Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9TH, 1888.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY

W. H. ELLIS. A. G. SANGSTER. } ELLIS & CO.

THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada).....$10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
Per week (if delivered).....25

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States.....$2 00
Six Months.....1 25
Three Months.....75

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES:

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil:—First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $1.50.

SPECIAL NOTICES among the local items or reading matter, 20 cents per line each insertion, or $1.50 per line per month. If inserted in column "What Some People Say," 30 cents per line each insertion, or $5 per line per month. No Special Notice inserted for less than $3.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cent a line solid Nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates: Per line, solid Nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements.

More than one fortnight and not more than one month—50 cents.

More than one week and not more than one fortnight—40 cents.

Not more than one week—30 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2.50, and accepted only for every-day insertion.

Theatrical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of specified period will be charged as if continued for full term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half-yearly contracts.

☞ Where Cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

CLEVELAND'S DEFEAT.

President Cleveland no doubt knows that he brought his defeat on himself. If he had been content to follow the beaten track, to allow matters to drift as they have been drifting for many years, there is no doubt he would have been re-elected by a large majority. During the first two years and more of his term his administration was such as to give satisfaction to moderate men of all parties in every section of the Republic. His Government was honest and prudent. There was literally nothing to say against him. Opposition appeared to be dying out from sheer inanition. It was the President's own deliberate act that gave new life to his opponents. He saw that the people were too heavily taxed, that much more money was taken from them every year than the government required for legitimate uses. He knew that this immense surplus was a source of demoralization both to the electors and their representatives. He came to the conclusion that the good of the people required a reduction of taxation in order to diminish the surplus. In order to keep up what he considered a wholesome protection to industries, he advocated putting nearly all raw materials of manufacture on the free list. Mr. Cleveland, when he recommended a reduction of protective duties, knew well what he was about. He must have foreseen that the declaration of his principles would raise for him a host of new enemies, and that it would add vigor and energy to the opposition of the Republicans. He is a clear-headed man, free from the blinding influence of enthusiasm. He must have counted the cost before he made the venture. As he had foreseen his message was regarded by extreme protectionists as a declaration of war. It was no sooner delivered than they threw off their lethargy and took the field against him. It was at first uncertain whether he would have even the support of his own party. Many cautious Democrats, who thought as he did, stood aghast at his boldness and did not know very well what to do, and many others, who were protectionists on principle, openly declared against his policy. The President saw the storm he had raised, and remained firm and cool. He was not moved either by the indignant remonstrances of friends or the fierce denunciations of his enemies. If the Democrats chose to repudiate him they might. He had chosen the course he intended to take, and he would continue in it whatever might be the result. But the Democrats did not desert him. After hesitating for a while they adopted his policy, and embodied the principles he advocated in the Mills Bill. When the time came for choosing a candidate for the Presidency Mr. Cleveland was selected with singular unanimity. By choosing him to be their standard bearer the Democrats formally endorsed his policy of tariff reduction. Although the President by advocating a more liberal trade policy for the United States brought upon himself the opposition of many who but a few months before would have heartily supported him, he attracted to his side many thoughtful and patriotic men, who had, up to that time supported the Republican Party. At no other election were there so many really independent voters. Never before was there so general a disregard of party ties and associations. Men voted for principle rather than for party. This was foreseen from the beginning of the campaign, and this was one of the reasons why even the most bitter partizans learned to respect the feelings of their hearers and to be moderate in their expression of their views. Republicans could not afford to be too fierce or too general in their denunciation of the Democrats, for they knew that many men of that party would vote against Mr. Cleveland's policy, and Democrats spoke respectfully of the Republicans for they expected many old Republicans to work with them and vote for the principles advocated by their candidate. If the tone of the press is any indication of public feeling, it is not too much to say that the great majority of intelligent people in the States not directly interested in manufactures supported Mr. Cleveland's policy. But the Republicans had on their side nearly the whole body of the manufacturers, and the great object of their platform orators, from Mr. Blaine downwards, was to convince the working men that the Democratic policy was opposed to their welfare and that if they wished to continue to get a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, they must vote for the Republican candidate. To oppose this direct appeal to self interest the supporters of Mr. Cleveland could only advance arguments which, however strong they might be, were not easily understood by men whose knowledge is limited and who are not in the habit of reasoning upon abstract questions. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that though the best arguments were on Cleveland's side the most votes were polled for Harrison. But although Mr. Cleveland has been defeated at the polls it must not be thought that the cause he fought and suffered for will be abandoned. The election of Tuesday is but one battle in the great campaign of trade reform in the United States. The men who have stood by Mr. Cleveland will not even be discouraged by this defeat. The principles for which they have struggled are worth fighting for, and we are very greatly mistaken if they will not be advocated quite as strenuously during the next four years as they were while Mr. Cleveland occupied the Presidential chair. As far as Mr. Cleveland is concerned he may well look back on the contest with pride. There is no disgrace in his defeat. If he had not in the latter part of the campaign descended from the high stand he had at first taken and resorted to the tricks and tactics of party there would not be even reproach. Another of the causes of Mr. Cleveland's defeat should not be forgotten. One of the features of the Republican party was a profuse expenditure of the public money. In order to get as much of the surplus as possible out of the way Congress passed pension bills innumerable to persons of all kinds and descriptions, many of whom had not the shadow of a claim on the state. The President had the moral courage to veto many of these bills. This caused the cry to be raised against him that he was an enemy to the men who had fought and bled for the Republic. This was listened to by many unthinking persons, and because Mr. Cleveland would not allow the nation to be robbed he lost thousands of votes. But he did his duty. The result, we regret to say, will not encourage another President to follow his example.

