B. C. COAL AND LUMBER.

curacy of Mr. Prosch's statements with admitting it to be true, the Governor's two-respect to British Columbia lumber, and thirds dwindles down to one-sixteenth. If proves that they are quite as loose and in- the Oregonian's statements are true—and accurate as his averments about British we believe they are—Governor Pennoyer's Columbia coal. The following is an extract letter, provided it was written in good from the Telegraph's article on Free Lum- faith, is proof that the Governor is not in

We have already shown in the most conclusive manner the fallacies underlying Mr. Prosch's memorial in regard to free coal. He has brought forward another in regard to free lumber, which is equally erraneous with the first. These facts he persistenly ignores. First, that whatever may be the law governing the ownership of timber lands in British Columbia and Washington respectively, it is a fact susceptible of proof any day that saw logs bring more money in British Columbia than they do here. It is likewise a fact that while British Columbia saw logs are imported into Washington, our saw logs are imported into British Columbia. It is also true that the price of sawn lumber is higher in British Columbia than it is in the higher in British Columbia than it is in the State of Washington; also that the wages of men-working in the woods and in the saw-mills are at least as high. We are told in Mr. Prosch's memorial that British ships can carry lumber so much more cheaply than ours that they will aid in driving our mill-owners out of the home market. This is a mere general proposition made without any proof and in utter disregard of the fact that American vessels go to British Columbia and load with lumber there in competition with British vessels.

of prudence and paralyses his reasoning powers. One would think that when a man fields in another column. The gold seeker in that desert must lay it to his account to suffer hardships and privations which are almost beyond the power of humannature to endure. It is evidently the sun shines on. It is destitute of trees; contempt of the other. there is not a spot of verdure to be found in its whole extent, and worst of all, it is a waterless desert without a single oasis. The carry with him everything that he needs. nor water to be had, in that desolate land.

Captain A. E. McCallum has been kind enough to show us a letter which he has just received from a friend who had rewas no water. All they had to trust to to carried with them. After enduring many hardships, the gold-seekers reached Coolgardie, "At Coolgardie," the writer continues, "I joined the last great duffer rush, when so many poor unfortunates per-ished of thirst. It was a case of seventy miles over heavy burning sand to the Find, and moderation. His partisanship is often miles over heavy burning sand to the Find, and moderation. His partisanship is often and then there was no water and seventy of the hottest and the bitterest kind. He resources of the country, but to bribe the frequently says and does very singular electors. "The talk," says the Times, "of although the British navy is at the present Ne Hints Wanted. water, let alone one hundred and forty." How many died from thirst and fatigue in the course of that horrible journey the us that in his desire to make points against the most vague of the accusations of the writer does not say, but no doubt the bones the party press, he himself falls into the Times against the Government. Wherever

lives are worth anything, either to them- much afraid, if his blood were up, if he maintain that the improvement has been selves, their families or the world, will make were exasperated by what he regarded as

CLRAN CRAZY

The Oregonian shows in a very clear and

Of the remaining one-fourth of our pe Of the remaining one-fourth of our people, the larger proportion is engaged in various lines of mercantile, professional and other pursuits; in industries that are still learned on, though with reduced force, in spite of the hard times; in mechanical occupations which are yet doing something, though the number employed in most is much reduced. Here, as elsewhere, indeed, are not a few who cannot now get work and wages.

believe his own statements. He must have known that the great bulk of

America are never in want of occupation for themselves and all belonging to them who are willing to work. Of the fourth of the population of Oregon who are not cultivators of the ground, there cannot be more than one-fourth out of employment. This we be-The Seattle Telegraph questions the ac- lieve to be too large a proportion; but, his right mind,—that he is either a hopeless crank or a downright lunatic.

PARTY NEWSPAPERS.

The Rev. Mr. Hossack, of Parkdale, Ont., is part of his description :

that American vessels go to British Columbia and load with lumber there in competition with British vessels.

