

## TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

Canada's Trade Commissioner Exchange Views With a Number of Business Men.

He Considers That British Columbia Is Well Situated to Enter the Field.

Yesterday a considerable number of business men had interviews with Mr. John S. Larke, the Canadian trade commissioner, now on his way to Australia. Mr. Larke gave them all possible information and took the opportunity of gathering facts about the industries of British Columbia that would be of use to him on his mission to the Antipodes. Last night in the Board of Trade rooms Mr. Larke met Hon. Mr. Davis, the President and a number of the board. The meeting had primarily been called at the request of Mr. John Wilson, president of the New Westminster Board of Trade, and Mr. John Hendry, of Vancouver, who were anxious to discuss the question of building "coasting vessels" in the province to engage in the carrying trade to Australia. They suggested that a bonus be given to start the industry in this country.

Mr. Zimmerli opened the proceedings by explaining the reason of the meeting and said that owing to the non-arrival of the Vancouver boat the Mainland deputation were unable to be present.

Mr. Larke in a short informal talk upon the object of his mission explained why the Dominion government were sending him to Australia. It had been noticed, he pointed out, that on the Atlantic Canadian trade had expanded where there was direct steamship connection with these countries. The Dominion government also anticipated that as Australia was not a manufacturing country, but was a very heavy importer, especially of manufactures, there were great hopes of developing a large trade between Canada and the Antipodes. The prospects of a cable being touched upon, Mr. Larke pointed out that a company were now willing to lay the cable, and within the price which Mr. Fleming had estimated. The cable would go south toward promoting direct trade with Australia. Canada had hitherto done most of her trade with Australia through San Francisco, but that would now be changed. British Columbia was particularly well situated to benefit by this trade. Good steamships were now running her regular material abundant. Besides lumber generally, the oak here was better than that in the East for making furniture. Then paper manufactures should do well, as Australia imported an immense quantity of that article. All kinds of building materials and shipping the finished products were possessed by British Columbia. In timber, fish and other products trade was assured. He hoped also (in time at least) that the lumber back of B.C. would be used to Australia. One of the great objects of his mission was to see if a preferential tariff could not be given by Australia. He had great faith in the Canadian people. Our workmen were the most energetic and contented on the face of the earth. From the East only experimental shipments had so far been made to Australia. He urged however that the best way was for the manufacturer to go himself and ascertain what the market would take and then send a good sample of the goods. He (Mr. Larke) of course would be better able to tell the prospects after he had been in Australia. He would on his arrival be glad to answer every inquiry addressed to him from Canada and give all information possible.

Speaking of the desire of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hendry to discuss a bonus to shipbuilding, he said they had spoken to him upon the subject and had drawn his attention to the fact that the results engaged in the British Columbia timber trade with Australia were American. They were anxious to have ships built here for that business. He spoke with diffidence upon the subject as he was not familiar with it.

Mr. Ribot explained that the reason so many American vessels were in the trade was because the American coasting trade was so dull that the vessels had to be put on foreign charters. There were no vessels of that particular class being built at present, as iron vessels were taking their place. It would be a strange thing for our government to take up a trade which was being abandoned by our neighbors. The same thing must be the case in the coal trade, but wooden vessels were being abandoned.

Mr. Carmichael, in regard to paper, stated that the greater part of the paper now going to Australia came from Norway. The Albern mill would, on account of its position, be well able to compete should the freight rates be favorable. One of the principal services a commissioner could do in Australia, was to furnish the market quotations so that the different lines of business could see just what could be sold.

Mr. J. H. Falconer had shipped goods to Australia, but he complained that the returns were slow in coming. He hoped the Commissioner would impress upon the business men the necessity of promptness in their settlements with this country.

After some general talk on trade matters, the meeting adjourned. Hon. Mr. Davis, on behalf of those present, thanking Mr. Larke for the information he had given.

## SIX MONTHS IN PRISON

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Eugene Debs, president of the A.R.U., has been found guilty of contempt and sentenced to six months imprisonment for his connection with the recent railway strikes. The rest of the defendants received three months, with the exception of McVey, who has not been sentenced yet. In his decision Judge Woods reviews the case against Debs and others at length. He says the defendants, besides denying that any violation of the injunction had been proved against them, asserted that the injunction was invalid on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction. Without going into details, Judge Woods continues: "The charge made against the defendants was that they were engaged in a conspiracy to hinder and intercept interstate commerce and the carriage of the mails on the roads centering in Chicago." The judge here quotes a number of law authorities on what constitutes a public nuisance, and further quotes the law to show that the federal courts have authority to prevent highways of interstate commerce. The right of the federal government to obtain an injunction against the defendants was also asserted upon the ground of proprietary rights in the mails. Judge Woods, in referring to the contention of the defendants that the act of congress of July 2, 1890, is directed at capital and not at organizations of labor in any form, holds that combinations are condemned by the act, not only in case of trusts, but in whatever form found if they tend to restrain trade. He declares that the purpose of Debs and his associates to

paralyze the commerce of the country is manifestly shown, and he holds them guilty of conspiracy under the act of July 2, 1890.