A COMPARISON.

The intelligent observer of what is going on now in the United States will see that although the nation is republican it is not really so democratic as Great Britain. The Government of the United States has just appealed to the people and has been defeated. Not only have the people shown that they do not want a Democratic President any longer, but it is said that they have returned a Republican majority to the House of Representatives. But, although the people have given such a decided expression to their wishes, nothing will be done to carry them into effect until next March. For four months the people of the United States will be governed by an administration that has been rejected by the people. This would be impossible in Great Britain or Canada. There immediate effect would be given to the decision of the people. The defeated Prime Minister immediately after the election would place his own resignation and those of his colleagues in the ministry in the hands of the Queen, and they would only hold office until their successors were appointed. In England and her great dependencies a government which has lost the confidence of the people is, it may be said, considered non-existent. In the United States a government which has been overwhelmingly defeated at the polls, which it may be cannot command a majority in either branch of the legislature, must continue to hold office and perform all the functions of an administration for the third of a year. The people of Great Britain give the word and their rulers obey them without hesitation or delay. They consider that having been rejected by the people they have no right to exercise the power of rulers. The people of the United States declare their will and for months their rulers act as if they had not heard them. And yet the people of the United States claim to be *par excellence* "sovereign." The people of the United States when they once elect a President must put up with his administration for four years. They cannot change him or his advisers until his term expires. The majority both of the House of Representatives and of the Senate may be opposed to him but still he remains at the head of the Administration and his ministers keep their places at the heads of the departments. In Canada if the majority of the representatives of the people do not approve of the policy of the administration, the administration must go and men approved by the majority of the people's representatives put in their places. No matter how long or how short they may have been in office, when it is known that the ministers are not in accord with the representatives of the people they must go. It is seen from this that under the British constitution, as it is now understood and worked, the people have a more complete and a more direct control over the Government than the people of the United States over their Government. Yet the Government of Great Britain is called a monarchy while that of the United States is designated a Republic!

A NOVEL WAY OF ADVERTISING.

We desire to draw the attention of our readers to the announcement of J. Lahmer & Co., nurserymen, of Toronto, Canada, whose advertisement appears in our columns this week. The firm offer great inducements in order to introduce their stock, and we have every reason to believe that any orders our readers may send them will receive their prompt attention. They offer in gifts nearly $10,000, and any person sending them 21 2-c postage stamps will not only receive good value for their money in plants, but may receive one of their handsome gifts in gold. We have every reason to believe this to be a bona-fide offer made by a reliable firm in order to introduce their nursery stock, and we would advise each of our readers to send them a trial order.

d&w-1m

THE "RUSSIAN CIRCULAR"—New shape Ulster for Fall season, 1888. An advance shipment just received at the CITY HOUSE.

