ecretary Walker said that he perfectly
ed with the remarks of the trustees
the appointment was a judicious one.
e clause which compelled teachers of
. McCulloch's standing to pass an ex-
mination was liable to do injury.
The following resolution was then
wn up and moved by Trustee Milne:
hat the secretary be authorized to ex-

The dates for the election of a member to fill the vacancy for Northumberland county in the Assembly, are—nomination December 6th, polling December 13th.

Citizen George Francis Train delivered his first lecture at St. John on Thursday night of last week to about 200 persons. His subject was to be "Travels in Many Lands," but he talked so much on other matters that he did not reach his travels. He discussed himself at length, and endeavored to show that the United States was not a republic, but an oligarchy of thieves. He frequently asked for "yeas" and "nays" from his hearers and they responded heartily. The lecturer was assisted in his illustrations by a blackboard.

The schooner Reaper, Capt. McLean was fined $400 at St. John for having contraband goods on board, consisting of candies and cigars, of the value of $10.

Purdy & Green's lime kiln at St. John, together with two large sheds, 400 casks of lime, engine and boiler, and a quantity of coal, were destroyed by fire a few days ago.

Some time ago instructions were sent out to customs collectors to place all the proceeds of fines and penalties to the credit of the Receiver-General in the Bank of Montreal. The collector at Caraquet, accordingly started for Montreal with twenty-five dollars which he held. The expenses will be more than the deposit. The collections at Caraquet in 1886 were $685 and salaries and expenses $1,067.

THE EDITOR'S BRIDE.

The good book has said that it is not well for man to be alone. It has been saying so for about 2,000 years, more or less, but it was only yesterday that we concluded that such was indeed the case and proceeded to get us a wife.

Our readers are no doubt well acquainted with the widow Blodgers, who keeps the boarding house just around the corner from this office, good clean beds and a squre meal for fifty cents. There in that mansion it was that the shot from Cupid's bow was shot clean through our too tender hearts. Yes, there we saw the widow Blodgers, and it was there we wooed and won and wed her.

It was on a moonlight night she approached us with a loaded bill in her hand, but all undaunted we fell at her feet and poured forth the tale of affection which filled our bosom. Need we say that the moon looked down with watery eyes through the dark swaying boughs of the oak? Need we say that fair hand [illegible] on our editorial shoulder [illegible] she would be ours? No! [illegible] and to-night we are a m[illegible]

The ceremony! Who [illegible] There was the parson—w[illegible] $2; there was the bride all white flubdubs and veils, and flowers and ribbons and smiles, and bright eyes, and there was we—the whole is summed up in the [illegible]fession we hereby breathe forth to the brethren of the press—we are no longer a we—we are us.

WOMEN WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Mrs. John Minturn is worth $2,000,000.

Mrs. Kate Terry is worth nearly $6,000,000.

Mrs. Thomas A. Scott counts her wealth at $3,000,000.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor is worth about $8,000,000.

Mrs. Edwin Stevens, of New York, has $15,000,000.

Mrs. Hetty Green, of New York, is worth about $40,000,000.

Mrs. Roberts Goelet, worth $3,000,000, owes her fortune to hardware.

Mrs. Jayne, the widow of the patent medicine man, is worth $3,000,000.

Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, is the eight millionaire widow of a mining king.

Mrs. Martin Bates was left $1,500,000 which her husband made in dry goods.

Mrs. Joseph Harrison, the widow of the man who built the first railroad in Russia, has $4,000,000.

Mrs. Jane Brown received from her husband's estate about $4,000,000, which was accumulated in banking.

Mrs. Josephine M. Ayer, who gets her money from patient medicine, is estimated to be worth $4,000,000 to $5,000,000.—*N. Y. Mail.*

ADVANTAGES OF EARLY MARRIAGE

You don't run the risk of dying an old maid.

It is better to be a young fool than an old one.

The unmarried girl feels she is growing old too quick.

If you make a bad match you can blame it to inexperience.

It prevents your married friends from sympathizing with you.

When you are getting old no one will take you but a widower.

If you wait till you are thirty it is hard to get a young husband.

The man who marries an old woman always wants something thrown in.

You are apt to get shopworn if you remain long on the matrimonial market.

You have a better chance to catch a second husband if you happen to lose your first.

If you catch a millionaire's son you will have him before he has blown in his fortune.

You avoid the pleasure of having all your girl friends tell you how happy they are with their husbands.—*Judge.*

THE IRISH PREDOMINATED.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 28.—W. R. Cramer and Halley Stewart, of the delegation from the British Parliament on international arbitration, delivered an address here to-night. Before the meeting had proceeded far it was apparent that two-thirds of those present were Irish sympathizers, and when the usual resolutions were read the following was offered and adopted with the others:

Resolved, That we earnestly urge that the principles of arbitration be adopted by England in the settlement of the difficulties between that country and down-trodden Ireland, believing that the method will result in a speedy correction of the shameful abuses that are being heaped upon defenseless Irish tenants under cover of the Coercion law.

