Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1886.

THE CONDEMNED MAN.

Though with the almost certain knowledge of being misunderstood by some, we deem it a duty to allude to the petition now being circulated in this city for the commutation of the death sentence upon R. E. Sproule, found guilty of the murder of Thomas Hammill at Kootenay in June last. It prays that the sentence may be commuted to imprisonment for life on the ground that the evidence was purely circumstantial, and also because of the jury's recommendation to mercy. What is meant by advancing the plea that the evidence was circumstantial? Is it that it throws a doubt upon the guilt of the condemned? Because if a doubt of his guilt is established, the petition should be for *pardon!* But after a long, careful and most impartial trial, a jury of twelve true, lawful, and impartial men declared that they had no doubt of the accused's guilt, and an upright judge approved their verdict, further emphasizing his concurrence therein by stating that never in his experience had the chain of evidence been so strong. It is true that the jury attached to their finding a recommendation to mercy, but failing to have given their reason therefor it must be imputed to the expression of a sentiment, which, when stern justice is called upon, is not allowed to count. Crying for his blood? No, indeed! but crying that justice be not made a travesty; that trial by jury be not made a farce, and that the functions of the sacred office which those men assumed for the nonce be not usurped by an impulsive public whose sympathies are liable to be excited without the reflection presenting itself that while signing such a petition they are seeking to avoid, for the guilty, punishment declared by the very law to whose integrity they owe the safety of their own lives. We have no individual feeling in the matter, but deem that to be outspoken on the subject is an imperative duty. Let the question be considered on the broader principle of justice, a principle which is attacked, let it be remembered, when such causeless petitions as the present are put into circulation. It is a very serious thing to sign such, although many do so from the want of thought, or under an impression that it is an act of mercy to do so. It may be, to the individual who has forfeited all right to it, but to to the people at large it certainly is not. There are occasions when petitions in favor of a condemned criminal may be proper—such as the subsequent discovery of evidence strongly tending to establish innocence, or the fact of extreme provocation inducing sudden passion; but in the first case the prayer would be for pardon, and in the second good cause would, presumably, be shown why the request should be granted. These remarks though evoked by the petition now in circulation, are not intended to be a special reference alone to the unfortunate man who is the subject of it; they have a general bearing on all similar cases. Nothing here said—nor, even in the petition, of itself—will affect his ultimate fate. The effect of the petition will be merely to direct the attention of the minister of justice to the particulars of the case as elicited at the trial, and if he sees therein any circumstances which he considers to be of an extenuating character then it is within his discretion whether he will recommend to the governor-general any commutation of sentence.

A PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITY.

A correspondent criticizing, in yesterday's issue, the scheme for a provincial university, expresses a doubt of its success because of there being no schools from which students could be drafted who would be sufficiently qualified to continue their studies on the necessarily high grade adopted in a university. At first sight the objection seems plausible, and if sustained would effectually prevent any such marked advance in the grade of education in this province for several years to come. But the way to meet an objection of this kind, and it is well to recognize it as such, would be either to increase the standard in the high schools, or have in direct connection with the university—as an integral part of the scheme—what would occupy the position of an affiliated college, in which a course of instruction could be observed that would be in every way calculated to fit students for the university itself. Where there is a will there is a way, and no difficulty in this respect, if there be earnestness, need be anticipated. As to other sources of supply, if education abroad be considered by parents as superior to that at home, a university in this province would enjoy an equal opportunity with others, and procure students not only from all cities on the Pacific coast but also from Eastern Canada, where our superior climate would act as an additional inducement. It is not to be supposed that any proposition as here laid down can be perfect when in its incipiency; and these matters will all be properly adjusted when they come up for serious consideration by the local authorities. If we as a province honestly wish to assert our self reliance, we must be energetic to help ourselves, to endeavor to keep pace with the general progress, and remember when we are accused of prematurely anticipating advanced requirements, that the error is a venial one in this enlightened age, and the result of a healthy spurring towards the goal of perfection which, though it can never be reached, conveys benefits at every step to those who seek to attain it.

HYDROPHOBIA.

The latest announcement with regard to rabies or hydrophobia, is that by an American physician, to the effect that there is no such thing. There are scientific cranks who will oppose anything, simply to call attention to themselves, and in this case the individual may deem he is procuring publicity for himself by setting up his opinion against such an authority as M. Pasteur. It is doubtful if his correction would stand the test if a mad dog was "running a muck" through a street in which he was standing. An exchange says: One of the most dreadful accidents to which mankind is liable is that of the bite of a rabid animal, and all the more dreadful because no certain cure has hitherto been known to science. But it would seem that a discovery has at last been made which gives promise of proving a certain remedy for hydrophobia. For this the world is indebted to Louis Pasteur, a French physiologist, who has made a study of the microscopic elements of diseases of animal poisons.