If the political foe hold a large meeting he is said to hold a small gathering—only a few score were present. If there be great enthusiasm, the party organ says it was the coldest meeting held in the memory of the oldest man. If an opposing leader makes a brilliant speech in Parliament the organ, true to its nature (for the leopard cannot change his spots), describes it as two house. complete command of a man, deprives him of drivel, the old stock of party platitudes,

cold and monotonous as December rain.

It will have to be admitted that Mr. of ordinary common sense finds out what Hossack's description does not apply to the kind of country it is in which Coolgardie respectable party papers. The style which is situated, he would almost as soon think he condemns has been abandoned by them of hanging himself as to take a long, ex- long ago. It is only a few inferior newspensive and toilsome jurney to that howling papers, here and there, which continue to desert to search for gold. The reader will maintain that an opponent cannot do anyfind a description of that newest of gold thing right or say anything well. And even these are beginning to find out that they are behind the time, and that their tone is too low to suit the public taste. Their improvement is not far off, for they cannot long bear up against the stern disapproval the most dreary and repulsive country that of one part of the public and the cutting

There are some who think that newspapers should never take a side; that they should be all, what they term, "independent." miner who goes there in search of gold must This, we think, is neither possible nor desirable. Newspaper men, like their fellow-There is neither food for animals or men, citizens, have their opinions and their political predilections. It is only natural to expect that they will advocate the cause they favor and oppose the principles which they condemn. We every day see persons turned from a gold hunting expedition near wholly unconnected with newspapers Coolgardie. The prospectors had to travel who are very strong partisans indeed. When 120 miles through a country in which there discussing political avestions and the constant of the constan discussing political questions, they use stronger language both as regards principles keep them from perishing for want and men than any editor would think it proof water was the tank they per, or perhaps safe, to indulge in. Even per, or perhaps safe, to indulge in. Even ministers of religion, who have turned their attention to politics, have been known to express themselves much more forcibly than that improvements are made for no other elegantly. In fact the "political particians as a model of candor, tolerance

up their minds to try their luck in the Coolgardie country. To do so under present circumstances would, it seems to us, be style he condemns.

AN HONEST TRIBUTE.

effective way that no dependence whatever is to be placed on the statements of Governor Pennoyer's very peculiar letter to President Cleveland. This is what the Oregonian says:

The Liberal newspapers, so-caired, or the Lower Provinces have been exclaiming against the Dominion Government for elevating Judge Fraser to the Governorship of New Brunswick. They have been saying a good many ill-natured things about the new Governor, who, as the reader will see from Three-fourths of the people of Oregon live

The Liberal newspapers, so-caired, or the Lower Provinces have been exclaiming makes the improvements and spends the improvements and spends the money, the Times will of course continue to as regards both tonnage and quality, and the maintenance of that relative position; but if the same amount were expended by its friends in the same importance of the issues involved, would, at any rate, dispel acute anxiety. Three-fourths of the people of Oregon live Governor, who, as the reader will see from the following tribute to his virtues, rendered by a political opponent, is a most estimable centlement. This is what the late property way, it would give the expenditure a very different and a much better sounding their usual occupations. True dered by a political opponent, is a most estimable centlement. This is what the late property way, it would give the expenditure a very different and a much better sounding the centlement. This is what the late property way, it would give the expenditure a very different and a much better sounding the centlement. This is what the late property way, it would give the expenditure a very different and a much better sounding the centlement. the price of wheat, their main crop, is very ow, but they have food in abundance and ever were further removed from actual of the St. John Telegraph, the Rev. Mr. Elder, a good as well as an uncommended in the simple truth is, this bribing-thepople with their own-money cry, is the sillest and the most insincere that was ever Mr. Elder, a good as well as an uncommonly raised. This Province must be opened up, elevated to the Bench :

of the remaining one-fourth of our people, the larger proportion is engaged in various lines of mercantile, professional and other pursuits; in industries that are still carried on, though with reduced force, in spite of the hard times; in mechanical occupations which are yet doing something, though the number employed in most is much reduced. Here, as elsewhere, indeed, are not a few who cannot now get work and wages.

