quiet and disclaims responsibility for exciting the agitation, but his disclaimer finds no credit among the well informed. All eyes are turned toward Constans as the coming master, if not already the master of the situation, from a Republican standpoint. Other prominent men figure on Gen. Saussier, whose control of the military of Paris would give him, in the event of an uprising, almost unlimited opportunity to gratify his own ambition or serve the purposes of others. It is known that Saussier has been sounded both by the Socialists and Bonapartists, but these have not met with encouragement.

In connection with the charge that President Carnot was well aware of the guilty connection of men in high places with the Panama frauds, attention is called to the statement of Caffarell to the effect that Yves Guyot told him when minister that he, one day, saw Constans show the members of the cabinet council a large packet of documents destined for the president. That packet, according to Yves Guyot, contained the names of persons, not all of whom were deputies, who received money from the Panama Canal company. Carnot's enemies allege that he was keeping back evidence against the guilty men in order to hold it over them when the time for the elections should come, and thereby compel them to support him for re-election. M. Pierre Denis, a faithful follower and defender of General Boulanger to the last, has some curious "revelations" to make about the Panama scandals.

One extract from the records throws light on the proceedings at the Cabinet council when Rousseau's report on the canal was read. The utmost secrecy was preserved about it. Before the opening the ministers made sure that the ushers who had brought in the lamps had all gone and locked the doors carefully behind them. Then a search was made under the table, and finally all present gave promises to keep the report thoroughly secret. Nevertheless, misleading extracts from the report were published.

Before the Parliamentary commission the liquidator of the dynamite company with which Arton was connected, told the commission that Arton's ability had been greatly exaggerated in the report purporting to describe him. He had, however, absconded, leaving a shortage of nearly 5,000,000 francs. M. Tattischeff, the Paris representative of the Russian newspaper Novo Vremya, will be questioned as to the identity of the payee of a check for 500,000 francs reported paid to Novo Vremya. It is rumored that the inquiry in the case of Baihut is not ended, but that he will be next charged before the assizes.

Le Temps says that the examining magistrate had summoned Cornelius Herz, now in London, to testify, and if he refused he would be prosecuted. The Cocarde professes to have ascertained the identity of the ambassador who received 500,000 francs from the Panama people. His name, says that journal, begins with "M," but it is neither Muenster nor Mohrenheim. He represented a power unfriendly to France. In the course of a week or two the Cocarde may publish the name, if in the meantime it should not be mentioned at the trial or in the commission of inquiry.

The police deny the reports that fresh prosecutions are impending and that new arrests are to be made for complicity in the Panama Canal frauds and corruption.

The committee of investigation of the Chamber of Deputies had a full session today. A report received from a sub-committee which had examined the books of certain bankers formerly connected with M. Arton revealed nothing worthy of note.

Magistrate Franqueville concluded to-day his examination of M. Baihut. The statement that the ex-minister fully confessed the bribery charges is confirmed, and it is expected that M. Baihut will be put on trial as soon as the present trial is concluded.

At a meeting to-day of Republican deputies it was decided to represent to Premier Ribot that, although the fullest light on the Panama scandal was necessary, yet the interest of the Republic demands that the affair be brought to a speedy settlement.

MADRID, Jan. 13.—The greatest interest has been exhibited here in the trial of the Panama directors and in the disclosures affecting high officials in France. Seldom have Spanish monarchists in their daily articles in their press shown so clearly their antipathy for French republicanism and their desire to see an Orleanist restoration in France. In court and aristocratic circles well-known friends of the Orleans family openly say that as far back as September the Austrian and Spanish Governments and courts were informed of the coming assault upon the republic. A new coalition had been agreed upon by which the Boulangists would lead the attack while the Orleanists would provide the necessary funds. The aim was to bring on a crisis and force Carnot to resign before the general election, when the adversaries of the republic hoped to sweep the course.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Paris correspondent of the Times telegraphs that M. Franqueville has acquired fresh evidence betraying twelve deputies, four of whom are Boulangists. The incriminating entries on the counterfoils of the checks are in M. Arton's handwriting, together with the amounts fingered. They do not afford legal proof of guilt, but will oblige the chamber of deputies to submit the deputies to examination, and will probably lead to stronger testimony. The same correspondent writes: The Pope's letter to Count Albert de Mun contains only a veiled reference to the Panama scandal. It calls upon all Frenchmen to put private interests and political dissensions aside in the common defense of the established form of government as the only means of restoring religious peace, civil harmony and rectitude.

CONCERNING SUGAR.