M. Pasteur's experiments were at first confined to dogs. His process is as follows: He inoculates a rabbit in the brain with the poisonous marrow of a mad dog. This produces rabies in about fifteen days. A second rabbit is then inoculated with the poison of the first, a third with the poison of the second, and so on. As the inoculation passes along from one to another, the period of incubation shortens, until finally it only requires about seven days to produce the symptoms of hydrophobia instead of fifteen. The poison is found largely in the marrows of the rabbits that die of hydrophobia. These are taken and preserved in dry air, but the longer they are kept the weaker the poison becomes, until finally it disappears, and an animal which is inoculated with a piece of the marrow is not affected by it at all.

The method of rendering a dog proof against rabies is to inoculate him every day by an injection under the skin with a liquid in which has been soaked a piece of marrow from a rabbit that died with hydrophobia. The process is continued with a marrow several times stronger, which the poison is supposed to have acquired during it is repeated with more virulent material; until finally a perfectly innocuous marrow is used. By this time the dog is said to become proof against the poison of hydrophobia, and may be inoculated anywhere, or have the mad animal, without any ill effect. These experiments lasted from 1882, when they began, until July, 1885, by which time Pasteur had some fifty dogs that had been made proof against rabies without a single

On the 6th of July an opportunity occurred to try this method on a human being. A boy was brought to him who had been badly bitten by a mad dog two days before. The dog had been killed, and an examination showed conclusively that there had been no mistake about the dog's having had hydrophobia. A consultation with some prominent physicians was held; and the unanimous opinion was that in consequence of the number and severity of the wounds it was certain that the boy would have hydrophobia. And, as his death seemed inevitable, it was decided to try the effect of inoculation. He received thirteen inoculations in the course of ten days—the first from a rabbit that had died fourteen days before, and the last from one that died the day before the last inoculation. Every day when the boy was inoculated a healthy rabbit was also inoculated with some of the same material. These inoculated first—and therefore with the older material—escaped; those inoculated during the last six days all became mad—showing that the poison was virulent. The boy had no symtoms of hydrophobia; his wounds healed, and he became well. In October M. Pasteur had another patient who was treated in the same way, and also recovered. A week or two ago some children who had been bitten by a mad dog were sent to him from the United States, and have just completed receiving his process of inoculation.

It seems from the result of these experiments on the dogs, as well as from the result on the human beings who had been bitten, that inoculation with the poison will be found an effectual remedy for hydrophobia. The philosophy of the process, according to M. Pasteur, is briefly this: By commencing with a weak virus and inoculating each successive day with virus of increasing strength, the system becomes habituated to the poison, so that by the time virus of full strength is used the person has become proof against it. Now, when a person has been bitten by a mad dog, the poison acts slowly, and it takes a comparatively long period of time for the hydrophobia to develop—in a human being from 20 to 30 days, or even longer. But the virus which has passed by M. Pasteur's process through about 150 rabbits acts more promptly, developing hydrophobia in seven or eight days. Consequently, if a person bitten by a mad dog is subjected to this process soon after the accident his system becomes protected by the artificial inoculation before the poison received in the bite has had time to act upon him.

The whole world will rejoice that a remedy for hydrophobia has at last been found. That is to say, everybody except the class of people who have been getting up a cry against vivisection. This discovery would have been impossible without a long series of experiments on animals. Under the English law, enacted through the exertions of anti-vivisectionists, M. Pasteur's discovery would have been impossible. Other countries, however, allow physiologists to make experiments on animals for the good of humanity, and the English people will benefit with the rest of the human race from those experiments which they would not allow to be made in their own country.

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS.

The contest yesterday for the mayoralty and council was carried on in good spirit by all parties, notwithstanding the keen fight made by each candidate. Contrary to our expectations Mr. Jas. Fell was elected mayor. Mr. McLean was our choice and it was fully believed that he would win by a moderate majority, which he certainly would have done had he been pitted solely against Mr. Fell. However, it is hoped the mayor elect will exceed the anticipation of his opponents and that everything will work harmoniously and in the best interests of the city. The most spirited competition was in Johnson street ward, where nine candidates sought election. Mr. Robertson being the only member from the old board from that ward in the field. Mr. S. T. Styles, a most worthy gentleman, was returned at the head of poll, and will make a valuable acquisition to the new council. Mr. W. A. Robertson came in a good second, and no doubt will act with his usual acceptance at the deliberations of the board. Mr. Maurice Humber, covered with the scars of many unsuccessful fights, has at last proved himself a hero and won a seat at the council. He is a practical man of well-known worth. The defeated candidates have plenty of company and being all new aspirants to civic honors will be able to treat their defeat lightly. In Yates street ward Mr. John Grant headed the poll with a majority of 44 over Mr. L. Vigelius, who is an experienced councillor, having faithfully served for four previous terms. Mr. Robert Lipsett is a new face at the council board, and there is every reason to believe that he will give a satisfactory account of himself. Mr. T. B. Humphreys came in a good fourth, being only five votes behind Mr. Lipsett. In James bay ward Mr. A. J. Smith headed the list with 249. He is an old hand at the manipulation of civic affairs and has always proved a hard worker for his ward. Messrs. D. W. Higgins, editor of *The Colonist*, and F. S. Barnard, made a very close second and third, and are also new in civic affairs. The latter is a young man of business ability and ambitious to win himself honors in public life and will make a good representative for James bay. Mr. Powell, the defeated candidate, was comparatively unknown to the public, but made a fair showing.