But in view of the fact that three-fourths of the people of Oregon live on the farms, where there is always abundance, and that the greater part of the other one-fourth are in business and industry, and, however best with the difficulties of the times, are certainly not in want of the necessaries of its, how could Governor Pennoyer make the statement that two-thirds of the people of Oregon are without employment and more than one-third without sufficient means of support?

It is hard to believe that Governor Pennoyer is gray snough to believe his own statements. He must have known that the great bulk of the proper are living on the same true and sincere friend. It is now one time that the care to the contract of the contract of the proper of oregon are without employment and more than one-third without sufficient means of support?

It is hard to believe that Governor Pennoyer factors are not a few who cannot now government or person. * The policy of the Government is only doing its plain duty the when the institutes surveys, opens roads, levet do not such that the surveys, opens roads, levet and trusted by supporters than Mr.

Fraser; few more heartily respected and estand Mr.

Fraser; f

the inhabitants of Oregon are living on This praise, high as it is, was deserved.

The criticisms of the News-Advertiser farms; he must also have known that Mr. Elder was no flatterer. On the conlast year's harvest was a good average one; trary, he was chary of commendation, and and he surely has reasoning capacity enough to be able to conclude that an agricultural opponent it is certain that he meant every malice and all uncharitableness, that only we in Canada are more interested than

FOOLISH FIGHTING.

Free Life, an English paper, says: "According to Mr. G. Bidder, Chairman of the Cannock Chase Colliery, the firm have been osing on an average ls 4d (thirty-two cents)

wages knew what difficulty employers have Presbyterian clergyman, has been de- in keeping their heads above water, they ment acted on the reasoning of the Free nouncing the party newspapers. He condemns them for being one-sided and for resorting to unfair means to injure their opponents. The party press of Canada, we for the surest ways to kill their business. It is to be hoped that the time is not far the surest ways of the surest ways to kill their business. It is to be hoped that the time is not far the surest ways of the surest ways to kill their business. freely admit, is not what it ought to be. It distant when the labor fights that have Province. is not as liberal and as candid as it might caused and are causing such distress to both are imported into British Columbia. It is as interest and as candid as it higher and are causing such distress to both also true that the price of sawn lumber is be; but it is improving. The party papers wage-earners and employers, and doing such immense injury to business will cease, of the country do not deal nearly so much in personalities as they used to do not many years ago, and some of them see a few virtues in the men of the other side. The paper that Mr. Hossack describes is, we are happy to be able to say, rapidly becoming a curiosity in all parts of the Dominion. This

FACTIOUS OPPOSITION.

We wonder what the Opposition organs xpect to gain by continually railing against the Premier. Their comments on his Nanaimo speech do not deserve the name of discussion. They are, from first to last. nothing more than virulent but impotent scolding. The Opposition papers must have their readers when they expect them to be satisfied with such rubbish as they dish up to them nearly every day. The News-Advertiser makes what any person of common sense could see was an incorrect version of a telegraphic summary of the speech the text of columns of adverse and illnatured criticism, and when the mistake was clearly pointed out to it, it had not the candor to acknowledge its error or the honesty to retract a single word, it had said :

The Times, acting upon the principa article of its political creed, which is that no member of the Government can do right. condemns the speech on general principles, although there is very little in it with which it ventures to find fault. According to it Mr. Davie showed "good sense" in dealing with matters local to Nanaimo. "As to matters of policy he said nothing new," is its dictum. What he said about continuing the railroad from Nanaimo to Seymour narrows meets with the land of the said about continuing the railroad from Nanaimo to Seymour narrows meets with the land of the land its approval. No fault was found with the encouragement proposed to be given to the settlement of wilderness lands. Of course the roads and bridges, and trails and wharves that have been opened up and con-structed have been made in the wrong places, the money expended on them would have done much more good if it had been laid out in other localities. And then we purpose than to bribe electors. Wherever an improvement is projected or effected its object, according to the Times, is not to Surely Mr. Hossack does not expect the ery while the public works of the Province political journalist to excel in virtue the are treated as one large electioneering clergyman turned politician. It seems to agency." This is the handiest as well as of many of the unfortunate men are now error to which the party journalist is most improvements are needed there are settlers, leaching in that desert.