GROSSLY LIBELLOUS

QUEBEC, Nov. 23.—There is considerable excitement in political circles over a four-column personal attack in *L'Electeur* upon Mr. Chapleau, in reply to the latter's criticism of Mercier at the Langevin banquet in Montreal. It accuses him of treachery to political friends; severely criticizes his dealings with the North Shore railway sale; intimates that he has improperly made a fortune in public life, and accuses him of terrible debauchery, in which, it says, he glories. No attempt is made to clothe the charges in respectable language, and the universal opinion here is that the article is grossly libellous.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Parliament Prorogued Until January 14th—Anthracite Coal Dust on the Free List.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, Nov. 2.—Parliament has been prorogued *pro forma* until January 14th. It will probably be called for the dispatch of business on the 26th.

The promoters of the Shuswap & Okanagan railway will ask for an extension of time for the commencement and completion of the railway.

Anthracite coal dust has been placed on the free list.

The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1887. VOLUME XXIX, NO. 50

OUR CABLE LETTER.

The Effect of President Cleveland's Message on British Minds—Democratic Enthusiasm Aroused.

Resolute Government In and Out of Parliament—New Rules to be Largely Modified.

The Unemployed in London—The Slave Masters and Their Victims—A Desperate Disease.

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LONDON, Dec. 10.—President Cleveland has undoubtedly helped Gladstone by his message to Congress. The rank and file of the Tory party had just formulated a protection platform, and Lord Hartington had tacitly accepted the Oxford programme, when President Cleveland's message favoring a reduction of the tariff fell upon them like a thunderbolt from the clear sky. Hartington, after fully digesting Cleveland's message, beat a hasty retreat and at the conference of the Liberal Unionists at Westminster Hall on Thursday denounced the protection policy in strong terms, threatening to abandon the Conservatives should they attempt to bring forward any such measure. Many Tories believe that in protection they have at last found a really popular cry, and experience, they say, shows that it is yet quite capable of arousing democratic enthusiasm for the time. The fact is the Tories are tired of coalition and really believe that they can sweep the country with a cry of protection, although at the same time they admit that the tone of Cleveland's message will, to a certain extent, damage their cause in a number of constituencies. Prominent tories state to-night that Salisbury will make no concessions to Hartington and his followers in the matter, and that the latter will have to choose between opposing the government and abandoning free trade. In the former contingency, Salisbury will dissolve parliament and appeal to the country on the issue of protection. Liberals have no objection whatever to fighting the tories on this ground, but very much to the contrary, especially since they have been favored with a really good campaign document from Cleveland. The conviction of the most experienced electi n agents in the south of England is that in the agricultural districts the protectionists movement has advanced with a rapidity that has astonished most politicians and rural tory leaders. Representatives of landlords and of farmers believe that the present rents and large farms can only be maintained by a duty on wheat and flour from countries which do not reciprocate and though a tendegcy to raise in the price of wheat may moderate their demands the duty must be considerable to effect that purpose. Lord Churchill has been long fed upon the applause of towns and he knows that the cry of "dear food" is fatal, but the tail of the party is determined in the matter to control the movement of the head, and liberals will not find it disadvantageous to meet old arguments in favor of protection with those for free trade and for radical land law reform. Leading conservatives state this evening that next year there is to be an era of "resolute government" in, as well as out of, parliament. The remaining new rules will not be brought forward in the way in which they were submitted to the house of commons last session, but will be largely modified in the direction of greater stringency. The chief aim of the modifications will be to bring the hand of the house and of the speaker heavily down upon individual offenders for obstruction or contumacy by being promptly punished by long terms of suspension. It is settled that reforms of procedure are to take precedence over all other government business and powers which the government already possesses will be used without stint in order to carry them rapidly through. With reference to debate, which might be expected to last a fortnight or three weeks, in view of the number of subjects that are certain to be raised, three or four days are spoken of as the limit the government will permit to be occupied in this way. Private members are to have their rights, at all events up to Whitsuntide, but the government rights are to be without exception rights of high pressure in which the whole strength of the ministerial majority will be employed for the purpose of forcing legislation through. The present inquiry into the number and condition of