Business in the Hawaiian Islands in a Very Bad Way—Assessments Instead of Dividends.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—The sugar business in the Hawaiian Islands is in a bad way, so bad in fact that the plantations are beginning to feel the effect very sadly. One of the great sugar growing firms, the Hawaiian Commercial Company, some time ago found it necessary to levy an assessment of $5 per share, where in former years it had paid dividends. A very large number of shareholders had refused to pay this assessment, and a movement is apparently on foot to resist its imposition. At any rate a meeting of such stockholders is called for next Tuesday. What action is proposed has not been made known.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Quebec Government Beaten in the Upper Chamber—Ice Bridge Broken.

In Search of an Heiress—Distress Among the Working Classes of Quebec.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

QUEBEC, Jan. 14.—The famous libel case of Mr. Belleau, ex-M.P., vs. Mr. Choquette, M.P. for Montmagny, on account of an article written by the latter some years ago in the Electeur, began before Judge Routhier and a special jury in the Superior Court here to-day.

QUEBEC, Jan. 14.—As showing the amount of distress actually prevailing among the working classes in this city, it is stated that local French committees alone have 1,500 applicants on their list for relief, as compared with 2,000 during the whole of last winter.

WINDSOR, Jan. 14.—The lumber barge Lothair, owned by Robert Thompson & Co., of Windsor, was burned at the dock here early this morning. The loss is considerable, insurance light.

HALIFAX, Jan. 14.—The tannery owned by Atwater & Beavie, at Crook Village, Mahon, C.B., has been burned, loss heavy, no insurance.

QUEBEC, Jan. 14.—The ice near Cape Rouge has broken since last night and the river in front of the city was perfectly clear to-day.

BOWMANVILLE, Jan. 14.—A law raising the shop license to sell liquor from $200 to $1,000 was carried here.

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 14.—Stevens, Clarke and Stevens' shoe factory was damaged by fire. Loss, $16,000; insurance $11,000.

GRIMSBY, Jan. 14.—Rev. James E. Gilroy, formerly pastor of the Methodist church here, is being sued in Buffalo for a breach of promise of marriage by Flora Churchill, a handsome lady of 35. Gilroy is 60. Both are prominent workers in the Riverside Methodist Episcopal church.

MONTREAL, Jan. 14.—At St. John's, this morning, in the case of Hon. Mr. Marchand, formerly Speaker of the Provincial Legislature, against Mr. Molleur, who called Mr. Marchand a boodler, judgment was given in favor of the plaintiff for $500.

OTTAWA, Jan. 13.—In response to the memorials from Canadian boards of trade urging the appointment of a special commission to inquire into the most feasible means of completing a telegraphic system within the empire, including a cable from British Columbia to Australia, the Secretary of State has announced that copies of all the documents have been forwarded to the Imperial authorities with the intimation that the Canadian Government would view with satisfaction the appointment of a commission as named, and would gladly send and bear the expenses of a delegate to act upon such commission. The estimated cost of a trans-Pacific cable is $10,000,000. A contract has already been entered into between the colony of Queensland, Australia, and La Societe des Telegraphes Sous Marin for a cable from Brisbane, the capital of New Caledonia, to the Fiji, Samoan and Hawaiian islands. The idea of the promotors is to extend it to America. The company has the option of making terminals at San Francisco or Vancouver. Consequently Canada will refuse to grant a subsidy unless the cable extends direct to British soil.

QUEBEC, Jan 14.—The address in reply to the speech from the Throne was carried yesterday in the legislative assembly without amendment. In the council the Government was defeated on an amendment introduced by Hon. Henry Starnes, to the effect that it was to be regretted that the Government had not thought proper to choose a representative from among the councillors. J. P. Cooke, M.P.P., Drummond, has given notice for Monday that the reason for the legislative council no longer exists, and that it be therefore abolished.

KINGSTON, Ont., Jan. 14.—A German who gave his name as Schmedknecht, of 28 Stanton street, New York, came to this city on Wednesday to look for an heiress. Seventeen years ago, he said, Mary Semedar, an eleven-year-old girl, ran away from her home in New York because her father ill-treated her. Her parents have not seen her since, although her mother heard some time ago that she was living in this city. Several years ago the father died and his wife again married. The second husband is now looking for his step-daughter; he said that an aunt of the girl's named Mary Mayrold, had left her a fortune. All efforts to find the girl have been in vain.

TORONTO TOPICS.

Lord Wolseley not Likely to Succeed Lord Stanley—"Private" Liberal Meeting.

The New Canadian Canal Tariff will Not Discriminate Against the United States.

