

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, FEBRUARY 3.
SHIPS AND SHIPPING.Return of the Thistle With Halibut—
Steam Coilers for
Nanaimo.Movements of San Francisco Steamers
—The Wrecked "Wrestler" and
"Crown of England."

The steamer Thistle, Capt. Langley, arrived yesterday afternoon from the Northern fishing grounds with a large shipment of halibut. Capt. Langley reports moderate but foggy weather up North. Just before leaving the fishing grounds he spoke an American gasoline schooner, which was secured a cargo of fish and was about to start for San Francisco. It was the schooner's initial trip and she had obtained in the neighborhood of 75,000 pounds of fish, an amount similar to that of the Thistle. On the arrival of the halibut it was at once transhipped, the City of Kingston taking two car loads to go East over the Northern Pacific railroad, and the City of Puebla carrying another large consignment for San Francisco. The good market for fish is a fact which is well known to all. A small portion of the cargo was kept to supply the local demand. The way home the Thistle called at Alert Bay for the mail and then received Mr. Spencer as a passenger for Victoria.

OUTWARD AND INWARD.
It was quite late yesterday morning when the steamship Yalla Wella got away to the Sound. The ship was late in arriving from San Francisco, having been detained on her voyage by adverse winds. Her freight and passenger lists for Victoria were small, the former comprising but 53 tons. The steamship City of Puebla, which was also in port yesterday en route to California, carried away at saloon passengers: Mrs. Randall, W. H. Randall, B. P. Pond, H. Pond, Rev. J. H. Turner, A. L. Rogers and Mrs. P. C. Lutz.

THE "CROWN OF ENGLAND."

The California Iron and Wrecking Company have entered into a contract with the London Salvage Company to wreck the Crown of England, but it is said the former company has the lion's share of the arrangements. The wreckers have saved all that is of most value, and now the hull is to be cut up and the iron shipped to San Francisco. It is estimated that there are 2,000 tons of iron in the ship and that it will take six months to get this stuff out and transport it to San Francisco.

BARKENTINE "WRESTLER."

The owners of the barkentine Wrestler have a peculiar plan to present to Congress. The vessel went ashore at Victoria and her owners sold her to parties in British Columbia. By passing into the hands of English owners the vessel became a British barkentine. Now Kennedy & Ingalls, of San Francisco, have bought the Wrestler and they want her reconverted into an American bottom.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the Shippers' Association at Seattle on Thursday last, discussion was had on the matter of urging the Great Northern railroad to put on a line of China steamers to the Orient, and the secretary was instructed to correspond with several other parties regarding the matter. The association is working hard for the consummation of this scheme and the prospect is good that something will be accomplished in the establishment of this line. In connection with the new project, a San Francisco dispatch of yesterday says:
"That a determined fight between the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company and the Pacific Mail and Occidental lines, for the Oriental trade, is now in progress, and seems probable. The Canadian Pacific agency announces that hereafter a steamer will arrive and depart at Vancouver from Yokohama every fourteen days, instead of every twenty-one days as at present. Arrangements are also being made to have a connection by the Canadian Pacific with Hawaii. The Pacific Mail and Occidental lines have made a combination of interesting character between San Francisco and Honolulu."

FIRST SEALING NEWS.
Reports from the sealing grounds indicate a large number of seals this year. The schooner Columbia and James G. Swan, owned by the Makin family, have returned to Noot Bay with 120 and 93 skins, respectively. The crews say that the seals are more plentiful this year than usual. They predict big catches. Other vessels outside report making big catches.

"THE GLAD TIDINGS."

Rev. Mr. Pierce, the Methodist missionary who accompanied the Glad Tidings schooner on her trip up and down the coast, reports that the recent discovery of 36 different religious services were held on shore, the natives showing anxiety to hear more about the glad tidings, which some 2,000 of them heard through addresses, aided by magic lantern illustrations. Mr. Pierce says that there is, within 300 miles of Victoria, a wide field for almost any missionary work, the expenditures upon which would be far better repaid than are the thousands of dollars annually disposed of in China and Japan. In many of the villages potatoes were being sold, upon one of which two young chiefs spent over \$5,000. In another Mr. Pierce was invited to the marriage of a chief, which was attended by the assembled Indian population. The natives showed great interest in the party, and a friendly sham-fight conducted on the principle that the more blood there was shed the longer the marriage would stand, and the happier the parties would be. Blood flowed freely, sticks and stones being liberally used to secure the desired result.