HARRISON ELECTED.

New York State Gives a Republican Majority of 11,191.

Indiana and California Conceded to the Republicans by Good Majorities.

The Democrats Lose all Hope and Concede Harrison's Election to the Presidency.

He Will Have Enough Electoral Votes and to Spare—Increased Republican Majorities in New York—West Virginia in Doubt.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

BOTH SIDES CLAIM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—Returns come in slowly and there are no complete figures yet on the cities or counties. Both sides claim the state. This city goes democratic on city, state and national tickets. A majority is estimated by the democrats at 8,000 and by the republicans at 5,000. The question is whether republican plurality outside of the city can overcome this. Returns from 445 out of 1,562 precincts give Harrison 27,499, and Cleveland 25,544.

A DEMOCRATIC GAIN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH (N. C.), Nov. 7.—Returns from 425 out of 1,100 precincts, show a democratic gain of 250 for Cleveland and in the democratic state ticket. The legislature is democratic by at least 30 majority. On a joint ballot the democrats have very probably elected their congressmen in the first district and lost in the second and fifth.

THE DEMOCRATS CARRY CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—The complete returns of the vote in the city of Chicago for President and Governor show the total vote to be: Harrison, 58,661; Cleveland, 62,168; Fifer, 57,813; Palmer, 64,123.

DOUBTFUL OF SUCCESS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Col. Lamont was besieged by newspaper correspondents to-day, all anxious to get from him any information that might have been received by the President bearing on the result of yesterday's election in New York State and other close states. To a representative of the United Press Association Col. Lamont said at noon he had heard nothing beyond what was published in the morning papers. The situation in New York looked discouraging, and he could only hope that later returns would change the result.

DEMOCRATIC GAIN IN TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 7.—William E. Haynes, democrat, has defeated Jacob Romeir, republican, for congress in the tenth district by a majority of 1,500. This is Frank H. Hurd's old district, but has been represented by Romeir for two consecutive terms.

A REPUBLICAN GAIN IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—Returns from 820 precincts show a net republican gain of 591.

REPUBLICANS CARRY MONTANA.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 7.—Reports so far received from the territory show that the republicans have probably carried the territory by 4,000 majority.

REPUBLICANS AHEAD IN NEVADA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.— Forty-two out of 1,172 precincts in Nevada give Harrison 3,147, Cleveland 2,534. In 1884 these precincts gave Blaine 3,166, Cleveland 2,534. Returns from thirty-five precincts give Cassidy, democrat, 1,684, and Bartine, republican, 1,984, for Congress.

A CLOSE VOTE IN FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 7.—Returns from the State are coming in very slowly, complete returns having been received from but two counties, Escambia and Jefferson. Escambia gives Cleveland 400 majority, a gain of 315 over 1884. Jefferson county gives Cleveland a majority of 12 The Second Congressional district is still in doubt. The whole state is closer than was at first supposed.

THE DEMOCRATS CARRY INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—Seven hundred and eighty precincts in Indiana give Cleveland 117,060; Harrison 125,701. The democrats carried this city by a good majority.

REPUBLICANS CLAIM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The count is going on slowly. The state is strongly claimed by the republicans.

A CLOSE VOTE IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—Complete returns from 550 precincts outside of this city give Harrison 34,599; Cleveland 32,169.

CLAIMS NEW YORK BY 10,000.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* claims New York by 10,000.

INDIANA CLAIMED BY THE DEMOCRATS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—Governor Gray says Indiana is democratic by 6,000.

REPUBLICAN GAINS IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.—The total vote of Hamilton county gives Harrison 41,741; Cleveland 38,215.