TORONTO, Jan. 14.—(Special.)—The following special cable appears in the Globe, from London: "Hon. G. W. Ross sails on the Aurania to-morrow. He is in good health and spirits. The report that Lord Wolseley will succeed Lord Stanley is discredited here. There is every reason to confirm the previous statement that Lord Aberdeen will be the new Governor-General."

The Globe announces that a call has been issued by the leaders of the Liberal party in Ontario for a meeting to be held on the 24th inst. in Toronto, for the purpose of consulting as to the best mode of perfecting the party organization. It says it is not in any way proposed that this shall be a political convention to decide matters of policy but a purely private business meeting.

Mason E. Coggswell, an old and respected resident of York county, is dead, at Thornhill, aged 75. He was born in Nova Scotia, being the son of the late James Coggswell and nephew of Hon. Hezekiah Coggswell, of Halifax.

The Empire, Government organ, will on Monday announce that the tariff of canal tolls adopted for the year 1893 puts an end to all discrimination against vessels, merchandise or citizens of the United States.

A PORT TOWNSEND PIONEER

Dies at Los Angeles—A Prominent Merchant and Citizen.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Charles Carroll Bartlett, of this city, an old pioneer of the Pacific coast, died at 8:40 last evening at the Sisters' hospital, Los Angeles, California. He was 55 years of age, born at Kennebec, Maine. He came to the Pacific coast in 1864 in the ship Northern Light and located at Port Townsend, where for years he has been one of the most prominent merchants, conducting a large wholesale and retail general ship chandlering establishment. He leaves a wife and one son, Frank A., President of the Chamber of Commerce of this city. Two brothers, John and Albert, one sister, Mrs. John Powers, living here, and one brother in the East, survive him. The deceased never figured in politics beyond holding some county offices. He was regarded as a keen business man here, and was well known throughout Washington, Oregon and California. The body will be brought to this city for interment.

THE PROTESTANT CATHEDRAL.

Was Rockefeller the Donor of Half a Million Dollars?

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Was John D. Rockefeller the anonymous donor of the half million of dollars that was recently contributed toward the fund for the erection of a Protestant cathedral? Rumors in quarters that are generally well informed say that such is the fact, and that the great Standard Oil capitalist, to whose immense benefactions the new Chicago University owes its existence, has placed one more denomination under an obligation that cannot be repaid, by adding a half-million dollars to the Protestant cathedral fund. Until Bishop Potter chooses to speak the identity of the anonymous donor will be a secret. The Bishop says that he is not yet ready to make a disclosure, nor can any information be obtained from Mr. Rockefeller's almoner, for his charities are so numerous and take up so much time that he is compelled to keep a special employe to carry out his wishes.

LARDEAU'S RICH MINES.

One of the Prospectors in Victoria—He Talks About the Outlook.

Mr. W. B. Pool was a guest at the Oriental last evening. He registered from Lardeau City, and later on when seen by a COLONIST reporter, had a good deal to say about the Upper Country and its prospects.

"I started out last March," he explained, "on a prospecting trip and did not give up work until the snow came early in October and made it impossible to continue. During the season I visited all the principal mines that have been discovered, besides making some finds and locations myself. The district in which I was working was in and around Fish Creek and the Upper Lardeau River and Trout Lake.

"While the country would probably be classed as mountainous, it is surprising what a quantity of tillable land is to be had and the inducements for settlers to go in there with the idea of farming are very good. There is any quantity of timber for building and mining purposes, and plenty too, for that matter, for all sorts of lumbering. The timber is the right kind for a shingle mill, and the man who gets his plant in there first, and gets it going, is the one that will be counted among the most lucky of the investors.

"Now you want to know something about the mining prospects," continued Mr. Pool in reply to a question. "Well, all I can say is that my experience as a prospector has brought me into almost all the great mining camps of the continent, and it is a safe proposition to say that the outlook for the district I was in this summer is as hopeful as anyone can wish for. There is a big outcrop of mineral which is very rich. Most of all the claims are of that quality that makes the owners say 'they can't be excelled.' There is gold and silver, principally the latter, and here is where we have our big pull over all the other Kootenay country, for while they have good silver ore, we have the only article in the upper country, so far as known, that carries *both* gold and silver. The location of all the principal mines discovered so far is such that the natural outlet is at Lardeau City, where there has been considerable activity during the past season. It is the place which, of all others, has the natural advantages to focus trade and traffic there, and the city is bound to be the place where the business of the section will be done. It is at the head of the Arrow Lake navigation, and, being the centre of the mining country round, will have an opportunity of doing much more than an ordinary business."

The newly elected public school board is expected to meet for the first time on T