Three members of the old council were re-elected, and also one of a former board, so that there is sufficient experience to correct any mistakes that may be made by the new office-holders. There are several very important matters to be brought forward, and if they but go to work with the same will as the old board, the business of the year will be satisfactorily looked after.

The Leg Came Off and Astonished the Sleeping Car Porter.

There is an old soldier employed in the government office in this city who has had some queer experience with an artificial limb, his meat one having been taken off at the knee. Among the most amusing was one with a sleeping car porter who stood around with a languid dignity that would make a street corner dude sick at heart. The man with the wooden leg made up his mind he would "wake that nigger up" before he chipped in his quarter. He told a couple of men in the car his purposes, and they joined in with him: He wears his shoe firmly fastened to the wooden leg, having no need to remove it, and having fallen once from a loose shoe. After his berth had been made up he went to the dressing room and unstrapped his leg, keeping hold of the strap, and then got to his berth. He then called the porter. "I've got rheumatism and can't bend over," he said, "and I wish you'd pull off that shoe." The porter untied the shoe and tried to pull it off, but it would not come. "Pull hard," said the passenger. The darkey gave it another pull. "Oh, brace against the berth and pull," said the passenger. The porter had blood in his eye. He put his foot against the berth and pulled like a dentist. The passenger let go the strap, and the darkey fell back with the shoe and the leg. "My God, you've pulled off my leg!" shrieked the passenger. The porter dropped it, and with his eyes bulging and his teeth chattering, he broke from the car. He concealed himself in a corner of the baggage car, and prety soon the two other conspirators came in, pretended they didn't know where he was, sat down on a trunk and talked over the awful condition of the man whose leg had been pulled off, and about the penalty the darkey would have to suffer if he should be caught. The porter was of no service to anybody that night.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

WE ARE prepared to sell New Year gifts at prices satisfactory to all.

HIBBEN & Co.

BLANK BOOKS, diaries of all kinds and every branch of the stationery department complete at T. N. HIBBEN & Co.'s.

Supreme Court.

(Before the Full Bench).

Albert Malott against the Queen.—This was the argument upon a writ of error obtained by the province, who had been convicted at the last Kamloops assizes, before Mr. Justice Walkem, of the crime of wilful murder, and sentenced to be hanged.

The errors assigned by the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Theodore Davie, were: 1. That the court was held under a lieutenant governor's commission, and that the lieutenant governor had no power to issue the commission. 2. That the jury process had been awarded to a wrong officer—to the sheriff of the Clinton judicial district—whose office it was contended had been abolished by the jurors' amendment act, 1885. 3. That in the absence of an order of court to the contrary, the prisoner was entitled to and should have been tried by a jury from the vicinity of the alleged murder, i. e., 15-mile creek, situate east of Farwell. These points had been taken by special plea at the trial and had been over-ruled.

The argument principally turned upon the third ground, the jury process had been directed to the sheriff of Clinton judicial district, commanding him to return good and lawful men of British Columbia, whereas it was contended on behalf of the prisoner that he should have been commanded to return good and lawful men of a particular district or portion of the province. Reference was made to the case of Wong Foong, tried about two years ago, where the jury process had been for the return of jurors from a particular locality of the province, and prisoner had assigned error because the command was not to return jurors of British Columbia at large, as in this case, and the court had upheld the conviction in that case consistently with which decision it was now urged the court must have held that the jury should not be returned of men of the province at large, but from some particular locality. It was claimed to be a prisoner's common law right to have a jury from the place of the alleged crime unless an order were made under sec. 11 of the Criminal Procedure Act of Canada, changing the venue, and no such order had been made in this case. It was also contended that the Sheriff's Act, 1873, had created judicial districts.

On behalf of the Crown it was argued that sec. 11 applied only to provinces which were divided into districts or counties and that no districts or counties having been created in British Columbia the crown could choose any portion or place in the province for the trial of criminals.

The argument of prisoner's counsel occupied Monday, the attorney-general was heard yesterday forenoon and the afternoon was devoted to Mr. T. Davie's reply. At the termination of the argument the attorney-general asked until to-day to consider whether he would ask the judge who had presided at the trial to amend the record.

Prisoner was remanded until Thursday, and the court adjourned until to-day at 11, when the appeal case of Risley-vs. Gold will be continued.