It is to be hoped that very few whose in the editorial chair, and we are very amount of ability, or even of cunning, to made, not for the general good, but to gain votes. The public, we think, know pretty well by this time what this accusation is worth, and we are quite sure that the more money the Government can see its way to spend in making improvements of one kind and another, the better they will be pleased. The Liberal newspapers, so-called, of the As long as it is the present Government that name. The simple truth is, this bribing-the- to show the nation that this superiority is in able man, said of Judge Fraser whan he was settlement must be encouraged, and its

them out." isst year's harvest was a good average one; trary, he was chary of commendation, and to be able to conclude that an agricultural community, not five months after a fair harvest, cannot be in want. He must know, to form a just estimate of Governor Fraser's too, that industrious farmers in this part of the maintain the seas. Without the protection which her the seasures to indishonesty, together with envy, hatred, the admirable nessures to indishonesty, together with envy, hatred, the admirable nessures to indishonesty, together with envy, hatred, the admirable nessures to indishonesty, together with envy, hatred, the admirable nessures to indishonesty, together with envy, hatred, the admirable nessures to indishonesty, together with envy, hatred, opponent it is certain that he meant every when he spoke in such a way of a political opponent it is certain that he meant every when he spoke in such a way of a political opponent it is certain that he meant every when he spoke in such a way of a political opponent it is certain that he meant every all the lords of dishonesty, together with envy, hatred, opponent it is certain that he meant every and all uncharitableness, that only the admirable nessures to indicate the number of the nation's warships. We in Canada are more interested than some would like to admit in the admirable nessures to indicate the nation's warships. We in Canada are more interested than some would like to admit in the admirable nessures to indicate the nation's warships. We in Canada are more interested than some would like to admit in the admirable nessures to indicate the nation's warships. We in Canada are more interested than some would like to admit in the admirable nessures to indicate the nat

party newspapers of the Dominion were as navy affords, Canada would be in a defence unprincipled and as unscrupulous as the less position. As matters are now, having Vancouver News-Advertiser, they would the advantage of Britain's prestige, we are deserve even a worse character than is given safe from attack, but if she were to los them by the Rev. Mr. Hossack.

narrow stretch of water. If the Govern-

A BRIGHT EXCEPTION.

It is cheering to find that, in these dull times, when business is languishing almost everywhere, the foreign trade of the Dominion is increasing. The exports for November show an increase of three millions over the corresponding month of last year. The exports during the first live all the suspense and there are no have satisfied her wants; and there are no sponding period of 1892-3 by some two and symptoms of any important further immediate consignments. At the same time, it is an almost variable rule for gold to go this season in settlement of annual last year. The exports during the first five a very poor opinion of the intelligence of ed by the prevailing depression than almost

NOT A "SCARE."

The agitation respecting the state of the English navy, which has been flippantly called "a scare" by some thoughtless persons was reasonable and well-grounded. As every one knows, supremacy on the seas is one of the essential conditions of Great Britain's existence as a great power. This being the case, it is the very first duty of a British Government to keep up the naval strength of the country relatively to that of other countries. This duty is strongly insisted upon in one of Tennyson's poems which we see quoted in an English newspaper. They were written when Mr. Gladstone was in office in 1885, and are as appro-

of Europe. Lord George Hamilton called the attention of the nation to the fact that the attention of the nation to the fact that there is a hopeful program to wait, provided there is a hopeful program to make the provided there is a hopeful program to make the provided there is a hopeful program to make the provided there is a hopeful program to make the provided there is a hopeful program to make the provided there is a hopeful program to make the provided there is a hopeful program to make the provided there is a hopeful program to make the provided the provided there is a hopeful program to make the provided the provid greater than the combined navies of France and Russia, it will not long retain that pre-

arge vessels of 262,340 tons, as against a the cowboy interrupted.