HARRISON WILL PROBABLY CARRY ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—The vote of 84 counties in Illinois, including Cook County, shows a vote for Harrison of 38,943, and for Cleveland 19,373. The remaining 18 counties in 1884 gave Blaine 5,884, and Cleveland 6,542. It is safe to say, therefore, that Harrison's plurality will be about 19,000.

HARRISON'S GAINS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The democratic national committee have just issued a bulletin stating that Harrison's gains in New York will be greatly reduced by the official count. "We concede nothing," said Chairman Brice, "and late returns indicate that Cleveland has carried the state." At the republican headquarters the democratic statements were pronounced absurd.

REPUBLICANS CLAIM WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 7.—Chairman Payne, of the republican state central committee, claims Wisconsin by 20,000.

HARRISON WILL CARRY NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Nov. 7.—Indications are that Harrison will carry Nebraska by 25,000.

REPUBLICANS CARRY MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—The state (two towns missing) gives Harrison 183,447; Cleveland 151,990. Republican plurality 27,593.

HARRISON'S ELECTION ASSURED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Chairman Quay of the republican national committee, authorizes the following statement: "The republicans on Tuesday carried by increased majorities all the states that were carried for Mr. Blaine in 1884, and in addition have New York by a plurality of 15,000 and Indiana by a majority of from 4,000 to 6,000. West Virginia is in doubt. General Harrison's election is assured."

HARRISON CARRIES CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—10:30 p.m.—At this hour the democrats claim the city by 5,000. Pond, (dem.) for mayor, is celected, as well as nearly the whole democratic ticket. Advices from the interior report the count progressing very slowly. Harrison leads Cleveland, but will poll a smaller vote than first thought. He is now expected to come to San Francisco with about 7,000, which will give him the state by only 2,000.

INDIANA CONCEDED TO HARRISON.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—To-night the chairman of the democratic state committee conceded the state to the republicans by about 2,000.

HARRISON'S VICTORY ASSURED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Shortly before 12 o'clock to-night the vote of all the counties in the state showed Harrison's plurality to be 11,191. When the news was brought to Chairman Brice he immediately conceded the republican victory. Seventeen states were then counted in the republican column, thus giving the republican candidate electoral votes and to spare.

HARRISON'S PLURALITY IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The unofficial vote of all counties in the state as far as returned show pluralities for Cleveland of 78,956, and for Harrison of 90,147, giving Harrison a plurality in the state of 11,191.

CONNECTICUT ABOUT EVEN.

HARTFORD, Nov. 7.—Complete returns give Cleveland 74,904; Harrison, 74,519; Fisk, 4,181. Cleveland's plurality, 385.

CLEVELAND WILL CARRY MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—Democratic state committee has complete returns from about 50 out of 114 counties in this state, which indicate that Cleveland will have a plurality of 30,000.

CLEVELAND'S MAJORITY IN FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 7.—The state gives Cleveland and the democratic state ticket a majority of something less than 5,000.

DEMOCRATIC GAINS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

NORFOLK (Va.), Nov. 7.—Returns from the first North Carolina district state that the republicans concede the election of Kinner, democratic, over White, republican, by a majority of nearly 1,000. Democrats gain three members of the legislature in the counties of Chowan, Camden and Parquimances.

HARRISON AHEAD IN INDIANA.

INDIANOPOLIS, Nov. 7. —Eighty-nine precincts in Indiana give Harrison 140,629; Cleveland 133,468.

HARRISON'S ELECTION CONCEDED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Midnight.—Chairman Brice of the national democratic committee, concedes Harrison's election.

BULLETINS.

Harrison's majority in Pennsylvania is 65,956.

The democratic majority in Tennessee is 10,000.

Michigan has gone republican by from 15,000 to 18,000 plurality.

Iowa gives a republican majority of 30,000.

Rhode Island gives a republican majority of 3,196.

Virginia has gone democratic by 10,500.

In San Francisco Pond (democratic), has been elected for mayor by 10,218; Story (republican), 8,092; O'Donnell (independent), 7,755.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Opinion at Ottawa is That "It Serves Cleveland Right."