At one of the villages only six persons attended the services, the rest of the men, women and children being on a protest against the use of the money for such a purpose. The party on board the Glad Tidings were heartily welcomed by Rev. Mr. Swanton, the Presbyterian missionary at Unalakleet. No special sickness was reported among the Indians, whose health is good. The schooner is here to take on supplies and will remain for about a week, during which it is probable that the missionary will deliver one or more lectures.

Capt. Hockett of the schooner Annie C. Moore is putting up a store at Ahousut, where, according to a letter brought down by the schooner, a shooting accident occurred on the night of the 24th. Two Indians, half brothers, named Jack and Quafet, went deer hunting. They separated and Jack mistaking his brother for a deer, sent a ball through his head, instantly killing him. The seeling schooner Annie C. Moore, Oscar and Estelle and C. D. Band are at Ahousut seeking hunters, who are holding their accustomed jubiliations before starting on their journey. The Triumph and Sapphire reached Clayoquot on the 25th and are on the beach being cleaned.

THE CITY.

WM. RENNICK, M.D., a graduate of Edinburgh University, and who practiced his profession for many years in Victoria, died suddenly yesterday afternoon.

MR. L. H. HARDING and Miss Fannie MacKenzie have been united in marriage and are now receiving the congratulations of many friends. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Solomon Cleaver in the presence of a numerous company gathered at the house of Mr. Robert Foster, Work street. Mr. Moody and Miss Myers acted as groomsmen and bridesmaids respectively.

SERGEANT LARGLEY, of the provincial police, received a small steel shell yesterday which had been forwarded to him by Capt. Clarence Cox. The shell, which was filled with powder, was found on board the schooner Triumph, and as it contained a considerable quantity of powder some misapprehension was formed as to its intended purpose. The shell, however, was perfectly harmless, and the police believe it had been left aboard in mistake by some one owning a gun of its calibre.

The dancing party at the Assembly rooms that was given on the evening of yesterday evening has been postponed until a later date. It was suggested that it would be a good idea to give a dance while the handsome decorations remained up and the floor was in good condition. The program of tickets and music had all been promised, but it has been decided to give the dance a little later on—perhaps before Lent. Yesterday the decorations were being taken down and the furniture returned to the friends who had given the use of it.

At a meeting of the committee on tuberculosis, which was held in Victoria on the 1st of February, the following resolution was passed: "That this committee respectfully requests all agricultural societies and persons interested in dairying to furnish the secretary with such information and advice as may be thought serviceable and pertinent to this investigation, and that a copy of this resolution be handed to the press." All communications on the subject should be addressed to the care of the Department of Agriculture, Victoria.

JUDGMENT for \$400 and costs was yesterday given by the Admiralty court in favor of the plaintiff by Mr. Justice Crease, the suit for wages brought against the ship Cruiser by John McCarthy. The suit was to recover \$445, claimed as the balance of wages earned by this master of the ship between August 15, 1892, and January 7 last. The defence set up by Mr. J. H. Taylor was that the plaintiff agreed to a reduction of salary prior to his voyage North in December, 1893. The plaintiff admitted he had agreed to a reduction, but on the prompt payment of arrears due at that time. Mr. P. E. Irving for plaintiff; Mr. A. Williams for defendant.

The free entertainment provided by the Royal Templars of Temperance in Temperance hall, Pandora street, was largely attended and many could get no further than the outside doors. Dr. Lewis Hall presided and announced the following programme: Instrumental duet, Bro. Furman; recitation, A. W. Sample; duet, Misses Anderson and Clyde; recitation, Bro. Coleman; vocal quartette, Victoria West Glee Club; recitation, Miss Jennie Tagg; Highland dance, Master J. McKenna; wine glass solo, Mr. Tweedie, and farce, Robt. Coleman. Bro. Coleman, A. W. Sample, Mrs. Cherry, Miss Mary Taylor and Miss J. Sample. Each number of the programme was pleasing, being well handled and received.

THE Williams British Columbia Directory, issue of 1895, made its appearance last evening, more complete, more useful and as handsome as ever. The number of settlements, post offices and names is greater than in any previous issue, all the information is in condensed form and easily got at, and no advertisements intervening to mar the utility of the work. All new postal towns, electoral districts and ridings have been duly noted. The new towns and municipalities are fully represented and the statistical information is up to date and reliable. Illustrations have been avoided so that space may be economized as much as possible. The book is compact, convenient and more substantially bound than ever before.