"Look here, pard," he said, "let up on that. I'll take her for better. I don't was less than the apparent, though the apparent margin was by no means too great, because many of our ships were old, and to be old in these days of constant and rapid improvement is to be obsolete. Since the passing of the Naval Defence Act, an addition of 14 large ships of 179,300 tons has been made to the British fleet. But the combined navies of France and Russia have in the same paried heep rainforced by in the same period been reinforced by the addition of 13 ships, of 120,300 tons.

What Lord George Hamilton has done imminent danger of being lost.

people-with-their-own-money cry, is the silliest and the most insincere that was ever raised. This Province must be opened up, settlement must be encouraged, and its Government is only doing its plain duty when it institutes surveys, opens roads, build bridges and school houses, makes trails and does anything else that is necessary to the proper and immediate development of its resources. Of course all this must be done judiciously and we are very strongly of opinion that the great majority of the people of the Province are well convinced that the present Government is far more likely to do the work intelligently, honestly and with good judgment, than are the men who are so eager to get its place.

We have now building, the Times continues, under Lord George's "guidance," a single large vessel; one more is about to be begun, and two are "projected." The total tonnage of the four is 56,300 tons, while France and Russia together are building 23 are completing, fourteen are building, two are commencing, and one is projected. In other words these two countries have six large ships completing while we have none at the same stage, except the arrears of the navel programme, for which full credit is given above, and they have 14 building while we have only one. Making rough totals of the figures just given, we find that as the British and foreign programmes now stand, France and Russia are on the point of achieving an actual preponderance both in ships and tonnage. In large cruisers we naval programme, for which full credit is given above, and they have 14 building while we have only one. Making rough totals of the figures just given, we find that as the British and foreign programmes now stand, France and Russia are on the point of achieving an actual preponderance both in ships and tonnage. In large cruisers we can make a rather better showing as we have 29 against 17, but of the 29 nine are old and at least six would be needed on foreign stations, so that our position is by no means one befitting a nation having commerce to protect in every sea.

Sir Charles Dilke, who is not by any means an alarmist, does not feel easy about Great Britain's position as a naval power, and there are many others who are in a position to estimate Great Britain's real naval strength, who are impressed with the neces.

that prestige we would be under the neces-

position to contract operations and close up accounts. To that extent, this season always affords opportunity for "bear" operations; and this year those opportunities are perhaps unusually attractive. There is a steady undertone of confidence in the better class of railroad stocks, which is supported by the still active demand for bonds. The prospects of the railroads for the next few months do not warrant the expectation of large earnings; but that prospect has an offset in the large economizing of operating, repair and construction outlays, in the growing conservatism of management, and in the fact that the net earnings show an improving ratio as compared with the gross.

There is a halt in the renewed export of gold. For the moment Germany, whither all the shipments have gone, appears to have satisfied her wants; and there are no symptoms of any important further imcoounts. To that extent, this season al

been chiefly in fish, farm produce, and animals and their products. This shows that the trade of Canada is on a sound basis and that its sources of prosperity are to be depended upon. It should encourage Canadians to see that their country is less affected by the prevailing depression than almost any that could be named.

It is an almost variable rule for gold to go out at this season in settlement of annual balancings, and it would not be surprising should some further moderate amounts be sent. The condition of the trade movement is not suggestive of a continuous overflow. It is true that our exports of produce are light; but we have considerable surplus stocks of grain; and, what is more important any that could be named. undergoing a very severe contraction, and are likely to remain far below the average volume until the new tariff takes effect. It might be rather fortunate than otherwise to part with fifteen or twenty millions of our gold. The effect at home would be to reduce the unhealthy surplus of money, and abroad to produce an ease in the money markets calculated to develop a demand

markets calculated to develop a demand alike for our securities and our products.