## JAPANESE ADVANCE

LONDON, Dec. 14.—A New Chung dispatch says the Japanese are within thirteen miles of Suifu. A Nanking dispatch says Li Hung Chang's nephew, Chang, has been arrested for conspiring and the property has been seized. A Tien Tsin dispatch says that an order has been issued for the arrest of Li Hung Chang's son-in-law for fraudulent practices. Li Hung Chang, the total of Tien Tsin, is reported to have been dismissed from office on account of his inability to raise a war loan. He will be succeeded by Wang Fah Whoo.

A dispatch to the Times from Tientsin says: Prince Kung, president of the Tung Li Yamen, president of the admiralty and co-director in the war operations, has been appointed president of the grand council. This makes him dictator virtually, and will facilitate a settlement when the Japanese are ready to treat for peace.

## CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS.

How the Boys and Girls Can Make Less Fortunate Little Ones Happy.

Who Will Help in a Movement That Will Cheer Their Own Hearts.

Christmas is coming, and like the other youngsters all over Canada the children of Victoria are looking forward to a couple of weeks of jolly holidays, when school will be closed, lesson books cast aside and good old Santa Claus will make his annual visit. That is the season which will be a time of enjoyment to many children; but there are others to whom the time is not one of enjoyment. Even in Victoria there are poor children to whose homes Santa Claus is a stranger. Somehow or other he seems to pass them over, and no toys or Christmas joys appear to find their way to some families. Just fancy homes on Christmas day cold and cheerless—no bright warm fires and plentifully spread tables. Think of people at that time not having enough to eat, hardly sufficient clothes to cover their shivering bodies and with none of the delights and pleasures of more fortunate people to cheer and comfort them. Now what greater pleasure is there in life than making other people happy, and what more fitting time than Christmas tide to do good deeds and show signs of a kinder, gentler, generous young people do not forget the poor? Last year the boys and girls of the public schools came nobly forward and many a home was made happy and many poor people blessed the young people whose kind offerings brought a glimpse of real Christmas sunshine into many homes.

Why should not the school children of Victoria repeat the good work this year? It could be carried out quite as successfully and probably there is not a single boy or girl attending the schools who could not help.

For instance, on Wednesday next, let every boy and girl attending school in Victoria, bring something in the shape of an offering to help the poor. It may be in the form of money, a bottle of wine, a little food, a few potatoes, a pound of crackers, some fruit, clothes—anything in fact that might be useful. Many children last year brought an article for each year of their age. For example, a child of nine would take nine articles or nine potatoes or something else, but no one need stop at that. They can give just as much as they care or feel able to give. Then there are clothes needed, and badly needed. How many children have coats and hats which contribute a nice pair of warm stockings which they may have worn, a jacket or some other article of clothing?—I won't do, however, to take any old clothes that are worn or useless—let them be nicely mended and made wearable.

Here is another suggestion that might be made every child knows how delightful it is to receive presents at Christmas time. Now, as was said before, Santa Claus seems somehow to miss the houses of some people, his pack of toys appears to get exhausted before it reaches the very poor. Well, there are plenty of children in Victoria who have abundance of toys and books. Why should they not all help Santa Claus? Perhaps, there is a girl who has two or three dolls, a boy who has a picture book or a toy which he has outgrown. Why not bring these with their other presents to their schools for distribution to the children of the poor? Many a little one who has never learned the true meaning of a "Merry Christmas" would then begin to appreciate what those words imply. A little self-sacrifice would be good, too, for some little people as well as those who are of a larger growth. It will implant in them a true Christmas feeling that will make the plum pudding taste all the better. Suppose there is a little boy with several picture books, a toy train, a box of blocks and other toys, and there are boys in Victoria quite as lucky as that—could he not for the sake of making someone happy give up one book or his blocks? That is the Christmas spirit.

Now, where are all these things to be brought? Well, every schoolboy and girl should next Wednesday make up a parcel and take the offering to their school. All the things could be piled in one room and President Barnes of the B.C. Benevolent Society has promised that his society will see that everything is distributed to the very best advantage.

