

MR. BEAUSOLEIL'S OPINION.

A week of so ago reports were freely sent out from Tory sources to the effect that several Liberal members from Quebec province would "bolt" on the school settlement. Shortly afterwards these sanguine Tory correspondents were compelled to reduce the dimensions of the "bolt" they had discovered until there was nothing left of it but Mr. Beausoleil, M. P. for Berthier. Now Mr. Beausoleil very unkindly comes forward and announces that he favors the settlement, that he is anxious to see it given a fair trial, and that in his opinion no other politician would have been able to terminate the dispute as successfully as Mr. Laurier has done. Mr. Beausoleil's announcement must be a bitter disappointment to those among our Tory friends who have entertained fond hopes of seeing the school question create further trouble, with a chance of party advantage for them. The last part of their beautiful scheme has been removed and the pleasing structure of hopes they had erected comes tumbling about their ears. The cracks and schemes who cry at one moment that the settlement gives the Manitoba Catholics more than the remedial bill would have given, and at the next that the settlement is an injustice to the same Catholics, may as well subside into silence; their efforts are all in vain. When men like Mr. Beausoleil of Manitoba and Mr. Beausoleil of Quebec unite with Goldwin Smith and Principal Grant in approval of the settlement, there is little chance of small critics and narrow-minded fanatics stirring up further trouble about the matter. The people in general have become so tired of the school question that any reasonable mode of settlement was sure to meet with a welcome. Those who are most concerned say that the arrangement adopted is a reasonable and fair one, and the people will with great hesitancy accept it as disposing satisfactorily of a troublesome dispute.

"PROTECTED" FRANCE.

Protectionists who sometimes venture to represent Great Britain as suffering under free trade should peruse with interest the following remarks from the Foreign and Colonial Importer: "German competition is not the only bugbear of French trade, England is another dangerous rival. While German commercial travellers are taking away French custom on land, the Union Jack is driving the French tri-color from off the seas. M. Charles Roux, the eminent member for Marseilles, having been appointed by the committee on ways and means reporter on the estimates of the commerce department for 1897, has taken this opportunity of surveying the situation of French trade. M. Charles Roux does not wish to be an alarmist, but he finds that French trade is lagging further and further behind that of England, and that France as a commercial country is now distanced by Germany. The French merchant navy and French ports show no improvement, while those of competing countries are advancing by giant strides. In 1896 the trade of Great Britain was nearly threefold that of France. German commerce is extending at a tremendous rate. Germany has developed her harbors and merchant navy with the spirit of method and perseverance she shows in all her enterprises. She is determined to be the foremost commercial nation. The trade of Hamburg has risen since 1880 from 1,109,000 tons to 2,000,000. The trade of Hamburg in the same period rose from 2,800,000 to 6,250,000 tons. In 1895 German exports exceeded those of France by £25,000,000. Hamburg is becoming the most important port on the continent. 'Each time one visits Germany,' writes M. Roux, 'one is struck with the activity with which public works calculated to stimulate trade are being prosecuted, and with the cordial co-operation between private and state enterprise.'

It appears that Sir Adolphe Caron, Messrs. Bergeron, Monk and Dupont, M. P.'s, and Mr. Royal are opening a campaign against the Manitoba school settlement. The gallant knight and his coadjutors will of course pretend that their motive lies in regard to the interests of the Manitoba minority, but they will hardly be able to deceive the public even for a moment. Nor is it likely that they will be able to fulfil their purpose of securing political gain by further stirring up sectarian feeling.

Conservative journals make much of the fact that the ministerial tariff commission has been presented chiefly with protectionist arguments while making inquiries in Toronto. There is nothing strange about that, for no one would expect a man who has gone into business on a protectionist basis to advocate the removal or reduction of duties. The great evil of protection is that it encourages the establishment of manufactures on an artificial foundation and renders difficult a return to sound conditions of business. Necessarily there must be some hardship caused by the removal of such artificial props. But it must not be forgotten that hardship is imposed on a great many others by the existing state of affairs, and the evidence in that direction will not be ignored by the ministers.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINES.