A MINISTER KILLS HIMSELF

Rev. H. D. Jardine, of Kansas City, Takes an Overdose of Chloroform at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—Quite a sensation was produced when, late to-day, the coroner announced that Rev. H. D. Jardine, who was some weeks ago convicted before an ecclesiastical court at Kansas City, committed suicide here to-day. It appears that Jardine, since his arrival here some days ago to consult with his attorney regarding his case, has been lodging in the vestry room of Trinity church, of which Father Betts is rector. Last evening Jardine and his attorney, Mr. Harrison, and Father Betts had a prolonged conference in the vestry room, during which Mr. Harrison very decidedly expressed the opinion that Bishop Robertson would not grant Jardine a rehearing of his case. This had some effect upon Jardine, and he manifested considerable feeling, repeatedly declaring his innocence of the charge for which he had been tried, and the justice of his demand for a new trial; but when Father Betts and Mr. Harrison left, about 1 o'clock this morning, it was not thought that Jardine was seriously disturbed.

When Father Betts arrived at the church early this morning he observed that Jardine was still in bed, and did not disturb him, and went on with his early services. Later the sexton of the church went to the vestry room to wake Jardine, and found him in a deep sleep and breathing heavily. He immediately called Deacon Dyer, assistant to Father Betts, who on entering the room detected the odor of chloroform, and at once sent for physicians. On the arrival of the doctors they discovered that Jardine had taken chloroform, and immediately adopted vigorous measures to restore him. After three hours' continuous efforts, however, they announced that he was dead. The coroner was notified, and after hearing all obtainable testimony a verdict of suicide by chloroform was rendered.

The Working of the Fire Department.

The alarm of fire yesterday was the means of demonstrating a few facts in connection with the new department. First was the inability of the team of horses attached to the Tiger engine to successfully haul the heavy machine. They are no doubt a spanking team for a carriage, but heavy draught horses that would galop with the engine to long distance fires, are necessary. Second, was the difficulty of locating where the fire really was, part of the apparatus going down to Wharf street. The box-number should be known and struck a sufficient number of times to convey the exact locality to the firemen. Third, was the absurdity of rushing through Government street, with the engine whistle shrieking madly. It nearly caused several accidents by frightening horses. It is unnecessary to keep the whistle blowing. Let it be understood that the fire apparatus has the right of way on the streets when going to a fire, and room will quickly be made by private vehicles. However, any inefficiencies in the working of the department under the new system will no doubt be overcome as practice shows where they lie.

Interior Notes.

(Inland Sentinel, Jan 7.)

A cold snap set in Tuesday night, and Wednesday it touched 5 below zero. Today, Thursday, parties are crossing the river upon the ice. The snow now covers the ground, and sleighing is being enjoyed.

The sale of Dominion government property here last Monday did not amount to much. The furniture of the office recently occupied by Marcus Smith, Esq., C. E., was disposed of at fair prices. Mr. Wood, auctioneer, announced the terms of the building and lot known as the Church building as put up for $1000 No bids and no sale. The postoffice building and lot put up at $700, same result as the Church property. It is now thought the property will be held for sale when business is active some months hence.

The Victoria *Colonist* has again exhibited great enterprise, not only in getting out a very neatly illustrated business almanac, but also issuing a first of January number of the paper, double, chuck full of figures and facts, old and new, about the early days and progress up to date, of the province at large, Victoria in particular. Certainly there is a good showing, and we only hope the enterprising proprietor, D. W. Higgins, Esq., may realize his fondest expectations.

The Hylton Castle.

The British steamer Hylton Castle, mentioned in our dispatches yesterday morning as having foundered in the Bay of Biscay, and of the safety of whose captain and ten of her crew, news yet had to be heard, plied on this coast for many years under charter to Mr. R. Dunsmuir, by whom she was employed as a collier between Departure Bay and San Francisco. She belonged to a north of England firm of shipowners.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

Extension of the Franchise,

An Egyptian War Item.

(Special Correspondence of The Colonist.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Parliament, it is understood, will meet for the despatch of business on the 12th of January. But, according to present arrangements, an adjournment will take place immediately after the election of the speaker, when, we are told, a holiday will be taken until February. It is just possible, however, that the arrangement may be challenged. In the present state of affairs it would be imprudent to dogmatize on the course of events. The rally of the counties to liberalism is a repetition of the state of matters which existed in the commonwealth era. It was mainly the counties that gave the liberal party in the long parliament that preponderance which enabled it to withstand, and ultimately to overthrow, the tyranny of the Stuarts. The elections have been followed with intense interest, and have supplied openings for ready conversation, and means by which many new hats and golden sovereigns have been transferred. But it has been a bad thing for trade, and there are many to sing praises now it is over. There were times when a general election meant the dispensation of vast sums of money. Sir George Elliot, who has, owing to the liberal reaction in the north, followed his son into obscurity, knows something of this. He spent a fortune in fighting North Durham in 1868, and another in the struggle of 1874. For this, Mr. Disraeli gave him a baronetcy; but it was dearly purchased. Now, things are altogether different. The sum spent on the election just closed is not a tithe of that spent upon the election of 1874. A friend, going to the scene of electoral conflict in a third class carriage indicates the straits to which members are now put to.