This good work need not be confined to the public schools alone, why should not the private schools of the city help too? The teachers of these institutions will without doubt be only too glad to give their assistance and support to this movement. Principal Netherby of the Central school yesterday, when spoken to, promised his heartiest support, and was sure that other teachers of the schools would be as lucky as he. The Victoria West school girls have been already working away, dressing dolls for the poor children's Christmas presents.

Let each school intending to take part send in its name to the Colonist, so that it may be known just how many schools, public and private, are participating.

The distribution of the food and clothing will, as was said, be left entirely in the hands of the B.C. Benevolent Society, but in regard to the toys and other Christmas presents, it would be well for anyone knowing of families where there are children whose parents cannot afford to give them presents to send to the Colonist the names and addresses, and also the number, age and sex of the children in the family. This information will be treated as confidential and will only be used to assist in distributing the presents.

Here is a chance for Victoria children to show how generous they are and how conscientiously they can carry out a good undertaking. The foreign office denies that the appointment on this special commission of only the British, French and Russian consuls implies that a special entente has been established between the three powers mentioned, and says they were appointed because they were the only European consuls at Erzerum.

## A SLAVE OF THE CHUCKLESETS.

Strange Story From the West Coast of the Sale and Purchase of a Boy.

The Lad to Found a New Nation—His Reported Kidnapping From a Seattle Home.

At Oukinah Inlet, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, about midway between Kynquut and Cape Scott, Arthur "Bellinger," a little seven year old white boy, is held a slave. His owner and master is Chief Tutulose, of the Chucklesets tribe, who purchased the lad a few weeks ago for \$90 cash, and who expects to rear the youngster, according to the traditions of his tribe, but not for a life of being a slave, and powerful Chucklesets nation. The lad was seen only a few days ago by several of the sealing captains who went to the West Coast by the route of the Alaska Indian hunters, and who found the boy, tattooed and painted, garbed in the fantastic costume of a young brave, and enthroned in the chief's house at Oukinah. Chief Tutulose explained that the tribe was rapidly approaching extinction, and it would be the white boy's great mission to save it from this fate. He would, he promised, care well for the boy and allow him to want for nothing. He had been bought into the tribe by the form of a seal, Captain Macaulay, of the schooner Batavia, took the trouble to seek the youthful captive and had a talk with him. The lad appeared terror-stricken and fearful of rough usage, but he had been told by the chief's statement that he had bought him from the boy's father. The lad gave his name as Arthur Bellinger, and said that he had been stolen from his home in Seattle by the man claiming to be his father. They were in Victoria for a few days—living on the Songhees reservation—and had then come to Clayquot by the schooner Favorite, Captain McLean, which took a lumber cargo to the West Coast for the Indians of the surrounding coast. The lad had been told by the chief's statement that he had bought him from the boy's father. The lad gave his name as Arthur Bellinger, and said that he had been stolen from his home in Seattle by the man claiming to be his father. They were in Victoria for a few days—living on the Songhees reservation—and had then come to Clayquot by the schooner Favorite, Captain McLean, which took a lumber cargo to the West Coast for the Indians of the surrounding coast.

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## CABLE LETTER

LONDON, Dec. 15.—A conference of the Rosbery section of the cabinet was held to-day at Althorp Park, Northamptonshire, the seat of Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty. There were present Lord Rosbery, the Marquis of Ripon, colonial secretary; Arnold Morley, P.M.G.; and Mr. Brier, president of the board of trade. The meeting was a friendly gathering, but was really held for the purpose of considering the feud which has arisen in consequence of the

REPEAL OF SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT, chancellor of the exchequer, to follow the Premier's decision regarding the House of Lords and the business of the coming session of parliament. Sir William has not made a single speech in public since the close of the last parliamentary session, and positively refuses to pay any heed to the appeals of his cabinet colleagues and of influential members of the House of Commons to identify himself in any way with the policy of Lord Rosbery unless it be shaped in accordance with his own plans. As the attitude maintained by Sir William threatens to result in the disruption of the cabinet just before the dissolution of parliament, Lord Rosbery has submitted and will consider his proposals. These, it is understood, include dealing with the House of Lords question by means of a resolution drafted by Mr. Bryce, the principal feature of which is borrowed from the law governing the U.S. congress and which provides that a bill which shall have been rejected by the House of Lords shall become law if the passage of the measure by the House of Commons be confirmed by a two-thirds vote. The Chancellor of the Exchequer further stipulates that the local veto and restriction reform bills shall be passed before the dissolution of parliament. The result of today's convulsions at Earl Spencer's, which has not yet been made public, is believed to be an agreement with the proposals of Sir Wm. Harcourt, who, if pleased, will take the stump in January in support of Lord Rosbery's policy.