THE UNEMPLOYED IN LONDON

meets with general approval. It shows there is an element in London labor different from anything found in the north of England and Glasgow. In London there are comparatively few great factories. Shipyards on the Thames decline while those of Northumberland and Glasgow flourish. Carriages are sent by builders in Longacre to be repaired in Manchester, nearly twenty miles distant by railway. There can be no doubt that the state of agriculture in home countries has added largely to the crowd of distressed persons in the metropolis. The "sweating" system in the east of London, the committee state, is truly disgraceful to England's boasted civilization. Thousands of human beings of both sexes and of all ages, are to be found toiling in this quarter of the metropolis from fourteen to eighteen hours a day in garrets, cellars and outhouses, for wages which barely enable them to keep body and soul together. The "sweaters" or slave masters who are responsible for this wretched condition of affairs, are individuals who make contracts with vendors of cheap clothing and sub-let the work to others who make their profit out of the necessities of the poor laborers in this miserable market, who are content to slave for wages which leave them hardly any margin at all after they have supplied themselves with food. Everything that supplies them bread is diminishing because of the hordes of absolutely penniless foreigners, principally Jews, who flock to Whitechapel, Mile [illegible]d and St. George's in the East from [illegible] slums of the continent and undertake [illegible] work for next to nothing. These [illegible]etched immigrants live upon such food [illegible] amid such surroundings are intolerable to even the poorest of the London poor. They huddle together in places which are little if any better than pigstyes, and subsist upon food that even the swine might reject. The worst of it is that the inspectors are unable to get at the creatures who fatten on this system. There is among them a conspiracy to defeat the efforts of the authorities to detect those who habitually violate the provisions of the factory act. Immediately an officer makes his appearance in the slave market the intelligence is passed through the whole quarter, and in cases where women and children are working in contravention of the act the laborers are hurried into bedrooms to enter which the inspector is forbidden by law. There are no informers among the wretched beings as they are fearful of the consequences to themselves and families of dragging "sweaters" to justice. The disease is a desperate one, but the committee do not think it altogether without a remedy.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Ex-President Garrett, of the Baltimore Railway arrived in San Francisco yesterday.

M. Goblet has resigned the task of forming a ministry. Failures has undertaken it.

A. G. P. George, a brother of ex-Congressman George, of West Virginia, is a raving maniac. He has been removed to Salem.

The Moscow *Gazette* says: "The future policy of France will determine whether Germany will be compelled to watch one or both frontiers.

The Armstrong Bros.' company, the largest operators of the iron ring in Glasgow, Scot., failed yesterday, owing to a rise in pig iron.

At a meeting of wool growers, held in San Francisco yesterday, resolutions were adopted appealing to congress neither to repeal nor reduce the tariff on wool.

President Cleveland at Washington yesterday, received in a body the delegates who are at present in that city attending the evangelical alliance.

The libel suit, at Dublin, of Joyce vs. the Marquis of Clanricarde, Joyce's former employer, for $50,000 damages has resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, who was awarded $12,500.

Hanlan has accepted a challenge for a race from Trickett. He has challenged Clifford and Kemp for a match with $2,500 a side. Clifford and Kemp will row for the championship on February 14.

The Emperor of Austria, Francis Joseph, will hold a military council at his palace to-day for the purpose of considering what steps are necessary in view of the collection of Russian troops on the frontier.

At the Christian conference, held at Washington on Wednesday, Bishop Hearst, L.L.D., of Buffalo, said, "We committed a crime when we prohibited the immigration of the Chinese, and only did it because we had no vote."

NANAIMO FALL ASSIZES.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crease.]

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, 1887.

The court of assize opened at Nanaimo on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock a. m., and the first case called was the Queen vs. Samuel Brightman, who was arraigned on a charge of stealing a steer, the property of John Christie, Departure Bay, and that he did receive the same, well knowing it to have been stolen. Mr. C. Wilson, for the crown, and Mr. Drake, Q. C., for the defence., which entered a plea of "not guilty."

The following jury was sworn: Jas. Bennett (foreman), W. Boyle, W. Bennett, Geo. Woodbank, A. Godfrey, W. E. Norris, J. Leonard, W. Babcock, G. Walker, G. Taylor, A. Watson and R. Hamilton.

The evidence of Mrs. Christie, S. Waddington, A. Trenfield, W. Beveridge and John Ramsay was taken for the prosecution and D. Donahue, W. Wenborn and D. McLeod were called by the defense to show the open manner in which Beaven took the steer along the Wellington road in the sight of several persons. The jury was then addressed by the counsel, after which they retired, returning with a verdict of "not guilty," adding a rider to the effect that the Cattle Act of 1881 should be carried out by butchers, in the keeping of brands, marks and descriptions of all animals killed by them.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

THURSDAY, Dec. 8th.

Queen vs. Tom and Charley, two West Coast Indians, arraigned on charges of attempting to murder and to disable and to do grievous bodily harm.

Mr. G. Wilson for the crown, and Mr. Theo. Davie, Q.C., for the prisoner Tom, and Mr. Walls for Charley.

A plea of "not guilty" was entered.