The tariff question continues to keep business in an unsettled condition, and may be expected to do so until the new duties are finally fixed. Consequently, the best that can be anticipated for the next few weeks, is a hand-to-mouth business. Discouraging as this prospect may seem, it is not without some alleviations. A market of exhausted stocks has always certain advantages over a stocks has always certain advantages over a glutted one. Makers and holders of mer-chandise, in such conditions, have it in their power to support prices and to make profits, though it be upon largely reduced sales. Nor is it to be overlooked that the tariff

baper. They were written when Mr. Gladstone as in office in 1885, and are as appropriate now as they were then. These are the lines:

You—you—if you have failed to understand. The fiest of England is her all in all.
On you will come the curse of all the land. If that old England fall
Which Nelson left so great.

This lale, the mightlest Naval powers on earth. This one small falls, the lord of every sea;
Poor England! What would all those votes be worth.

And what avail thine ancient fame of "Free."
West thou a fallen State!

You—you—who had the ordering of her Fleet. If you have only compass'd her disgrace:
When all men starve, the wild moo's million feet
Will kick you from your place,
But then—too late—too late.

It is admitted by British statesmen of all parties that the British fleet must at least be equal in strength and efficiency to those of the two strongest naval powers of Europe. Lord George Hamilton called

No Hints Wanted.

Detroit Free Press: The minister in the far Western town was marrying a ponderance. The Times, commenting on Lord George's article in the December number of the National Review, says:

couple. The man was a cowody, and one bride was the good-looking daughter of a cattleman. Everything went merry until the clergyman said, "Will you take in England Mr. Morton was troubled with

want to be any any worse than I am, and

vention of the American Psychological Society opens to-day at Columbia College. A large number of addresses and papers dealing with psychological subjects will be made and read, and reports of important experiments will be submitted. experiments will be submitted.

N. Y. and N. E. Railway. NEW YORK, Dec. 28. — Commissioner Shields went to the office of Mr. Platt this afternoon, and qualified him as receiver of the New York and New England railway in \$100,000. The bondsmen were H. O. Ar-mour and Calvin S. Brice,

A Rismarck Threatened. HANOVER, Dec. 28.—Count William Bis-marck, youngest son of Prince Bismarck, has received a letter in which the writer threatens to blow up the Count's house with dynamite, and measures will be taken to protect the house.

BARRIE, Dec. 20.—Collector of Customs Grant here has been suspended, owing to

AMERICAN NEWS.

ESCANABA, Mich, Dec. 30. - Mayor

Peterson, of this city, was horsewhipp losing on an average is 4d (thirty-two cents)
per day on every hand employed, or £1,300
(about \$6,500) a month. What good can
come to the men in fighting under such conditions? It can only lead to the closing of
such mines and the curtailment of employment. Fighting is the least hopeful method
that human wits can devise."

It is a great pity that many
of those who think to better
their own condition and the world's
by fighting do not lay the above truth to
heart. If many who are fighting for higher

Losing on an average is 4d (thirty-two cents)

VERY NARROW.

VERY NARROW.