The correspondent, "L. T. P." who writes on the subject of British Columbia mines, objects to the statement that British capitalists are governed to some extent by prejudice in the matter of

mining investments. Still it is hard to escape from that conclusion if the figures quoted by the Globe are duly considered. Those figures, be it remembered, applied only to West Australia and the Trail Creek district of British Columbia, a fact of which "L. T. P." loses sight. Stated in the form of a proportion, the facts cited by the Globe certainly do show that the British investor has neglected to a large extent a promising field for investment—whether from prejudice or ignorance does not matter, only it is open to any person to supply his own theory. Here are the facts as stated: 731 West Australian mines with an aggregate capital of \$388,000,000, and with an aggregate dividend of \$1,105,000 to their credit, have acquired so prominent a place in the investment world of London that they take a special corner to themselves on the stock exchange. On the other hand, two Trail Creek mines with a capital aggregating \$3,000,000 have paid \$412,000 in dividends, yet Trail Creek stocks are totally unknown to the same stock exchange. In fact, only one Kootenay mine, the Hall Mines Company, is there listed. Neither the Globe nor the Times had any idea of comparing British Columbia mines in their present stage of development with such famous wealth producers as the Broken Hill, the Mount Morgan and the Ferreira, the Kootenay district does not merit more attention from the Londoners in proportion to that devoted to West Australia. It must be kept in mind that London capital did not wait for the latter country to produce big payers of dividends before seeking investment; there it went in with a rush when results were purely speculative. And, as "L. T. P." says, there was much "wildcatting" done in West Australia—probably a good deal worse than anything that has occurred in Trail Creek or the Slovan. If London capital was not led by prejudice to "go it blind" very largely in West Australia, while it fights shy of a tested district like Kootenay, we can find no other theory to account for the phenomenon. It appears to us that "L. T. P." is too much inclined to belittle the mineral resources of the Kootenay district—which is at least as bad a fault as the tendency to brag and bluster displayed in some quarters. There is no reason to go to an extreme in either direction. Kootenay does not possess the greatest mines in the world, but it has some marvellously good mines already developed, and certainly will develop many more quite as good, if not better. A district that can boast of the Silver King, the Slovan, the Le Roi and the War-Eagle has no need to fear for its future. To repeat a remark previously made, Kootenay will develop without London aid if necessary; the stage at which it has now arrived makes that a matter of certainty. Nobody is "complaining" that English capital has in the past been directed elsewhere; all that has been done is to note the facts as they stand.

MR. GAMBLE'S LETTER.

Those who read Mr. Gamble's letter to the public works department in re the Point Ellice bridge must naturally wonder why a public official should so far indulge in misrepresentation and exaggeration. Surely in such a case an exact adherence to the truth and an avoidance of twisted arguments are especially called for. Yet we find Mr. Gamble gravely telling the department that if the city were allowed to complete the bridge then commenced it would have the "right to erect a closed bridge across the harbor at the foot of Johnson street on the site of one which was erected there some years ago." This is a sample of the dishonest arguments used by Mr. Gamble to effect his purpose, for he knew that there was not the slightest danger of any person proposing the restoration of the old, Johnson street bridge, and that the allowance of the Point Ellice structure would not convey any such right as he suggested. Then Mr. Gamble's palpable exaggeration of the probable obstruction to traffic might well cause something more than surprise. Who ever heard anything more ridiculous than the statement that one mill above Point Ellice gives employment to fifty men? Was the engineer deceived in this matter, or was he deliberately attempting to deceive the department? In either case the public will be able to draw the proper conclusion. It is very much to be regretted that any man occupying a position so responsible should be found capable of concocting a report of this character.

POWER TRANSMISSION.

The success achieved in transmitting electrical power from Niagara Falls to Buffalo, 26 miles distant, in quantity sufficient to propel the whole of Buffalo's system of street cars, has increased speculation as to the possibilities in this direction. Winnipeg is now discussing the project of securing power from the falls at Keweenaw, 150 miles away, the company controlling the water proposing to furnish 4,000 horse power if customers can be found in the prairie capital. The distance is much greater than that which has yet been bridged over by electricity, but with the improvements constantly devised in the means of transmission that difficulty is likely to vanish. The Globe notes the fact that five years ago, when a proposal was made to utilize power from the falls in Toronto, Mr. Edison, in answer to a request for an opinion, expressed the belief that, in the then condition of long-distance transmission appliances, it would be cheaper to generate electricity

by steam in Toronto than to attempt to convey water-produced electric power from Niagara. "It is doubtful," says the Globe, "whether Mr. Edison would give such an answer to-day, and an absolute surety that he would not venture to prophesy for five years ahead." One may reasonably ask why greater distances should not be overcome in the near future when the 26 miles between Niagara Falls and Buffalo has not been found too great an obstacle. The development of the transmission idea may mean much for this province, which is pre-eminently the land of water power. Hundreds of active currents in British Columbia could be chained and made to furnish electrical force much more easily than Niagara. Cheap power would do a great deal for mining and for many other industries with which the margin of expense would otherwise seriously interfere. British Columbians may well wish that the progress in this line should continue.