G. Walker (foreman), G. Woodbank, W. T. Myles, A. Watson, G. Taylor, J. Leonard, Thos. Bickle, J. Degnen, J. Gray, W. M. Thomas, A. Y. Hirst, A. Popplewell, were empanelled as jurymen.

Henry M. Fox gave evidence, which has already appeared in THE COLONIST, and the evidence of Dr. F. Hall was also received. The deposition of G. W. Martin, one of the wounded men, was read. No evidence was offered by the defence, and the prisoners were found guilty of an attempt to murder.

John Beaven did not appear to answer the charge of cattle stealing, and after the usual proclamation was made outside the court, calling upon the bondsmen of the defendant to produce his body in court, the bonds were estreated.

Mr. Davie applied for leave to allow the bondsmen to pay the amount of the bonds by installment. His Lordship said this was a matter for the Attorney-General, but he thought that probably two and four months' time might possibly be allowed. The court then adjourned until Friday, at 10 o'clock a. m.

THE DRING AND MILLER MURDER.

FRIDAY, Dec. 9th.

Queen vs. Qumlet—The prisoner was arraigned on an indictment, charging him with the murder of William H. Dring at Cowichan on or about Feb. 13th, 1886. Mr. Theo. Davie, Q. C., who appeared for the prisoner entered a plea of "not guilty."

The following gentlemen were sworn as a jury: Jas. Bennett (foreman), G. Woodbank, R. Bramley, J. Degnen, W. M. Thomas, R. Turner, G. Walker, W. Bennett, E. W. Bramley, T. Kilpatrick, W. Calvary and W. E. Norris.

Mr. Chas. Wilson opened the case for the crown in an able and exhaustive *resume.*

Geo. Walter Lilly was called and gave evidence, which was heard in the provincial court here. At the conclusion of Mr. Lilly's testimony, Mr. Theo. Davie applied for an order for the jurors to view the scene of the murder, stating that the case could not be properly understood by the jurors unless they were conversant with the premises and localities.

The court was then adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m., in order to make arrangements for the court and jury to view the premises.

At the hour appointed the court reassembled when his lordship ordered:

1. That the trial of the Qumlet case stand adjourned till 2 p. m., on Monday, Dec. 12th, and in the meantime the court and jury would proceed to Osborne Bay and view the premises.

2. That the jurors and witnesses in the Portless case are to be in attendance at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, Dec. 14th.

3. That all the other jurors be discharged from further attendance at this assize.

The jury was then placed in charge of the sheriff and the court adjourned till Monday at 2 p. m.

Mr. Sweet, of the C. P. R. dining car service, will probably become manager of the Windsor hotel, Montreal.

CABLE NEWS.

Jules Ferry Shot by a Revolutionist—Wounded in the Chest and Thigh—Injuries not Fatal.

Whelahan's Murders Sentenced—The Two Murphys Considered not Guilty—An M. P. Sentenced.

The Condition of the German Crown Prince—No Unfavorable Change for the Past Few Weeks.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—M. Ferry was shot by a man named Auberten. Auberten appeared in the hall of the chamber of deputies and asked to see both Ferry and Goblet. Goblet did not respond to the request for the interview. Ferry did, and on his appearance Auberten drew a revolver and fired three times at him. It is reported that one of the balls struck Ferry in the chest. This wound, however, is apparently not serious, as Ferry was able to proceed to the hospital supported by friends. In reply to inquiries by friends as to the severity of his wound, he responded: "It is nothing." Auberten has been arrested.

4 P. M.—It has been ascertained that Ferry's wounds are slight. The shots only grazed the skin after piercing the clothes. Bystanders tried to lynch Auberten after he had fired the shots, but were prevented with difficulty from carrying out their intention. A medical examination at the hospital revealed that two of the bullets struck Ferry. The first passed round the chest, slightly penetrating the flesh, the second slightly through the fleshy part of the thigh. The would-be assassin is Berckoin. He is twenty years old. He says he is one of a band of twenty revolutionists. The band drew lots and it fell to him to commit the first crime. Berckoin declares he swore to kill Ferry. After Ferry's injuries had been attended to at the hospital, Ferry returned to his home on foot. A bulletin issued by Dr. Trelat says the wound in Ferry's chest is a contusion.

After the shooting of M. Ferry this afternoon a series of quarrels arose between members of the Chamber of Deputies who had flocked into the lobbies during the excitement. The disputes were mainly waged between moderates and radicals, and were heightened by the charge made in a loud voice by Rouvier that the radicals had by their course provoked weak-minded persons to commit deeds of violence. Several scuffles ensued and in some cases blows were exchanged, but nobody received serious injury. Auberten, the assailant of Ferry, was; it has been ascertained, accompanied by an accomplice, who was to shoot Goblet, but the man's courage failed him and he ran away before the shooting began.