## INTERFERENCE IN ARMENIA.

Mr. Graves, British consul at Erzerum, has forwarded to the foreign office a statement in which he urges the government not to put off interfering in the Armenian affair until the report of the European commission appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the outrages shall have been presented, as that report will necessarily be delayed until the spring. He states that immediate intervention is advisable. Mr. Kimbrell, who, if pleased, will take the stump in January in support of Lord Rosbery's policy.

ment on this special commission of only the British, French and Russian consuls implies that a special entente has been established between the three powers mentioned, and says they were appointed because they were the only European consuls at Erzerum.

At a meeting of the Russo-Jewish commission to-day, private communications in relation to the condition of Jews in Russia were presented. According to these communications the new Czar's decrees had resulted in greatly ameliorating the condition of the Jews. His Majesty, it was stated, had ordered a modification of the actions taken under the May laws and the laws in regard to expulsions from Russia. It was also announced that Holy John of Constantinople had sent a donation to the Talmud Torah school and had also replied to a deputation of Hebrews who waited upon him recently: "We love all men without distinction of creed or nation. One God created us all."

The Tablet expresses approval of the protest made by the Bishop of Rochester against Archbishop Ireland's taking part in the New York elections, which action by the Archbishop is declared to be a striking departure from all the traditions of the American hierarchy. The paper further says the unprecedented action on the part of Archbishop Ireland is not unconnected with the ecclesiastical troubles that have arisen in New York.

## THE "AMERICA'S" CUP.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Field will say tomorrow concerning the meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron committee: "If the meeting to-day decided not to hold the cup under the deed of gift it will mean the deed or no more races for the cup. If they accept the deed it will mean only that the cup can be challenged for without question under the terms which the New York Yacht Club has now conceded, which we all consider fair, excepting the ten months' notice. Lord Dunraven is likely to be steadily this point as it means a great deal. The New York Yacht Club has not the wrong estimate on the situation as regards the new deed. It would be safe to accept the deed with the New York club's liberal interpretation, regarding what is allowable under the mutual agreement clause. We believe that Lord Dunraven also has this opinion, but he cannot be answered for the Royal Yacht Squadron. In view of a dead-end it seems most unlikely that there will be any match in 1895, or any more at all. Lord Dunraven's offer to sail for another trophy, that the club may appoint again the vessel which would have contested the America's cup would mean the supercession of the liberal terms and would be very effective in satisfactorily obviating a long train of disagreeable associations. The very name of America's cup chiefly suggests unfairness and contemptible meanness. The collection of these features would have been obliterated by the liberal terms conceded to the challenger in 1893 and 1894, but now it is pretty plain that the New York Yacht Club will destroy the new deed if the cup is to be challenged for again."

The Field then discusses the suggestion that Lord Dunraven apply to another club to sanction the challenge, and recalls that in 1887 a refusal was given to endorse such a course, and the Royal London club and the Yacht Racing association denounced the deed. "It would be impossible for any British club to do so," says the Field. "The challenge unless it should be made absolutely plain that the cup would be held under less conditions. The N.Y.Y.C. deliberately chose to accept and hold the cup under conditions that they now admit to have been unfair, judging by their interpretation of the mutual agreement clause, but because they put themselves in such an unenviable position there is no reason why any British club should do the same." In an interview with a field reporter, Lord Dunraven said: "Having regard for the various reports or alleged interviews with me which have been cabled from the States and published in England, I am glad to have a chance to express my opinion although the matter of the race is now entirely out of my hands. Lord Dunraven then traced the history of the difficulties since 1887. As to the New York club's challenge of December 1893, he said: "If I were free and backed by a resolution of the Royal Yacht Squadron, I would race on those terms." Questioned concerning the chances of a race next year, he replied: "I have read that they were anxious to race. If so, there will be a race. But they have made the position very difficult by raising the same point which stopped the match with the first Valkyrie. It never occurred to me that the terms of the 1892 challenge were regarded as satisfactory. Nobody said so when I was in New York in 1893."

Lord Dunraven discussed the chance of future races. If there was any difficulty, he said, he felt it was a pity that those feeling it did not begin to remove it sooner. His last words were: "The race is certain if the committee agree to race under any circumstances, and then clear up the difficulties, later with the Royal Yacht Squadron. The race may be for the America's cup or something else. This is virtually the offer that I made with the first Valkyrie, which the New York club refused. It is their turn to offer now. I consider the suggestion that the challenge must be through some other club than the Royal Yacht Squadron unworthy of discussion."