BRING THEIR EXPENSES WITHIN THE STATUTORY SUM.

This Spartan economy has told upon the liberals in more ways than one. The prohibition of hiring carriages for the convenience of voters seriously hampered them in some counties. The kind of people who used to grow fat on the lavish expenditure of the old style of candidate, bitterly resented the enforced economy of the present election and vented their spite upon the representative of the party that brought it about. This feeling is believed to have influenced the result of the polling in many constituencies. Now the elections, so unsatisfactory from a tradesman's point of view, are happily over, and we may look for the development of the improvement in trade of which so much is said and written. The disturbances which have occurred during the elections in various parts of the country are not calculated to increase the general respect for the judgment and good order of our population. Some of these outbreaks have been inexpressibly disgusting, not to be palliated on the mere ground of the excitement of the persons concerned in them. There was some sort of excuse for election riots when the exercise of the franchise was confined to a small part of the community. And yet riots, especially in the agricultural districts, were less frequent then they have been during the present contests, when the householders of the counties for the

FIRST TIME HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO THE SUFFRAGE.

It is certainly a little unfortunate, not to say lamentable and disgraceful, that the advent of the agricultural laborer to the full rights and privileges of citizenship should have been signalized in so many of our rural districts by outbursts of

PARTY AND CRIMINAL VIOLENCE.

The Queen has conferred the dignity of a peerage upon Lord Henry Scott by the style and title of Baron Montague Beaulieu. Her Majesty has also been pleased to create Lord Elphinstone and Lord Colville of Culross, K.T., peers of the United Kingdom. The order of the garter, vacant by the death of the Duke of Somerset, has been conferred upon the Duke of Norfolk. Everyone has been surprised and delighted with

LORD TENNYSON'S NEW BOOK.

It seemed that when the poet became a peer he had lost the priceless gift which no sovereign could bestow. Within the last few years he has written much pitiful stuff, which, without his name, would not obtain admission to "the poet's corner" of a local newspaper. Now he has amazed the world by presenting it with a Christmas box in the shape of a book of poems, which in their way equal the best efforts of his best days. "Tiresias," it is true, was written many years ago. But that does not explain everything. Some of the poems, notably that in the Irish dialect entitled "Tomorrow," have been recently written. Those jealous for the fame of Tennyson, and grateful for all the delight he has given them in times past, will hope that these may be his last offerings. He cannot do better, and alas! has in recent years done much worse. Now that almost every one who has the knack of lignifying his thoughts via the ink bottle throws himself upon the indulgence of the reading public, the question of international copyright is of wider interest than when all the authors in England and America could be enumerated in three figures. For many years our

WRITERS HAVE BEEN COMPLAINING

Of the hard usage to which they are subjected at the hands of the American publishers; and the authors of that country have re-echoed the complaint, because their wares have been at a discount by reason of the cheap pirated editions of reprints of English authors. The American reading public have been the only gainers, for there are but few books published on their side of the Atlantic which Paternoster Row thinks worth reprinting here. Of late, however, the number of such books has been increasing, and accordingly additional vehemence is lent to the remonstrances of American authors against the injustice which is meted out to them. So long as our writers alone felt the financial loss keenly, there was no hope of redress; but now that on both sides of the ocean the same resentment is felt, we may look for some change in the law. At present it is only by a trick that authors can reap the benefit of their toil in both countries. If another title be given to the volume as published in the states, and if the author is content to sink his own name, the dollars may be won, and his work be as much "protected" as Yankee tailoring. Or if the writer elect to associate an American collaborateur with himself, however little be the work of that gentleman, still the same end is secured. But these feints are felt to be unworthy the dignity of authorship.

THREE MILLION THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE POUNDS!

That is a tidy sum to have been spent over Suakim alone. Beyond what went to provide suppers of human flesh and blood for the jackals, vultures and red-beaked carrion crows, there is not the value of a potato left to show for what those millions were spent. The expeditions went, killed and came back again; and the vast quantities of railway and other plant were carried to the Red Sea coast and carried away again. Besides, the millions enumerated only tell a part of what Suakim alone, to say nothing of Egypt and the Soudan generally, has cost England. The

BISHOPRIC OF ELY,

vacant by the death of Dr. Woodford, has been offered and accepted by Lord Alwyne Compton, dean of Worcester. The new bishop of Ely is brother of the Marquis of Northampton.