Crown Prince's Condition.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Concerning the condition of the Crown Prince Frederick William the British *Medical Journal* says: As to the progress of the disease quite too much reticence is observed. The Crown Prince is not losing strength and the discomfort his malady subjects him to is very slight indeed. To the much advertised views of German doctors who have never looked into the patient's mouth, Dr. Mackenzie says he pays no attention and attaches no importance whatever. When he first examined the Prince's throat in Berlin there was, he asserts, no signs of cancer, but there undoubtedly were such indications when the examination was made at San Remo. Reports from the physicians in charge at San Remo, Dr. Mackenzie says, are quite favorable, and there has been not the slightest enlargement of the growth or any other unfavorable change for several weeks. Dr. Mackenzie's relations with the paper quoted are close and cordial and the statement may be implicitly relied upon as coming from him.

Whelahan's Murderers Sentenced.

DUBLIN, Dec. 10.—At Ennis to-day in the case of the prisoners accused of complicity in the murder of Constable Whelahan the jury disagreed as to the guilt of the two Murphys, but found the others guilty of manslaughter. Leary was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment with hard labor; the four others to seven years each.

Another M. P. Sentenced.

CORK, Dec. 10.—John Hooper, member of parliament for the southeast division of Cork county, was arrested in this city to-night for publishing reports of suppressed league meetings in the Cork *Herald*, with which paper he has been connected for twenty-five years.

The French Presidency.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The fact that there is a lack of cohesion among the French Republican factions which is almost hopeless is abundantly evidenced by President Carnot's ill success in forming a cabinet and his nomination of M. Fallieres to undertake the work abandoned by M. Goblet, confirms the desperate straits in which the president finds himself. M. Fallieres is proverbially a weak man in respect of everything that combines to constitute a statesman, and could not in any circumstances command the respect necessary to control the Chamber in his capacity as Premier. He occupied the position of Prime Minister on a previous occasion for a period of ten days and on the eleventh day, while addressing the Chamber, he completely collapsed, and came near dying from the effects of over exertion and worriment, his brain having temporarily given away. It is believed by many who admire the gentleman's personal qualities that Fallieres has never fully recovered from the attack, and it is confidentially predicted that he may permanently lose his mind should he again attempt to fill an office that is much too broad in its scope for his mental grasp. To men not thoroughly imbued with the idea that the President is wholly ingenuous, it is evident that M. Carnot is seeking a weak and inoffensive man as Premier, hoping thus to control the Ministry himself, while with a strong man in the Cabinet he would be placed in a subordinate position. Such a combination would doubtless work well if the "strong man" could be induced to submit to Carnot's domination, but this seems to be farther removed from possibility than even the hope of the harmonizing of Republican groups and another Presidential election may be found necessary as the means at surmounting the crisis, which does not seem to have been finally dissipated by the peaceful election of Grevy's successor.

Great Sensation in the City.

The attempt to blow up the fort in the harbor at Halifax, N. S., has created a tremendous sensation here. All the London papers lead their editions with the story, and with one accord they attribute the outrage to Fenians. The circumstance of two men rowing about the harbor in a boat, however, is scarcely sufficient grounds on which to base a sensation or inspire the popular heart with feelings of an active, unrelenting and bloody war against Fenianism, and the general impression has already obtained ground that the whole thing is a hoax.

Gold-Mining Fever.

The gold-mining fever, which has broken out in Wales, still continues. The question now raised is, however, affecting the title to the property. It is said to contain wonderful deposits of the previous metal claimed and opinion is about equally divided in conceding the ownership to the Crown and to private parties.

Royalty and Pugilism.

John L. Sullivan's introduction to the Prince of Wales, in a fencing school in Cleveland row, this afternoon, was a complete triumph for the American fighter and the source of great pleasure to His Royal Highness. The Prince unreservedly expressed his surprise and admiration at the big fellow's wonderful physique and cleverness with his hands, and the latter returned the compliment by intimating to the Prince that he was his friend.

The Crown Prince Gives a Report.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—The Crown Prince, in a letter dated 4th Dec., writes from San Reme that the inflammation and other dangerous symptoms of his disease have subsided under treatment, and that his general physical health has all along been excellent. He has never, he says, at any time lost strength, his appetite has been good, and his appearance that of a person in excellent health. He purposely communicates these details for the reason that exaggerated accounts have been circulated.

It is reliably stated that the physicians who conducted the examination of the diseased parts of the Crown Prince's throat have not, as previously reported, changed their original opinions regarding the nature of the malady. The statement that any of them entertain optimistic views with regard to the ultimate recovery of the patient is entirely without foundation.

The Statue Unveiled.

LIMERICK, Dec. 9.—The memorial statue of the Manchester Martyrs was unveiled to-night, advantage having been taken of night and the circumstance of a funeral of a member of the local branch of the national league to perform the ceremony interrupted a fortnight ago. Dr. McInnearcy presided. The police were taken by surprise and learned of the affair only a short time before it was concluded, but did not interfere with the proceedings.