THE VISITING MINISTERS.

Victorians have good cause to be interested in the visit of the two Dominion ministers who are expected to arrive to-day, and to tender them a cordial welcome. The mere fact that their wish to discharge their ministerial duties efficiently leads them to journey to the province at this unfavorable season of the year should bespeak for them a hearty reception. No one can fail to notice the contrast between the indifference of past administrations and the anxiety of the present ministers to give quiet demeanor, strolling along near the bazaars, carrying a small bag or rolled up bundle under his arm, apparently not yet satisfied with the attention of the passers-by. This is the Hindoo barber. He does not, like his Chinese counterpart, ring any bell or utter any cry. Quietly he goes along, more like a philosopher than a shaver of men. But, despite the fact that he has no shop or lacks pump, he nevertheless holds a distinguished position among his countrymen. The Hindoo barber visits certain families regularly every morning early. The servant announces his presence and he is admitted to the attention of the master. He does not, like his Chinese counterpart, ring any bell or utter any cry. Quietly he goes along, more like a philosopher than a shaver of men. But, despite the fact that he has no shop or lacks pump, he nevertheless holds a distinguished position among his countrymen. The Hindoo barber visits certain families regularly every morning early. The servant announces his presence and he is admitted to the attention of the master. He does not, like his Chinese counterpart, ring any bell or utter any cry. Quietly he goes along, more like a philosopher than a shaver of men. But, despite the fact that he has no shop or lacks pump, he nevertheless holds a distinguished position among his countrymen. The Hindoo barber visits certain families regularly every morning early. The servant announces his presence and he is admitted to the attention of the master. He does not, like his Chinese counterpart, ring any bell or utter any cry. Quietly he goes along, more like a philosopher than a shaver of men. But, despite the fact that he has no shop or lacks pump, he nevertheless holds a distinguished position among his countrymen.

QUEBEC'S SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Mr. Marchand, leader of the opposition in the Quebec legislature, in a recent speech at Montreal, spoke as follows in regard to education in Quebec: "I do not belong to that small church which spends its time in damning good Catholics, but I, being to that great church whose arms are open to those who wish to work for the advancement and progress of humanity. 'I desire that the child of this province shall be able to cope with the children of our sister provinces. 'I desire that the system be reformed with regard to practical matters. 'It has been established that our schools are considerably wanting, that our school masters are not equal to the duties of their profession; that they are not familiar with pedagogic teaching, that they do not possess the true teaching system. 'I would be a bad citizen were I not to tell you that I am in favor of reforming education within the limits that I have defined. 'As public men it is our duty to see that our young generation is not inferior to that of the provinces which surround us. 'Therefore, one of the principal articles of the Liberal government will be the reformation of education. 'This is a formidable indictment of the Quebec school system as it exists and a practically unanswerable argument for reform. Mr. Flynn, the premier of the province, has also presented as part of his programme improvement of the provincial school system, though he has not spoken so strongly on the subject as Mr. Marchand. When there is such marked unanimity on this question in Quebec, it would be ridiculous to suppose that Quebec will insist on the blocking of school reform in Manitoba.

Edinburgh shows signs of a determination not to stay behind the age. Late in the pursuance of a plan that has been

maturing for some time, the Lord Provost of the old Scottish capital performed the ceremony of breaking ground and inaugurating the reconstruction of the tramways of the city for the application of the cable system. Under the operations now commenced 21 miles of track are to be converted from horse to cable traction, while provision is made for the addition of 15 miles when necessary. Unlike Glasgow, Edinburgh does not take the tramways under municipal control, but leases them to a company, and it is stated that this scheme is found very beneficial to the city's revenues.