It is a great pity that many
of the Nanaimo Free Press
with respect to what the Premier said
about the coal trade of Nanaimo and gov.
ermment aid to a railroad to Nicola Valley
are exceedingly silly. That valley is some
240 miles from the sea coast. If coal is
mined there it can never come into competition with Island coal in the markets of the
by fighting do not lay the above truth to
coast, between which and the mines of Vancoast, between which and specific or seek the protection of some other
afternoon by Mrs. Victor S
The scene was witnessed by setrong naval power, and where is the power
in whom we could trust so confidently and
who would treat us so generously, no matter
when treat us so generously, no matter
when who would treat us so generously, no matter
when who would treat us so generously, no matter
when would treat us so generously, or miter or when we could trust so confide branch of W.C.T.U. Her husband, who we an eye-witness of the horse-whipping possedings, is a clerk in a well known of goods house in Escanaba. The affair loreated intense excitement. Peterson ha wife and several children. He has have a letter from Peterson of a damagic character. The case will be heard in the Justice court of Tuesday.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30 -W. T. Stead, London editor and reformer, has morta offended many prominent women in Chica by some plain talk at a joint meeting of t women's clubs of the city, called to coun regarding aid to suffering women and character. In the course of his remarks he Stead said: "Women who have great opp tunities only to neglect them are more dereputable in the eyes of God and man than the course of the streets." the most abandoned women of the streets." This language gave much offense, and many ladies declared that they would never again attend a meeting at which Mr. Stead was

PITTSBURG, Dec. 29.—The first suit resulting from the wreck of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on December 19, near Bes-Ohio Railroad on December 19, near Bessemer, was filed to-day. The plaintiff is Miss Kate MoShane, and she names the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Carnegie Steel Co. as defendants. Miss MoShane alleges that she was injured in the spine, her right leg broken in two places, her left leg and foot broken, besides being burned and injured internally. She claims she was permanently injured, and asks \$40,000 damages.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 29.-A telegram has been received at the headquarters gram has been received at the headquarters of the Knights of Labor that General Master Workman Sovereign has been taken ill at Hazelton. Pa., where he had gone on business of the order. Upon the advice of physicians he was hastily taken home. Prior to his departure for Hazelton he prepared an address denouncing Secretary Carliale's request in Congress asking the authorities to issue two hundred million dollar bonds.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27.-The will of Thomy Lafon, the wealthy negro who died

reduction of 22 cents per hour, while the laborers are reduced 2 cents per hour. The machinists formerly earned from \$2.25 to \$2.75, and laborers \$1.40 for a day of ten hours. It is claimed by the officials of the company that there are now enough aced to keep the works running until

New York, Dec. 30.—The Sun says: It this woman for better or worse?" when in England Mr. Morton was troubled with pain in his left foot. Dectors said it was gout. Mr. Morton went to Paris, and doctors there said the trouble was not gout, but that it would be advisable to amputate one of his toes, which was done. The lat-est news from Mr. Morton is that he is

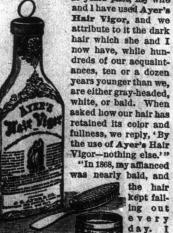
April 1.

SEATTLE, Dec. 29.—The habeas corpus, by which liberty was sought for Soney Lucky, was again continued to January 13, 1894. Judge Osborn announced a new ruiling in regard to the detention of persons wanted in other places and arrested here. The ruling was to the effect that a prisoner was entitled to hearing before a justice and to have an examination.

General Dodds cables that King Behanzin, of Dohomey, is nearly surrounded. His capture is imminent.

A Gentleman

Who formerly resided in Connecticut, but 20 years past, my wife



"In 1868, my affianced was nearly bald, and the hair kept fallevery day. I induced hertouse

Ayer's Hair Vigor, and very soon, it not only checked any further loss of hair, but produced an entirely new growth, which has remained luxuriant and glossy to this day. I can recommend this preparation to all in need of a genuine hair-restorer. It is all that it is claimed to be."—Antonio Alarrun. Bastrop, Tex.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR ADMIRAL DA G

Says the Brazilian Insu Fighting Against Mi Tyranny.