For some time past it has been found that the courtesy of the B. C. Board of Trade in admitting visitors to the reading room had been abused, as papers and magazines have disappeared time and again. Although very annoying to the members of the board nothing has been done to stop the depredations. On Friday, however, matters became more serious as it was discovered that a specimen of gold weighing about half an ounce, presented by Mr. F. H. Wozniak, had been stolen from the locked cabinet in which it had been exhibited. The case was worked up by Provincial Officer Hutchinson and Mr. J. A. Foley, manager of the Victoria detective agency, and as a result yesterday forenoon a young man named Chas. Albert Dubois was arrested in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. He was identified as having visited the Board of Trade reading room, and although he stoutly declared his innocence a search of the room where he lodged resulted in the discovery of a number of books stolen from the Board of Trade room, while above the door the gold specimen was hidden up in a chink in the wall.

CHIEF SHEPARD, with Sergeant Hawton and Constables Perkins, Cameron and Macdonald, last night made a successful and well planned raid on the Chinese fan-tan games which have been running at the back of 41 Flagg street for some time. The room in which the Chinese Goddard of Port was worshipped is approached from Flagg street by a long and narrow passage, defended by two oaken doors nearly three inches thick, and as the passage is low, Constable Cameron found it impossible to weaken the first door, though armed with a sixteen pound sledge hammer. Chief Shepard directed him to a smaller door out in the back of an adjacent room and after a few blows it gave way, Constables Cameron and Perkins pushing their way into a room crowded with Mongolians, who tried to escape by a back door, only to be driven back by Sergeant Hawton and Constable Macdonald. Three fan-tan tables were in full blast; buttons, sticks and markers being scattered around the great confusion, but the leaders of play managed to secure all the money in sight. For a few minutes the Mongolians seemed anxious to force their way out by sheer strength, but through thirty-five of them were driven back by the Chinese, the better part of valor, and nine of them, including all the dealers and proprietors of the three tables, were handcuffed and taken to the station. The prisoners and the gambling paraphernalia were taken as evidence, and the tables themselves reduced to splinters. One Chinaman in his anxiety to escape ran his head through a pane of glass and received an ugly looking scalp wound, which is the only casualty. The Chinese men were "taken completely by surprise."

LOOKING FORWARD.

TO THE EDITOR:—One of your correspondents a few days ago spoke of the expense attending the clearing of land in this province and suggested that the government might do something towards helping settlers to a start. There is something in this. It ought not to be impossible to devise some plan, the cost of the improvements to be repaid by the settler. One thing cannot be too strongly impressed upon the people of British Columbia, namely, that there is very much more money being sent out of the province than there ought to be for farm produce that could just as well be raised here. I noticed in a late issue of the Post-Intelligencer of Seattle that that city is becoming largely independent of all outside supplies of farm produce, the farmers of Washington keeping the market provided with fruit, vegetables, dairy products and eggs. This is a great saving to the community. It keeps thousands of dollars at home that otherwise would have to be sent away. This money finds its way into every department of industry. Nothing so much contributes to the permanent prosperity of any country as an independent agricultural community.

From what observations I have been able to make on this coast I believe that dairy farming can be prosecuted here with great advantage. The soil is fertile, the climate is long; grasses and roots for winter feeding can be grown in quantities per acre such as can be surpassed nowhere, but they are almost entirely unknown here. Experiments in raising ensilage corn as have been made by my son have been very successful. The area available for the growth of hay and roots in this province is very large. Some of the finest crops I have ever seen were grown upon upland which had been taken from the heavy fir. In nearly all new countries the tendency is to minimize the arable area. Explorers may overestimate everything else but they are almost certain to underestimate the value of the way of farming, but the experience of the last few years has proved that millions of acres, not hitherto classed as arable, must be included in any adequate estimate of the agricultural capabilities of that part of the neighboring States.