Russian Troops Not Moving.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 9.—It is semi-officially stated that reports published in Austrian and German papers regarding the movements of Russian troops are incorrect. Since the return of the czar from Copenhagen there has been no order issued to reinforce the troops on the frontier. The recent movements in that locality having been made in obedience to orders issued more than a year ago.

Prepared for War.

CRACOW, Dec. 9.—The fifth, seventh, eighth and eleventh army corps have been ordered to be placed on a war footing.

Fallieres's Cabinet.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—M. Fallieres has almost completed the construction of a cabinet which, subject to possibly slight alterations, will stand as follows: M. Fallieres, president of the council and minister of the interior; M. Rouvier, minister of finance; M. Florens, minister of foreign affairs; Gen. Ferron, minister of war; M. Barbey, minister of marine; M. Spuller, minister of public instruction; M. Ballaint, minister of public works; M. Faye, minister of justice; M. Dronsenas, minister of commerce; M. Develle, minister of agriculture. The minister of posts and telegraphs has not yet been designated.

FAR-OFF OMINECA.

The Rough Road to the Gold Field—Goods Cost Forty Cents Per Pound from Victoria to Manson Creek.

Mr. George Kenney, who arrived down on Saturday last from Manson Creek, in Omineca, in the Peace river country, is suffering severely from damage done his eyes through coming in contact with muddy water. He has been rather unfortunate this year. In going up the Skeena in the early summer one of the canoes containing his goods was upset, and a ton and a half was lost in the turbulent stream. It requires considerable hard ship to go into the Omineca district after the dangers of the Skeena have been passed, and the cost per pound on goods from Victoria to Manson Creek is very high. About $8 per ton is charged to Port Essington by steamer. Indians charge three cents per pound for canoeing it up the river to Hazelton, while from this point it has to be packed on the backs of Indians into the mines. For this portion of the journey, which is 225 miles to Manson Creek, the cost per pound for transportation is 27 cents. Adding on the cost of boxes and coverings of packages the cost of goods per pound in Victoria is increased by nearly forty cents when they have at last reached their destination. The journey throughout is one of hardship and danger, and the men who undertake it are among those who were the hardy pioneers who first opened up the riches of this wonderful country, to the world. Mr. Kenney states that there is about the same output this year on Manson creek as formerly. Goods were so late in arriving in the past summer that there was at one time the serious possibility of the miners being without food to keep them alive. Altogether in the district there cannot be more than twenty-five white men. It was Mr. Kenney's intention to winter in the mines, but becoming almost blind he had to start for the coast. Accompanied by another white man and a couple of Indians he started on his 225 mile tramp over the mountains, reaching Skeena forks all right and boarding the Boscowitz at Port Essington. After a slight operation to his right eye, it is thought that Mr. Kenney will again be in a position to return to the Omineca.

MARINE.

Steamer Sardonyx left for Portland at 4 o'clock this morning.

Sch. Sapphire, Capt. J. G. Cox from Halifax for Victoria, put into San Diego yesterday with loss of her foremasthead, main boom and main topmast. She is also short of provisions.

At a recent trial in Vancouver, Pilot Dan Morrison was made to pay the nominal fine of $10 and costs for piloting the steamer Antonia from Royal Roads to the entrance of Departure Bay. The penalty is $200 for such an act, but the prosecution requested a light fine, stating that the case was brought into court simply for the purpose of protecting licensed pilots and not through any ill-will towards the defendant.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The Fishery Commission Adjourns—Tupper Goes to Winnipeg—Chamberlain to Ottawa.

Eighteen Thousand Men on Strike—Heavy Losses by Fire—Successful Train Robbery.

F. E. Bennett Beats the Shooting Record—Fatal Mine Accident—One Man Killed—Three Injured.

Fishery Commission Adjourns.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Fisheries negotiators, after a few hours session today, adjourned until Wednesday, January 4th, 1888. Sir Charles Tupper will leave here to-morrow *en route* for Winnipeg where he will meet Lady Tupper and they will proceed thence to Ottawa. Joseph Chamberlain will leave Washington on Friday, Dec. 19th, for Ottawa, where he will visit Lord Lansdowne during the holiday recess. On Monday next the gentlemen connected with the Fisheries negotiations will visit Mount Vernon in a letter dated 4th Dec., writes from San Reme that the inflammation and other dangerous symptoms of his disease have subsided under treatment, and that his general physical health has all along been excellent. He has never, he says, at any time lost strength, his appetite has been good, and his appearance that of a person in excellent health. He purposely communicates these details for the reason that exaggerated accounts have been circulated.