The country has been taken aghast by

GLADSTONE'S HEAVY BID FOR HOME RULE

support. The views attributed to the ex-premier are, these: 1. Parliament in Dublin, with entire control over Irish affairs. 2. The Crown's right of veto to be exercised only on the advice of an Irish ministry. 3. Irish members to continue to sit at Westminster for purposes of imperial legislation. 4. The police force in Ireland to be completely under Irish control. 5. Mr. Parnell to furnish adequate guarantees for the protection of the loyalists, and the safe guarding of landlords' legitimate interests. This scheme means nothing more or less than the dismemberment of the empire, and neither the lords nor the commons are likely to give their sanction to such a revolutionary project.

THE JUDGE'S DECISION IN THE CAYLEY CASE.

A Fine of $400 and $100 Counsel Fee Imposed----Cayley will go to Gaol---Indians Quiet.

FORT MCLEOD, Dec. 30.—There is absolutely no truth in the report that there is trouble among the Indians. They are very quiet at present, but will bear watching.

THE CAYLEY CASE.

CALGARY, Dec. 30.—The sentence in the Cayley case was delivered yesterday before a densely packed courtroom. The judge said the case had given him great anxiety, and affirmed the belief that Cayley was at heart disposed to be conciliatory, but that he had been urged on by ill-advisers and wicked men. In order that these men should

BEAR THE PENALTY

instead of Cayley, he imposed a sentence of $400 fine, $100 counsel fee to the Crown prosecutor, and costs, to be paid by Monday next, failing which Cayley would be sentenced to three months' imprisonment and $200 fine, and if the fines are not paid at the expiration of three months, that the prisoner remain in gaol until paid. The people are anxious to pay the fine, but Cayley refuses. He will go to prison and remain there until a commission from Ottawa investigates the matter.

London Gossip.

A ROYAL MYSTERY.

There is a mystery associated with the illness of Princess Cristian, which causes ugly rumors to float about London society and club circles. It was at first attributed to a severe cold which Her Royal Highness was supposed to have caught. This theory was afterwards abandoned and the latest report of the medical men in attendance announces that nervous prostration is the occasion of the Princess' continued severe illness. The rumor that it is due to mental disturbance finds a good deal of credence among people acquainted with the Queen's household. Her Majesty receives two bulletins daily regarding the condition of the Princess Christian.

THE LONDON SEASON.

The London season opens this year a full month earlier than usual, and it is confidently expected to be of unusual brilliancy. The Queen is disposed to do all she can to make it so, although her habitual reserve will conflict with plans for the Court levees, which Lord Salisbury and the Prince of Wales are anxious to make the commanding feature of the season. Among the means of enlivening the social year will be the revival of salons by the ladies of the eminent political associations, led by the family of the Marquis of Salisbury, whose London house has been elaborately redecorated, and the Marchioness of Salisbury will give a series of salon receptions to lead the way. To offset this scheme of the Conservatives a similar course will be pursued by the ladies of the Liberal club.

ROYAL REAPPEARANCE IN PUBLIC

The Queen desires that a performance of Gounod's "Mors Et Vita" should be given for her pleasure, and promises to attend it. This will be her first appearance at a concert hall since the death of Prince Consort. The Gounod festival, which is being arranged to take place at the Crystal Palace, will last four days. The "Redemption" and "Mors Et Vita" are the chief selections for the occasion. There will be 5,000 persons in the choir and orchestra.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

CALIFORNIA.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 11.—All Chinese help at the Pioneer, Sacramento and Phœnix flour mills, the Capitol woolen mills and the American laundry has been discharged. Work for 300 unemployed men is thus secured. White men are chopping wood at good wages. Local boycotting is carried on to such an extent that Chinamen are unable to secure employment, and are migrating to other localities. The business of Chinese laundries and hucksters is dwindling away to nothing.

An ordinance was submitted to the city trustees to-day by the anti-Chinese association, which, if passed, will make it an offense for any Chinaman to reside in Sacramento. It was laid over for one week.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—The order introduced in the city council on Monday last by Supervisor Farwell, prohibiting sand-lot meetings, came up for final action to-night, and was defeated by a vote of eight to four, on the ground that it is in contravention to the constitution of the United States to trench on the rights of free speech.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Gladstone held a reception at Carlton terrace this evening. Earl Granville; Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Lord Hartington, Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain were conspicuous by their absence. The meeting of the liberal party has been postponed until the day before that on which the Queen's speech is to be delivered.

The Jersey bank has suspended. The liabilities are said not to be heavy, as the bank was reported to be doing only a small business.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The cabinet will meet to-day for consultation prior to opening parliament. The News says the conservatives wish to move a single clause to the address, involving a vote of confidence in the ministry, but that the speaker refuses to sanction such innovation.

UNCLE SAM'S CEREALS.