A few weeks ago a commissioner was appointed by the Dominion government to investigate the charge that George Gullet, M.P. for West Northumberland, had in effect bribed the postmaster of Cobourg to retire in order that the member's brother might get the post. Now the same commissioner is investigating another charge of the same nature against Mr. Gullet, to wit that he purchased the retirement of Cobourg, to make way for one McCallister, a friend of Mr. Gullet's.

BARBERS OF INDIA.

The barber of India is a man of much importance. He has a shop and does not solicit customers by signs or symbols. The Hindoo barber is a man of few words. His principle is a silent tongue and strict attention to business. If the tourist in India observes closely the stream of life seen on the streets, he will now and then notice a man of quiet demeanor, strolling along near the bazaars, carrying a small bag or rolled up bundle under his arm, apparently not yet satisfied with the attention of the passers-by. This is the Hindoo barber. He does not, like his Chinese counterpart, ring any bell or utter any cry. Quietly he goes along, more like a philosopher than a shaver of men. But, despite the fact that he has no shop or lacks pump, he nevertheless holds a distinguished position among his countrymen.

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For his daily service he receives 70 cents a month. A single shave is one cent, and he charges for hair cutting from two to four cents. The barber is also the village surgeon. He performs bleeding, cupping and undertakes surgical operations. It is he who bores the girls' ears and noses for putting in rings. Where there are no professional manufacturers, the barber acts as a go-between in marriages. No religious rite can be performed without the presence of the family barber. At the birth of a child the barber carries the good news to the relatives of the family. He plays an important part at a wedding, it being his part to dress the groom. On the occasion of a funeral the barber shaves the heads of the living and the dead. So great is his power and influence in religious ceremonies that a Hindu never is considered clean until he is touched by a barber. (Cincinnati Enquirer.)

A ROYAL ACT OF CHARITY.

On the day of the late royal wedding in England a little incident occurred which was mentioned in the official reports that were published. When the bride returned after her wedding to Marlborough House, her mother asked for her bouquet. Her father, when she had bidden her daughter farewell and the guests had gone and left her alone, the Princess of Wales summoned a close carriage and drove to one of the great London hospitals, to which she is a frequent visitor, and going to the children's ward, passed from her to the children. The bouquet of the bride's bouquet to each child. The poor babies, in their sickness and pain, knew the great event which had interested all England that day, and it is easy to understand their delight when they were thus given a share of it. It is by such thoughtful womanly little acts that the Queen and the "dear Princess," as she is popularly called, have strengthened the allegiance of English people to the Crown.

AT CHIPPEWA FALLS.

Water Is Still Rising and It Doesn't Get Any Warmer. Chippewa Falls, Wis., Dec. 3.—With the thermometer still hovering not very far above zero and the water again climbing, the outlook in this threatened valley is still rather uncomfortable. For fifteen miles between Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire and for nearly the same distance in the direction of Durant the river is a mass of packed ice and the situation hourly becomes worse. The water has backed up and is flooding parts of Durant and the lower levels of this city but the worst damage is really what threatens rather than what has actually happened.

Advertisement for Windsor Salt, featuring the text "Ask your grocer for Windsor Salt" and "For Table and Dairy, Purcell and Best".

Advertisement for Shorey's Clothing, stating "Shorey's Clothing is always Satisfactory." and "Every garment is warranted to give satisfaction and has a little guarantee card in the pocket." It lists various types of clothing like suits, overcoats, and shirts.

B. C. MINES. To the Editor: I notice that you quote from the Toronto Globe a portion of an article which ascribes to prejudice the preference shown by English capitalists for South African and West Australian mines to those of British Columbia.

Facts do not warrant such a statement. This year English capitalists have had dozens of experts in British Columbia, who have examined hundreds of prospects in the Kootenay district and have acquired for their principals all these they considered worth buying at the prices asked for them. The result is that a great deal of British capital will be expended in development, and in the course of time it is likely there will be a large and profitable output from some of them.