ROME, Dec. 14.—Solemn funeral services for the repose of the souls of the parents of His Holiness the Pope took place to-day in the Church of St. Sixtus, within which is the tomb of the mother of the sovereign pontiff. A large number of titled and distinguished people occupied the tribunes, while the students of the colleges and selected ticket holders occupied the body of the edifice. After the service of pontifical absolution was given by Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, the distinguished people occupied the tribunes, while the students of the colleges and selected ticket holders occupied the body of the edifice. After the service of pontifical absolution was given by Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, the distinguished people occupied the tribunes, while the students of the colleges and selected ticket holders occupied the body of the edifice.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Daily Graphic will print this paragraph to-morrow: "Mr. Richard Grant, secretary of the Royal Yacht Club squadron, has arranged for a conference of the flag officers on December 15. The Prince of Wales will preside. If the meeting considers itself competent to deal with the disputed matters on negotiations for the America's cup without reference to the general meeting of members, the decision will immediately be forwarded as to whether, if the cup be won, the Royal Yacht Squadron will accept the trusteeship under the new deed. The New York club interpretation respecting the powers conferred by the mutual agreement clause is generally considered satisfactory, although many think the challenger should not be placed in the position of asking concessions as at present."

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for the appointment of a number of emigrant commissioners at an annual salary of \$2,500, and requires that the duties shall be performed by the United States consuls under regulations prepared by the secretary of state and secretary of the treasury and approved by the President.

MANISTEE, Mich., Dec. 14.—Camille Horner, a Poleander, aged 48, poisoned his wife to death this morning, and then committed suicide by shooting. No one knows anything about the tragedy. Horner had several times before unsuccessfully attempted his wife's life by administering poison.

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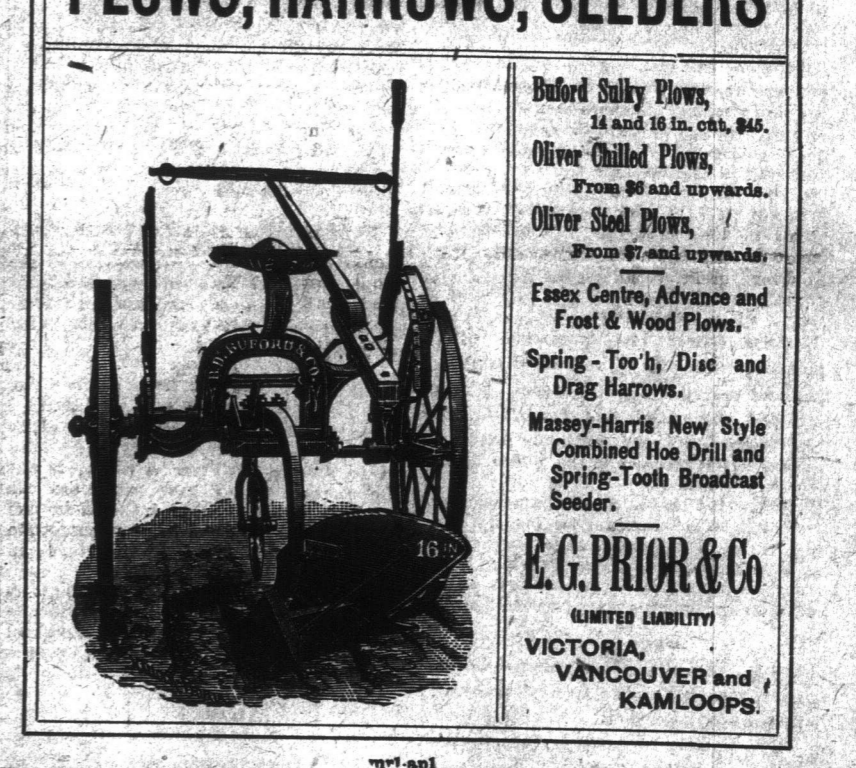
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ALIEN ANARCHISTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The bill to provide for the exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists, which was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hill, of New York, last session and which passed that body and is now on the calendar of the house, was the subject of consideration to-day at the house judiciary committee. After some discussion two amendments to the bill were agreed upon. One is that the power of deportation shall be confined to the United States courts, and only conferred upon the State courts where the laws of the state provide for such action. The other amendment strikes out section 5, which provides

for the appointment of a number of emigrant commissioners at an annual salary of \$2,500, and requires that the duties shall be performed by the United States consuls under regulations prepared by the secretary of state and secretary of the treasury and approved by the President.

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