The natural richness of the soil on the islands and in the valleys of the coast region of British Columbia and the climatic conditions prevailing are such that small holdings are to be enjoyed with the greatest advantage. From forty to eighty acres ought to be a rule, to be sufficient. This will ensure thorough cultivation and the formation of compact settlements. Large farms with only a small portion of the land cultivated, making social intercourse and the maintenance of schools almost impossible, are features which exist in too many countries to be a serious drawback to settlement. Moreover, they increase the cost of maintaining roads. It would be wise for the legislature to have in mind the desirability of having the compact settlement of the country can be encouraged. Fifty years ago men were willing to go out into the forest, far away from anyone else, and surrendering all chance for the enjoyment of the advantages of social intercourse carve out farms for their families. They will not do so now. Therefore the policy of a country inviting colonization must conform itself to the new idea. Therefore, also, no policy of free land can be successful unless it is supplemented by a judicious system of highways.

I have spoken of dairy farming as the future of British Columbia, but by dairy farming I do not simply mean the making of butter and cheese. I am a strong believer in these two branches of industry, but I also know that if they are carried on in isolation they draw in their train other things of even greater importance. Dairy farming means careful farming; it means farming as a business, not simply as a sort of makeshift. The experience of other countries tells us that dairy farming has been made the basis of the agricultural community is that it elevates the whole business of husbandry. An illustration of this on a large scale is afforded by Ontario, where it is not only interesting, if space permitted, to show why this is so; but I will not enter into this now, and will dismiss the subject by saying that universal experience is the best result. By its cheapness and uniformity of production, dairy farming is one of two considerations play a large part in determining the profit in dairying.

I need not argue that what the province needs, almost as much as it needs capital, is that the effort be given to the ideas above advanced. The question upon which there may be some difference of opinion will be as to the means of realizing them. I do not mean to suggest that the suggestion of the reasons that occur to me why we may expect with some degree of confidence that settlers will come to this province when once they learn of its advantages.

In the United States land fit for farming is becoming very scarce. It is only necessary to remind readers of the Oklahoma "rush," the "rush" to the Sioux reservation, and the other "rushes" which have taken place whenever any considerable tract of land for settlement has been thrown open. There is an immense area in the United States which may be made extremely productive by irrigation, but this is not being prepared for settlement at all in proportion to the natural increase of population, not to speak of the immigration. Then it must be conceded that what is known as the Middle West, particularly parts of Texas, Kansas, and Nebraska, has during the last few years received very much of a black eye, by reason of crop failures and other causes. I believe that the future of the settler to a large area of land in a climate which, all things considered, is as favorable as any to be found on the continent. More actual loss and discomfort are suffered in some parts of the United States by a single storm than a man would experience in a lifetime in this province. With some knowledge of the conditions which exist here, I feel warranted in saying that there is no part of the continent where a man, who farms with ordinary intelligence and industry, can count more certainly upon a comfortable living and a fair provision for his children than in this province. Good men, well administered, good educational facilities, equal rights and the thorough confidence of the people in their institutions are among the advantages which this country possesses, and they are not the least among them.

It seems to me that the one thing needed at this particular time is that the province should take a step forward. The time has come to challenge the attention of the world. It ought to be possible to add a

hundred thousand people to the population during the next decade. The State of Washington added over 270,000 people to its population between 1890 and 1890. This was directly attributable to the construction of the Northern Pacific railway. It was the policy of that railway company to make Washington a household word on two continents. The result was a wonderful influx of capital and population. With this example before us, it seems as if our legislature has no excuse for refusing its sanction to any well devised policy calculated to interest capitalists and immigrants in our magnificent province.

TAXATION.

TO THE EDITOR:—I read with great interest an admirable letter in your paper of Sunday last upon Taxation, signed by Mr. Howells. But the letter stopped short just where I hoped it might go on. It was so well and lucidly expressed, and so logical in the arguments, that I was all attention for a clear exposition of a single tax upon land, and how it would meet the requirements of general expenditure.

I certainly think it is a subject which deserves serious consideration, because there are many thinking men of considerable ability who hold firmly to the idea that a single tax would undoubtedly meet all the requirements of public expenditure, and would be the only fair tax upon society.

The avowed object of the single tax advocates is to raise all revenue by a tax upon land values, and that it shall be so imposed as to reduce the selling value of land to zero, so that for want of purchasers or holders in fee simple it shall pass into the hands of the state, which would become the landlord and would resolve into the public revenue a rent or single tax upon land.

What I am anxious to know is how this system could be applied to British Columbia, and what the effect of it would be upon real estate.

The population of British Columbia, excluding Indians, who do not come into the question, may be taken roughly at 65,000, and of these we may say that the cities comprise 10,000, making Victoria 18,000, Vancouver 16,000, and New Westminster and Nanaimo each 5,000.