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LIMERICK, Dec. 9.—The memorial statue of the Manchester Martyrs was unveiled to-night, advantage having been taken of night and the circumstance of a funeral of a member of the local branch of the national league to perform the ceremony interrupted a fortnight ago. Dr. McInnearcy presided. The police were taken by surprise and learned of the affair only a short time before it was concluded, but did not interfere with the proceedings.

Russian Troops Not Moving.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 9.—It is semi-officially stated that reports published in Austrian and German papers regarding the movements of Russian troops are incorrect. Since the return of the czar from Copenhagen there has been no order issued to reinforce the troops on the frontier. The recent movements in that locality having been made in obedience to orders issued more than a year ago.

Prepared for War.

CRACOW, Dec. 9.—The fifth, seventh, eighth and eleventh army corps have been ordered to be placed on a war footing.

Fallieres's Cabinet.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—M. Fallieres has almost completed the construction of a cabinet which, subject to possibly slight alterations, will stand as follows: M. Fallieres, president of the council and minister of the interior; M. Rouvier, minister of finance; M. Florens, minister of foreign affairs; Gen. Ferron, minister of war; M. Barbey, minister of marine; M. Spuller, minister of public instruction; M. Ballaint, minister of public works; M. Faye, minister of justice; M. Dronsenas, minister of commerce; M. Develle, minister of agriculture. The minister of posts and telegraphs has not yet been designated.

FAR-OFF OMINECA.

The Rough Road to the Gold Field—Goods Cost Forty Cents Per Pound from Victoria to Manson Creek.

Mr. George Kenney, who arrived down on Saturday last from Manson Creek, in Omineca, in the Peace river country, is suffering severely from damage done his eyes through coming in contact with muddy water. He has been rather unfortunate this year. In going up the Skeena in the early summer one of the canoes containing his goods was upset, and a ton and a half was lost in the turbulent stream. It requires considerable hard ship to go into the Omineca district after the dangers of the Skeena have been passed, and the cost per pound on goods from Victoria to Manson Creek is very high. About $8 per ton is charged to Port Essington by steamer. Indians charge three cents per pound for canoeing it up the river to Hazelton, while from this point it has to be packed on the backs of Indians into the mines. For this portion of the journey, which is 225 miles to Manson Creek, the cost per pound for transportation is 27 cents. Adding on the cost of boxes and coverings of packages the cost of goods per pound in Victoria is increased by nearly forty cents when they have at last reached their destination. The journey throughout is one of hardship and danger, and the men who undertake it are among those who were the hardy pioneers who first opened up the riches of this wonderful country, to the world. Mr. Kenney states that there is about the same output this year on Manson creek as formerly. Goods were so late in arriving in the past summer that there was at one time the serious possibility of the miners being without food to keep them alive. Altogether in the district there cannot be more than twenty-five white men. It was Mr. Kenney's intention to winter in the mines, but becoming almost blind he had to start for the coast. Accompanied by another white man and a couple of Indians he started on his 225 mile tramp over the mountains, reaching Skeena forks all right and boarding the Boscowitz at Port Essington. After a slight operation to his right eye, it is thought that Mr. Kenney will again be in a position to return to the Omineca.

MARINE.

Steamer Sardonyx left for Portland at 4 o'clock this morning.

Sch. Sapphire, Capt. J. G. Cox from Halifax for Victoria, put into San Diego yesterday with loss of her foremasthead, main boom and main topmast. She is also short of provisions.

At a recent trial in Vancouver, Pilot Dan Morrison was made to pay the nominal fine of $10 and costs for piloting the steamer Antonia from Royal Roads to the entrance of Departure Bay. The penalty is $200 for such an act, but the prosecution requested a light fine, stating that the case was brought into court simply for the purpose of protecting licensed pilots and not through any ill-will towards the defendant.

Gladstone Still Improving.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Mr. Gladstone continues to improve in health. He will be able to leave his room next week.

Fatal Accident.

A fatal accident occurred at Lucerne on the Canadian Pacific railway on Thursday morning. The train was composed of a baggage car, a second class coach, a first class coach and a sleeper. The train was crowded with passengers, many of whom were asleep when the accident occurred. The train was running at the rate of twenty miles an hour when the axle of the baggage car broke and the cars were dashed down a steep embankment. The baggage car was smashed to pieces and the second class coach was also smashed. The first class coach and the sleeper were not much injured. The baggage master was killed and three passengers were injured.

Fire in Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Dec. 10.—Fire broke out in the Ottawa Car Company's shops this morning and destroyed the building and contents. The loss is $90,000; partially insured. Three hundred hands are out of work.

Beats the Record.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—At Walnut Hill range to-day, F. E. Bennett fired the last 100 shots in his fifty series and won all wagers made against his skill. To-day he scored 876 aggregate scores for six days. This shows 5,172 in a possible 6,000 points. This beats all records.