In years to come—if it takes years to develop a new mining country—the product of the precious metals of British Columbia may compare favorably with that of West Australia, or even South Africa. At the present time, however, for the Globe and Rossland papers to indulge in any such comparison is to make them appear ridiculous in the eyes of mining men who have travelled the world for mines and have a personal knowledge of the mines of every country. Some of the Slovan mines are rich and exceedingly promising, but it is too soon to predict that any of them will approach the Broken Hill mine in New South Wales, which has paid over fifty millions of dollars in dividends. As for gold mines, it is impossible to say what may be found in British Columbia; but this is certain, that so far as known there has not yet been opened up which can be seriously considered first class, or even second class compared with the Mount Morgan mine of Queensland, which pays steadily \$200,000 a month and which has paid last days paid for two years \$500,000 a month on ore which assays over six ounces of gold to the ton. No doubt the Mount Morgan is a phenomenal gold mine, and has not its equal anywhere, but in West Australia, where there has been an enormous influx and many will be flouted, as in Trail Creek, there are many properties now working which yield over three ounces of gold to the ton of ore, such as Hannan's, Great Boulder, Lake View, Lady Shenton, Hill or Miss, Trambol, etc., and there are dozens of others equally rich upon which stamp mills are being erected so that the gold output of West Australia is certain to soon rapidly increase.

The South African mines have now a yield of forty million dollars a year, and the gold mines in British Columbia with its two million gold output with South Africa? It is like comparing a dollar with a twenty-dollar gold piece. To show the absurdity at this time of any person claiming that you are surprised when you look in the mine as there are in South Africa I will refer to two in each country. The Le Roi has paid this year in dividends \$175,000. The War Eagle has paid \$35,000. These are the best two dividend paying gold mines in British Columbia. In the case of the Le Roi, the dividend is paid in the form of a monthly annuity of \$100,000. The Le Roi is a gold mine in South Africa. It is like comparing a dollar with a twenty-dollar gold piece. To show the absurdity at this time of any person claiming that you are surprised when you look in the mine as there are in South Africa I will refer to two in each country. The Le Roi has paid this year in dividends \$175,000. The War Eagle has paid \$35,000. These are the best two dividend paying gold mines in British Columbia. In the case of the Le Roi, the dividend is paid in the form of a monthly annuity of \$100,000. The Le Roi is a gold mine in South Africa.

Robinson has been paying enormously for many years and still continues to do so. Its net profit for the first three months was over \$500,000 so it may be said as a matter of fact that one gold mine in South Africa is making more than all the gold mines of British Columbia put together. These facts should teach us to show a little modesty. We all have great faith that British Columbia will eventually make its mark in the mining world, but to brag about this about work and not brag is what is wanted. A number of mines are paying big dividends will draw an unlimited quantity of capital into this country. What M. de Maris, the French government expert, informed the Rossland Miner, is the attitude of the French people is true also of the British people, namely, "where a few more mines have paid dividends they will invest pretty largely."

The Globe's complaint that the British Columbia mines are not quoted on the London stock exchange is surprising coming from an intelligent paper. Naturally all the mining companies in British Columbia have no working capital when formed, and depend from hand to mouth on the sale of stock to the outside public. Such companies are never listed on European stock boards. British capitalists are not prejudiced against the mines of any country. Wherever on expert examination they believe they can make a profitable purchase they invest, and where they are of a contrary opinion they keep out of it. There is nothing objectionable about this. Business considerations, and not sentiment, govern the investment of capital everywhere. L.T.P. Victoria, December 1.

BAD POLITICS.

The Star has never ceased to remind the Conservative party that it has the majority of votes in Canada, but it is employing such a minimum of brains that it cannot possibly do much business. The school question has been settled. Will the Conservative party be kind enough to write it down that the school question has been settled and leave it alone? The Canadian people want no more arguments over this thing. There is nothing in it for anybody but trouble,

and the greatest amount of trouble came to those who did the fool act of offering remedial legislation for the school question. Does anybody intend to offer remedial legislation again? If not a cessation of talk is the only thing to quiet the matter. If the Conservative party keeps on while there are no discoverable brains behind anything that is being said, remedial legislation may for a moment come up again, for the Bishop of St. Boniface is fanatic enough to try almost anything. He thinks that the mission of his life is to restore separate schools to Manitoba, but he will never get so far as that. The politicians who are anxious to associate themselves with him can easily effect a combination of his life is to restore separate schools to Manitoba, but he will never get so far as that. The politicians who are anxious to associate themselves with him can easily effect a combination of his life is to restore separate schools to Manitoba, but he will never get so far as that.