This would give 44,000 as the population of the cities and 21,000 for the rural districts. According to statistics we find that the revenue from all sources which is required by the province is as follows:

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|-------------------------|-------------|
| Domestic government— | \$1,189,413 |
| Customs duties— | 102,871 |
| Provincial government— | 16,316 |
| Rural municipalities— | 1,000,000 |
| City municipalities— | 100,000 |
| Victoria— | \$330,000 |
| Vancouver— | 300,000 |
| New Westminster— | 100,000 |
| Nanaimo— | 40,000 |
| Total revenue required— | \$3,300,330 |

This gives per head for 65,000 population \$50.77, or \$1.00 per head for 65,000 population. Therefore the 44,000 population of the cities would have to provide out of rents of real estate.

For the Dominion 44,000 x \$20.13 = \$887,720
For the city revenue, 44,000 x \$18.10 = \$796,400
Total = \$1,684,120
Equal to about \$28.22 annual rent for every man, woman and child—in the cities but for every man, woman and child—in the rural districts.

When we turn to the rural districts we find a population of 21,000, which has to give as rents \$1,622,910. If we allow for the population as producers, by selling in the land, it is a liberal estimate and we know that, with mechanical help, one man can cultivate fifty acres of land in the year, therefore if the rural population of 21,000 did its duty to society it would cultivate annually 350,000 acres of land, and this land would have to pay in rent to the state \$1,622,910, or about \$4.35 per acre as annual rent.

Of course there are rural townships to be taken into account, and the increased value of the land as town lots, which would reduce the \$4.35 per acre rent, but even if we took \$1.35 per acre for such deductions it would still leave \$3 per acre as the annual rent the farm land would have to pay to the state.

I may be wrong in my figures, as I have only given them approximately, but it seems to me that \$3 per acre would be more than farmers would feel inclined to pay for the use of their land.

ENERGY AND ENTERPRISE.

(From the Nelson Tribune.)
Although six months have scarcely elapsed since the partially completed Amnethy Bill was introduced into the House of Commons by the late Mr. Chamberlain, it is not far distant when British Columbia will have a smaller in actual operation.

The contractor was first started about two weeks ago, and with few alterations has been working smoothly and satisfactorily. It has a nominal capacity of 150 tons in 24 hours, but 200 tons can readily be run through in that time. Last Monday night ninety tons were run through in twelve hours. The roasters have a capacity of ten tons each in 24 hours. The stack, which is nearly completed, will have a capacity of 80 tons daily. One of the fluxes and fuel are already consumed in the blast, and by the time the smelter is ready there will be ore enough on hand and in sight to keep it running, not for a day or two, but for months.

HENRI ROCHERFORTE.

The Noted Exile Takes Advantage of the Amnesty Bill and Returns to France.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Henri Rocherforte, who receives the benefit of the amnesty bill just passed by the French parliament, concluded his term of exile by crossing the English channel to France this afternoon. M. Rocherforte was proceeding from Calais to Paris to-morrow morning. A large number of his friends in Paris are preparing to give him a reception upon his arrival there.

ST. THOMAS, Feb. 1.—Robertson, one of the largest dry goods merchants here, has been informed that a large number of his liabilities about \$40,000. Assets \$50,000.

CONGRESSIONAL AMENITIES.

Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and Heard, of Missouri, Indulge in Wordy Warfare.

Bedlam Temporarily Let Loose—One Blow Struck But No Blood Shed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—A scene of the wildest and most intense excitement occurred in the house yesterday growing out of a personal difficulty between Representative Breckinridge of Kentucky and Representative Heard of Missouri. One blow was struck, when friends interposed, and the sergeant-at-arms arrested the two offenders and brought them to the bar of the house, where Breckinridge, in the course of an explanation, practically challenged Heard and demanded personal satisfaction.

Heard, who is in charge of the District of Columbia business, out off Breckinridge, who was attempting to address the house on the Hawaiian resolution, by demanding the previous question on the adoption of the resolution. Breckinridge immediately moved around from the side of the aisle in which he was standing to the centre of the aisle where Heard was located, and both "wrote" the hallways in rapid succession against what he called Heard's rudeness. The latter declared he was only doing his duty. As the voices rose, members rushed to the aid of the "impertinent puppy," shouted Breckinridge.