Another Engagement Wit ernment Forts Though

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 29.-

Gama, who is in command of theet in the bay of Rio de Ja

the absence of Admiral Mello. on what constitutional grounds

tion had been started, replied not fighting on constitutional are fighting against military ty an instance he cited an el Amazon district of four mer legislative body, all military civilians, because the Governments influence in their favor. Cannonading between the forts and the forts held by the forts and the forts held by the of daily occurrence. Fort held by the insurgents, has no the fire directed against it w spirit. This is supposed to be of ammunition. As a result hours' hot firing on the city le the insurgent forces in Fort Co nocent person was killed and wounded. The government foriskly to the firing, but whinflicted on the insurgents is no inflicted on the insurgents is not December 1 several of the launches cruised along the Saude district and directed against spectators who had gas through curiosity. Many were exact number cannot be ascert is rumored two cartlads were Another engagement between t ment forces and the Insurger imminent. American warships orders to be ready to move out

fire at an hour's notice.

A dispatch received by inspathizers here conveys the information the dynamite cruiser Nictheroy nambuco, her destination being Fernando de Noronha, 125 m eastern extremity of Brazil. H
to meet the torpedo boat that
from Europe. It is asserted in
ters that Mello, in his flagship
ban, has also gone there, but fro
information obtainable it is lear
is still far at the south of Rio
The troops which promised to
Rio Grande do Sul to invest
have not appeared. It is more Rio Grande do Sul to invest have not appeared. It is more their services are required ther fence of Bage against insurgent meeting with high encomiums frauthorities here. It is reporte ernment have negotiated a loan, deposits amounting to over \$12, in the Bank of Emission to section. American naval officers hinsurgent ships are not half me that the forces on several of the lay the insurgents are shorthand.

by the insurgents are shorthand Montevideo, Dec. 29.—News that the captains of British v petition asking for protection. sure Minister Wyndham and for failure to afford them suffi discharging and loading cargoes eign ministers, at a meeting hel day, refused to grant Admiral S Gama's request that the insurge corded beligerent rights.

New York, Dec. 29.—Capt.

of the steamsr Rasil, which as morning from Brazilian ports, re news of importance and not m ment at the ports at which he tou left Para on Nov. 25 and all was of the ports at which he tou left Para on Nov. 25 and all was of the ports at which he tou left Para on Nov. 25 and all was of the ports at which was only to the ports at which at was only to the ports at which at whi At Maranhao soldiers were par with their guns. There were n there or at Para. The people of afraid to talk openly for fear of t ment. The town was quiet and apparently very apathetic. Ame papers are eagerly sought after it of hearing news from Rio, whi ment supervision reaching Para.

N. P. R. AND THE ENGI

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 29.-M. Arthur, of the Brotherhood tive Engineers, was surprised t U. S. Marshal William C. Haske him and served him with inju eedings, begun in the United nit court for the Eastern visconsin, by the receivers of an Pacific railway company, qunction were also served Youngson, J. S. Ingraham, Hand D. Everett, officers of the Brite object is to restrain the B The object is to restrain the B and others from in any way with the carrying on of the busi Northern Pacific railway compareceivers, either by preventing to of engines and cars, or in any ving traffic. Chief Arthur express as greatly surprised at the letaken. He said he knew of no strike on the part of the men awaiting an adjustment of their ith the receivers in a matter hedule by arbitration. He ild not regard the lawsuit i ght than as a mere presention.

TO AID THE POUR

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29 .- A the Chamber of Commerce we afternoon, for the purpose of means of relief for the unemplo eity. It was attended by repress the Chamber and other commer and by the Bar Association, Man Association, and other organiz had been invited to take part. tice Butty, ex-Mayor Pond, Chie Crowley, members of the clergy other prominent citizens were a There were subscribed \$14,500, subscription being that of Claus \$6,000. Many of those present their intention of going ahead is of obtaining additions to the fun

NICTHEROY'S GUN PERNAMBUCO, Dec. 29.—It ha

that the dynamite gun of the cruiser Nictheroy did not work s during the tests made on the New York to this port. Both o crew have manifested great disa on account of its failure. It is se on account of its failure. It is sair pipes of the gun and that the joints were bad Before final judgment on the utigun shall be given further tests bly be made. The orders issue Ministry of Marine to the Cwarship Parahyba have been President Piezoto is reported to manded that she come back to the