Official Estimate of the Amount of Grain in the States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The estimates of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture for the principal cereals are complete, and the aggregate bushels are as follows: Corn, 1,936,000,000; wheat, 357,000,000; oats, 869,000,000. The area of corn is 73,000,000 acres; of wheat, 34,000,000; of oats, 23,000,000. The value of corn averages nearly 33 cents per bushel, and makes an aggregate of $635,000,000—$5,000,000 less than the value of the last crop. The decrease in the product of wheat is 30 per cent., and only 17 per cent. in valuation, which is 275,000,000. The valuation of oats is $180,000,000. The production of all cereals is 53 bushels to each inhabitant, and the aggregate volume is larger than any former year.

Interior Weather.

(Special to the Colonist.)

YALE, B. C., Jan. 13.—A strong north wind with snow fell here and throughout the upper country all day and to-night.

Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Northern Pacific Railway.)

BEARSVILLE, Jan. 6.—John Stone, of this village, walked into the dwelling of his sister, Mrs. Hodge, and, walking up to his neice, Madeline Hodge, drew a revolver and fired two shots at her, both taking effect in her body. He then fired at himself. Miss Hodge was fatally injured, but Stone may recover.

MONTREAL, Jan. 8.—A Cabinet Minister said to-day that Sir John Macdonald will probably introduce a bill repealing the Scott Act and will put a clause in the bill declaring that in view of the recent decisions in England the whole subject will be within the jurisdiction of the provinces.

One hundred and fifty-five new members were admitted to the Board of Trade yesterday morning. After this an entrance fee of $100 will be charged.

It is stated here on good authority that O. S. Rodier, formerly an attached friend of the late Sir George Cartier, will shortly be called to fill one of the numerous vacant seats for this province in the Senate. Rodier is considered the wealthiest citizen in Montreal. He was prominent in condemning the Riel excitement.

A despatch lately received from New York, and published in the Canadian papers, that the Canadian Pacific directors had disposed of $25,000,000 of bonds deposited with the Federal Government at par in London, is authoritatively denied. The directors have not even heard of, nor had any such proposal been under consideration.

BELLEVILLE, Jan. 7.—The stone structure known as the Bridge street Methodist church, and one of the finest owned by the denomination in the Dominion, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, originating in the heating apparatus. The loss is $40,000, insured for $20,000. The structure was completed about 1866, during the pastorate of Rev. James Preston, and was very substantial. The Defoe Hotel and opera house on Pinnacle street, adjacent to the church, were saved with difficulty.

OTTAWA, Jan. 5.—A fashionable wedding took place here this morning at St. Andrew's church, when Mr. Jas. Cochrane, of Compton, son of Senator Cochrane, led to the altar Miss Mary Louisa Grant, eldest daughter of Dr Grant, of this city.

MONTREAL, Jan. 7.—It is stated here that in consequence of numerous frauds of customs brokers last year, acting in collusion with customs officers, over ten dismissals will take place in the department in a few weeks. The cleaning out of the whole institution would do no harm, most of the principal merchants here think. It has for some time past been a haven of rest for broken down political hacks.

Manufacturers of all kinds throughout the province are making great exertions to have exhibits sent to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition that will redound to the credit of Canadian industries. The entries already far surpass all previous expectations of the promoters of the expedition either here or in London.

Mayor Beaugrand arrived last night after a lengthened trip greatly improved in health, and received a rousing welcome from the citizens.

TORONTO, Jan. 7.—A street car and a hook and ladder wagon collided to-night while the latter was going at full speed. The side of the street car was crushed in, and the passengers had a narrow escape. The driver of the car, Robert Regan, received, it is supposed, fatal injuries.

An examination of the poll books shows that 794 ladies out of a total of 2,171 exercised the privilege of voting on Monday. The official return gives Howland a majority of 1,718.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Goods to the value of $800,000 were exported to the United States last year from here. The United States consul here expresses the opinion that Congress would favor any means for securing closer commercial relations between the two countries.

THE HYDROPHOBIA QUESTION.

St. Louis Making Preparations for Treatment After Pasteur's Method.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—All the arrangements have been perfected for the treatment of hydrophobia after the method of M. Pasteur. In three weeks at the outside patients may be tried. The movement is one of more than ordinary interest, and all engaged in it are making the most thorough preparations and experiments. A barn and yard have been secured where dogs suspected of having rabies can be kept and closely watched. Seven dogs showing slight symptoms of hydrophobia have been tied up. Yesterday afternoon one of the dogs gave almost unmistakeable evidence of the disease, and if it proves to be really mad a portion of its brain will be removed and used in experimenting.

The Moon in January.

Providence, R. I., Journal: The January moon falls on the 20th at 2h. 45m. a. m. The waning moon is in conjunction with Mercury on the 3d at 1h. 46 a.m., being 3 deg. 34m. north. A beautiful conjunction takes place between the moon and Venus on the 29th at 1h. 5m. a. m., the moon being 34m. north. Moon and planets are invisible at the time of the conjunction, but the three-days-old crescent and the evening star will make a charming picture on the evening of the 8th as they approach their nearest point. On the 15th the moon pays her respects to Neptune at 11h. 36m. a. m., being 2 deg. 58 min. south. On the 18th she is at her nearest point to Saturn at 7h. 59m. a. m., being 4 deg. 8 min. south. On the 23d she is in conjunction with Mars at 8h. 43m. p. m., being deg. 55 min. south. On the 24th, 48m. after noonday, she is very near Jupiter, being 17 min. north. On the 24th, the same day, at 3h. 5m. p. m., she is also very near Venus, being 1 deg. 9 min. north.