"Liar," hissed back Heard.
At this word the white-haired Breckinridge, who is a heavily built, stocky man, with brown beard streaked with gray, put his foot on the step on which the benches are located and let drive a right-hand blow at Heard. Heard, who is slight and apparently not strong, but a rather tall man, with brown beard streaked with gray, dodged. In an instant a dozen hands were extended to separate the men, and the members swept them twenty feet apart. But Breckinridge continued to struggle and wrestle with his captives, shouted Breckinridge.

The house and galleries were in an uproar. Bedlam had broken loose. Over it all the cracks of the speaker's gavel sounded as he attempted to quell the riot on the floor. The firm bones of the speaker directed the sergeant-at-arms to arrest the offenders. Col. Ike Hill, the deputy, and his assistant, Mr. Robinson, grabbed the silver mace, the emblem of the house authority, and rushed up the aisle. It was crowded with a swelling mass of members. When they had allowed their way to the scene of combat, Breckinridge was still struggling with those who held him. His antagonist, Heard, stood calmly in his place, steadfastly refusing Penno's attempt to quiet Breckinridge, who was trembling like an aspen with overwrought excitement. Col. Hill and his assistant seized both Breckinridge and Penno. "Not Penno," shouted a dozen members, "Heard." Heard was pushed into the hands of the deputy sergeant-at-arms. As the two men came together Breckinridge made a desperate effort to free himself.

"You are a coward and a scoundrel," he yelled at Heard, but the stalwart Robinson roughly pulled Breckinridge forward, and the two representatives of the American people were hurried, rather than escorted, to the bar of the house. The speaker ordered all to take their seats. Many of the members did so reluctantly.
"Take it back," shouted Breckinridge, as he glared at Heard, who stood himself in outrage, before the bar.
"You called me an impertinent puppy," answered Heard.

Meantime the speaker was driving the excited and frantic members back with heavy blows of the gavel upon his desk. Breckinridge was appealing for recognition, but the speaker would not hear him.
Apologies having been offered on both sides and explanations made, the worthy combat ended, and no member of the assembly being offered business was proceeded with.

FIRE IN A HOSPITAL.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 2.—The Deaconess' home on Jennings avenue was burned yesterday and four persons perished. The fire started in the basement, presumably from the furnaces. The building was a wooden structure, three stories high. In an incredibly short time there was little left of the building but the bare parts of the side walls. The flames had reached the roof, and the people were being rescued from the top floor discovered their perilous position. It was then too late to descend by the stairs, and those on that floor gave up their lives.

Before the fire department had arrived, and before the flames had reached the outside of the building, Minnie Banner, one of the nurses, appeared at an upper window and implored those below to assist her in getting out her patient, William Allmeyer. All saw it would be folly to attempt to enter the building, which was now burning fiercely. "Jump to the roof and save yourself," was the reply of the brave woman, as she turned to look back into the room to quiet the fears of Allmeyer, who thought the nurse was going to leave him. A moment the nurse stood looking down into the crowd below her, and the sense of duty triumphed over her desire to be saved. The smoke was pouring from the windows about her, while her startled face appeared as a picture in a frame of darkest agony. She returned into the room and was seen no more until she blackened form was carried tenderly from the building shortly afterward.

Aroused by the smoke, James Ehret, one of the patients, groped his way to the side window on the second floor and waved his hand to those outside. His signal was seen and two men secured ladders and placed them against the windows. Ehret started to climb down, but lost his hold and was caught by those below. Four men were taken from the burning building. One was taken in a blanket. The four corpses were taken from the building before they had been consumed by the fire. Jacob Krause was found at the foot of the stairs leading to the third floor. He had been suffering from a fractured skull and was suffocated. Wm. Allmeyer was suffering from a broken hip, and was also suffocated. Minnie Banner, the nurse who had remained to guard the patients, was found terribly burned at the foot of the bed. In an adjoining room was found the body of Walter Clark. The four bodies were placed in a dead wagon and taken to the morgue.

ROME, Feb. 2.—The police arrested today Raynaffo Cappelli, a dangerous anarchist, and two of his friends. They had been informed that the three had formed a dynamite plot. In Cappelli's lodgings they found several bombs. Cappelli is very boastful. He says that he intended to make good use of a bomb in the immediate future.

WARD McALLISTER.