Fatal Mine Accident.

A frightful mine accident occurred at Luzerne borough mine this morning, by which a man named John Sanbonghan was killed and three others injured. The men were on the way up in the carriage when the bottom dropped out and all fell to the bottom.

18,000 Men on Strike.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 10.—Sixty flint glass factories closed to-day by a general strike. Eighteen thousand men are out of work.

Dr. Parker Eulogizes Gladstone.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Dr. Joseph Parker, of London, England, delivered a lecture to-day, his last in this country, in Chickering Hall, to a large audience. His subject was Gladstone. The audience was principally made up of clergymen who had been specially invited from cities and towns within easy reach of New York. There was also a number of clergymen of this city and Brooklyn present. Dr. Parker's lecture consisted more of an eulogy upon the great Englishman than a review of his career. He was frequently applauded. His summary of Mr. Gladstone's personality was: "Everywhere in England he is hailed as the people's William. It is not in his power to say one flattering word; everything he says has a word value, everything is characterized by his conscientiousness. This is the man for whose long life we pray, this is the man for whom we thank God. He moves with comparative slowness but with a sureness that none can turn aside."

Emphatically Contradicted.

A dispatch from London says that Managing Director Weaver, of the *Anglo-American*, publishes a letter in the *Times* emphatically contradicting the stories published in London and in the United States to the effect that trouble is brewing between the Cable Pool and the Western Union Telegraph Company. President Greene and General Manager Eckert, of the Western Union, when questioned on the subject to-day, confirmed Mr. Weaver's statement in every particular and said no such disagreement existed as had been reported.

Public Works Conspiracy.

The counsel for Rollin M. Squire, ex-commissioner of public works, have filed with the District Attorney Martine a notice of motion to quash the indictment for conspiracy as far as their client is concerned. They have also asked that their client be allowed to withdraw his plea of "not guilty" to the indictment, which charges that he, with Maurice B. Flinn and Hubert O. Thompson, conspired to run the department of public works to suit their own ends.

Knighted by the Pope.

Charles L. Webster, a well-known publisher of this city, was recently made a Knight of the Order of *Titus* by Pope Leo XIII. The order was conferred by Archbishop Corrigan and was bestowed on account of Mr. Webster's labors in getting together a life of the Pope, which was published a short time ago. Mr. Webster is the first American who has received knighthood from the Pope.

Jake Sharp Dying.

Jake Sharpe's condition is said to be very precarious. His attending physician stated to-day that he would not be surprised to hear of his death at any moment. "It is only a question of a short time," he continued, "when he must pass away." He is very weak and able to move about but very little.

A Female Swindler.

Mrs. Latouche, the female broker and swindler of women, was held in $2,500 bail to-day.

American Fishery Union.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 9.—A meeting of the American Fishery Union was held to-day to consider the best course to adopt in the interest of the fisheries. A letter from Secretary Maddocks, of the National Fishery Association at Washington, was read saying that the Association's report would recommend that foreign fish be put on the free list. Resolutions were adopted as follows:

Resolved, That in common with other producing industries of the country, we ask of the general government neither subsidy nor bounty, but simply equal protection.

Resolved, That we have neither asked nor sought the intervention of any commission, mixed or otherwise, to define our rights on the high seas or in foreign ports, but have appealed to our own government to maintain the integrity of treaties and legislation under which our business and rights as American citizens are affected.

Resolved, That we neither use nor desire to use Canadian waters for practical fishing, but simply ask that our commercial rights therein shall be defined by our own government, and when defined, maintained.

Resolved, That American ocean fisheries are not dependent on any favor to be granted by Canada, but, on the contrary, the national resources of our own country and high seas afford everything necessary for the prosecution of our business.

Resolved, That we will cheerfully conform to whatever construction our own government shall place upon the existing treaties and legislation, and desire no new treaty that dictates our privileges.

Resolved, That the freedom of our ports and markets afforded to Canadian vessels is in marked contrast with that afforded to American vessels in Canadian ports when sailing under papers issued by the United States government conferring all commercial rights and privileges upon them, and that a refusal on the part of Canada to recognize such papers bearing the seal of the United States, is an act of non-interference.

Handsome Burglars.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 9.—Five men, giving the names of W. H. Clark, G. W. Clark, S. M. Hudson, J. R. Thompson and A. J. Millard, were arrested here last night on the suspicion of having robbed a bank and set fire to the business portion of the town of Tompkinsville, Monroe County, Kentucky, several weeks ago. They were found in a small house in the suburbs which they had lately fitted up at considerable expense. None were armed, but in searching the house the officers found ten revolvers. They also found a complete kit of burglars tools. The men, all handsome, well dressed fellows, were remanded to jail to await the arrival of sufficient evidence from Kentucky to give the pre