The school question is a closed incident, we imagine that it is through with, and everybody who plays with the powder will get burned. For once the people of the country were quite willing to stay with the hierarchy until everyone was tired. Ordinarily the church wears the laity and gets what it desires, but this time the laity started the hierarchy, and will stay with them until the end of the piece.—Toronto Star.

NEW SUBMARINE CABLE.

Between New York and Hayti Now Open for Business. New York, Dec. 2.—The submarine cable company between New York city and Hayti is completed and was opened for the first time at midnight for the transmission of messages to Hayti and other places in the West Indies. The cable approaches New York by way of Coney Island and Brooklyn. A circular issued this afternoon states that the main office of the company is at No. 1 Broad street, and that the Commercial Cable company has its office and that the messages will also be accepted at all Postal Telegraph Company offices throughout the country.

Peculiar interest attaches to the completion of the United States and Hayti Telegraph and Cable Company's cable from the fact that the attorney general applied to the United States court for an injunction to prohibit the company from prosecuting its project, it being alleged that the company under this name was a mere cloak for the operations of a foreign company. The allegation was denied, however, and a declaration made that the company was a bona fide American one and that its object was to establish a competing service.

WEYLER'S LATEST GAME.

He is Destroying Everything in an Attempt to Starve Maceo. Cincinnati, Dec. 2.—A special to the Commercial Tribune from Key West says: Weyler's threat that he would starve Maceo out seems likely to be carried out, as from all reports from Mariel, near where Weyler is now at work, the work of destruction is being carried out fully. The Spanish army sweeps everything before it, killing provisions that it cannot use, burning fields and small stores with the provisions, and leaving a wide waste of ruin and desolation in its wake. People vainly implore Weyler to leave them provisions to keep them alive, but his brutal orders refuse them with his and insulting words, if not worse. Over 300 refugees have come into Mariel since Weyler went out this last time, all giving the same story of plunder, rape and murder of the Spaniards. A Spanish general, captain named Cabazo is accused of murdering over one hundred persons in the valleys south of Mariel during the latter part of November. In one instance he is accused of confining a number of women and girls in a church, and after they had been brutally abused and maltreated by his men, burned the building with them in it. Many other outrages, all as horrible, are charged to him and his companions.

TRIAL OF SCHOONER VIVA.

For Being Within Prohibited Zone of Behring Sea. The third case arising out of the seizures in Behring sea was heard in the vice-admiralty court this morning. Mr. Justice Drake, deputy judge of admiralty, presiding. The charges were against the schooner Viva, and Lieut. C. E. Pooley, Q.C., appeared for the Crown, and Mr. P. A. E. Irving and Mr. L. P. Duff for the schooner. The Viva is owned by the Victoria Sea-ling and Trading Co. and Capt. M. E. Irving was her master at the time of seizure. Mr. Willis, the secretary to the Commander-in-chief of the Pacific station, produced official documents to show what American revenue cutters were doing in Behring sea last season. Capt. Hooper, commanding officer of the U. S. cutter, gave evidence to the effect that the Viva was seized by the revenue cutter Rush in the prohibited zone. Lieutenant Daniels, navigating officer of the Rush, gave evidence as to the Viva's position when seized. According to his reckoning she was only 35 miles from St. Paul Island. The Viva's chronometer was compared with the chronometer of the cutter, and a difference of 11 minutes 43 seconds. All boats were on the cutter at the time of seizure. The Viva was towed by the Rush to Ouzalska.

Lieut. Campbell, of the Rush, boarded the Viva with Lieutenant Daniels and remained on board until her arrival at Ouzalska. The trial was not concluded when the Times went to press.

MARRIAGE BU

Where Titled European American Heir. New York, Dec. 1.—The caption of "Nabli Their Ticket" publishes a note to the effect that a club donated under the laws of New York will be utilized by the sons of I. Waldorf in the city. American girls with fathers worth mentioning to the Journal have been a club in Waldorf; in fact, in the v

Large vertical advertisement on the right side of the page with the headline "IT IS STILL" and various sub-headlines like "More Damages", "Water is Still Rising", "Fear Entertained", "They've Reached", "MAY SELL FI", "Restrictions Removed", "Washington, Dec. 2", "Several Prisoners in", "Philadelphia, Dec. 2", "MARRIAGE BU", "Where Titled European American Heir".