Ward McAllister was a third-rate New York lawyer, of good family. He was prominent in society, and made himself especially valuable in the management of balls and dinners, accepting fees for his services. He set himself up as an arbiter on dress and etiquette, and grew to be looked upon with reverence by the aristocrats of New York city, many of whom are persons of no culture, as is natural in an aristocracy based on wealth. McAllister was hardly known until he was interviewed a dozen years ago by the New York World. He consented to be represented as saying a great number of ridiculous things; among others, that New York society included only four hundred persons. The World made great fun of him; turned Bill Nye loose on him, and let Bill call him "a large, mouse-colored ass" printed caricatures of him by McDougall representing him as having large ears and as leading a herd of 400 stupid-looking persons. McAllister was a thrifty man; he turned his fame to account, as Bill Nye did his bald head, and made money out of it. He published a book, "Society as I Have Found It," which had a large sale, and he wrote a letter each week to the Sunday World. For his World letters he was well paid, and they gave him the greater part of his income. He might have been compared to a clown who took his painted face through a hoop and grinded it to the crowd. He was the World's fool, and wise men read his letters and were amused by them. Once Ward McAllister announced that of the "wonderful" population of New York city were on top, but this fall fact. The 400 joke never lost its popularity. Songs were written about it; farce comedies put on the stage, in which McAllister was caricatured. To this day it is good food to speak of "the 400," meaning the leaders of society. Of late years McAllister had fallen a little in the rear as the ruler of society. Owing to his ridicule heaped upon him, some of his former admirers were afraid to follow him too closely, lest they might share his notoriety.

Samuel Ward McAllister was born 64 years ago in Savannah, Ga. He prided himself upon his Southern birth, and the length of his ancestry. His ancestors were great leaders in the time of Washington. For eighteen years he lived in Savannah. With his seveneenth century ideas of aristocracy, he acquired the knowledge and belief which eventually constituted the ethos of metropolitan society. Leaving Savannah, he settled in Newport, R. I., and made the fashionable popularity of that place. He was a leader of modish folk by nature and training. He was graduated from Yale and went to San Francisco in the fall of 1882. Western life, which was then crude, did not satisfy him, and after practicing with Hall McAllister, his brother, he came East and married Miss Sara Gibbons, a lady of wealth and good position. Then it was he settled in Newport. He dressed quietly, good calmly in his place, invariably wearing huge hat and outwore coat and overalls in the street. The Astors, Chanderlers, Samuels, Ward, Marlow Crawford, Julia Ward Howe, the Boston Appletons, a dozen members of the Boston Bonapartes and the Massachusetts Parkers were all his relatives.

CABLE ITEMS.

War Footing Arrangements for the Triple Alliance—Fighting at Delagoa Bay.

Further Earthquake Disturbances in Italy—Steamship "Tanio" Fired by an Electric Wire.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Daily News learns that the Queen will meet Emperor Franz Joseph at Cape Martin during her Southern trip.

The Panama government forces have defeated the revolutionists in the State of Tolima, capturing three hundred prisoners. The steamship Tanio arrived to-day. The captain reports that fire in the ship's hold was discovered on January 30. The fire was extinguished with some difficulty. The fire was caused by an electric wire. The body of the electrician was found in the hold. He had been suffocated while repairing the wire.

The Duke of Portland has bought the Australian race horse Carbine for 13,000 guineas.
A Berlin dispatch says one of the buildings of the electric works at Dortmund collapsed to-day, killing thirty persons.
A passenger on the steamer Yvonne, which was towed to Holland Hook stated that the Vienna felt a violent shock early on the morning of January 31, and he assumes that the rat down one of the Eiffel's towers.

Slight earthquakes were felt in the city of Naples and in many towns of the Naples and Avellino districts on Thursday and Friday.
The Dietro says that Italy will arbitrate the dispute between Portugal and Cape Colony concerning Manicaland and Delagoa Bay.

The French chamber has passed Deputy Millerand's motion that a commission be appointed to investigate ex-Minister Reynal's conventions with the Orleans railway and the railways of the South. The vote stood 290 for and 295 against the motion.

In the German Reichstag a contrist member moved to amend the paragraph relating to the glorifying of crime so as to make it apply to duelling. Conservative speakers insisted that duelling was part of the code of honor, was good for society, and could not be abolished. Herr Auer, social Democrat, said it was the code of brawling, not the code of honor. Herr Ribbing said that the government originally had intended to have the paragraph apply to duelling, but had abandoned the idea because no gratification of man's practice had yet occurred. The motion to amend was adopted by a vote of 14 to 13.

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