Picture Forgery.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—The trade in forged paintings in this city has been so developing of late that seven prominent artists are taking measures to put it down. There are a number of men, of no contemptible ability, who do nothing but imitate celebrated paintings, which are sold in the department or abroad as genuine. One of the most industrious of these forgers has been discovered in the person of M. Duponnais, a young man who has been turning out chef d'ouvres at the rate of more than a dozen a month, signed for the most part with the forged name of the well-known artist, M. Martin-Ravel. The name of the dealer who supplied the orders for the forgeries has also been discovered, and the matter is now in the hands of the police.

Incoming Passengers.

The steamer Queen of the Pacific sailed yesterday from San Francisco with the following passengers: M A McLean, Jas Orr, W K Bull, Mrs Lewis and three children, R L T Galbraith, K Weil, C Taylor, B F Black, J Pope, F G Vernon, P H Gray, G Hartman, C Simpson, J Hamilton, Ning Kee and Ah Sing.

BATTLING FOR A BEAUTY.

Two Harvard Students Fight a Duel with Hard Gloves.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—A beautiful blonde of 23 years living near Tremont street and Shawmut avenue, who has twice crossed the continent and spent a year ore more in the capital of China, has been the object of admiration on the part of a number of Harvard students who are the sons of wealthy parents. Among her most ardent admirers was a youth of about 20 years named Albert Cheney, the son of a wealthy New England farmer. Upon her he has lavished considerable money, and he felt secure in possessing the entire affections of the young lady, until he discovered that she favored another student, Harry Quinby, the son of a wealthy cattle ranche proprietor of the Lone Star State. Cheney insisted that Quinby should explain his conduct and apologize. Quinby refused, and yesterday afternoon Cheney determined that the former should explain and apologize or fight. Quinby agreed to fight, making a proviso that in the event of his proving the better Cheney should give the girl up, Quimby agreeing to do the same if he were whipped. The men met to fight to a finish with hard gloves in a room at Cambridge. In the second round Cheney punched the Texan in the stomach and in the third knocked him to the floor with a right-hander, and in the fourth Cheney was himself sent through the ropes by a Texas uppercut. The sixth round was short, sharp and decisive, Quinby chasing Cheney all over the room, finally settling him with two stinging right-handers on the nose that made the blood flow freely down upon Cheney's face and breast. At this Cheney threw off the gloves and gave up the fight and the girl.

BOUQUETS AND POISON.

A Hungarian Singer's Brilliant Debut and Sad Death.

BUDA-PESTH, Dec. 31.—A tragedy in real life has cast a gloom over the theatrical circles of this city. A few days ago Fraulein Arauka Sziklai, a young and romantic girl, came to Buda-Pesth with a sister to study for the operatic stage. She was gifted with a charming voice and beautiful face, and soon obtained an engagement. A few nights ago she made

A BRILLIANT DEBUT

at the Klausenburg Theatre in "Lalla Rookh." During the evening she was overwhelmed with compliments and bouquets. Her triumph seems to have turned her head, for after the performance, she forced a quarrel upon a well-known engineer to whom she was engaged, because he had declared himself unable to neglect his business to accompany her on a visit to her sister. The misunderstanding, however, was smoothed over and the betrothed couple had

KISSED AND MADE FRIENDS,

when, as the engineer was on his way to the station with a friend, Fraulein Aranka rushed after him, crying. "Come back! come back! If you won't go to my sister's with me I'll kill myself!" And then she ran back to the house. Knowing she had three times already attempted suicide, her lover at once hastened after her. He burst open the door of her bedroom and found Fraulein Aranka already stretched on the sofa in convulsions. Noticing a

STRONG SMELL OF CYANIC ACID

he despatched his friend to the doctor's and administered antidotes. In a few minutes, the unhappy girl rallied sufficiently to explain that she had poisoned herself with the contents of a bottle of the acid stolen from the laboratory of a chemist; but relief had come too late, and after several hours of dreadful agony she died in her lover's arms. The whole city is mourning the loss of this promising queen of opera.

FORGERY AND FLIGHT.

A Dishonest Clerk Stricken with Remorse by his Employer's Generosity.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Several years ago Frederick Fischel, a German 32 years old, was confidential clerk of August Bernheim & Bauer, clothing merchants. At the Jewish New Year a member of the firm handed Fischel a cheque for $250 as his New Year's gift, and at the same time requesting