Sir John Macdonald Interviewed as to the Effect of the Change on Canada—Hon. Mr. Robson's Business at the Capital—Winnipeg Will Have to Bear the Expense of Maintaining the Troops.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Nov. 7.—The result of the presidential election has naturally been the chief topic of conversation in the capital to-day, and the verdict with nine out of every ten men one meets is, "Serves Cleveland right." This is all the more remarkable when one considers that the sympathy of by far the larger majority of those in Ottawa who took an interest in States affairs, were with the democratic party up to two or three months ago. Cleveland's retaliation proposals, although universally regarded as an election dodge, Whitney's disgraceful talk about the conquering of Canada, and Bayard's brutal treatment of Lord Sackville, have all tended to weaken the sympathy felt here for the democrats. Sir John Macdonald was asked what he thought of the result of the election. "I have no opinion to offer on that point," the premier replied. There is an impression that the government favored the return of Cleveland? "Not at all; not at all; we were quite colorless on that point," said Sir John, with emphasis. What do you consider secured Cleveland's defeat? "I cannot tell the causes which won the election for Harrison." What will be its effect in Canada? "President Cleveland remains in power until March next. What course he will adopt I cannot say. I have no reason to believe that the republicans are hostile to Canada. They favor the adoption of a protective tariff not unlike our own. There is no great urgency in settling the fishery question. The fishing season is over for this year, and operations will not be resumed until next year." Are you hopeful of a settlement of the difficulty? "The treaty negotiated last year is dead," the chieftain remarked, "it was rejected by the United States senate, not by the Canadians. Of course if negotiations were resumed a new treaty could be framed on the same terms. At any rate all negotiations will have to be commenced anew. The Washington treaty of 1872 was negotiated by a republican president with a republican majority in the senate. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the republicans will manifest in 1890 the same spirit which actuated them in 1871." This terminated the interview.

Hon. John Robson told your correspondent to-night that among matters which he is here to settle with the government are certain points arising out of the administration of the railway belt lands. Another question is as to whether the provincial or federal authorities should bear the expense of putting down the recent Indian uprising on the Skeena. The provincial government contend that as the outbreak occurred among the Indians, who are the wards of the federal government, and as it was against the latter that the Indians complained, therefore the cost of suppressing the disturbance should come out of the Dominion treasury. The amount involved is about $12,000. Asked as to Begg's powers to bring out Crofters, Mr. Robson said Mr. Begg was in no way empowered to pledge the provincial government to any scheme. If he made any terms with the Imperial authorities these terms would have to be considered by the provincial government before anything could be done.

The militia authorities say the city of Winnipeg will have to bear the expense of maintaining the troops called out to keep order between the C. P. and the Red River employes.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CABLE NEWS.

No Anxiety or Alarm Felt in London Regarding the Result of the Presidential Election.

Effect of the Election on the Stock Market—Central Pacific Shares in Demand.

Press Comments on the Recall of Lord Sackville—Chamberlain Sails for the United States.

The "Herald's" Enterprise.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The London bureau of the New York *Herald* made a vain attempt to excite public interest in the American presidential election by the sale of a special edition containing all the full accounts obtainable. As a bit of newspaper enterprise the edition was a success, but in respect of creating any enthusiasm or even increased interest, it was a flat failure. The London papers contented themselves with printing a few lines each and completed the fizzle by showing hideous cuts of Harrison and Morton. The American legation was obliged to rely on meagre newspaper reports and was consequently unable to respond to the large number of inquiries for information concerning the election. Minister Phelps was calm and hopeful to the last, and still expresses the belief that Cleveland will be found to have been re-elected. No anxiety or alarm has been created by the result of the election, except in Yorkshire, where the woollen manufacturers claim to have a reliable "tip" that a republican tariff schedule is to be introduced in Congress which will place a duty of 45 per cent. on all manufactured woollens.

Press Comment on Sackville's Recall.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The *Daily News* this morning says the publication of the blue book containing the correspondence on the Sackville incident considerably improves the position taken by President Cleveland and Mr. Bayard. Lord Salisbury's error lay in not perceiving that Lord Sackville's recall involved no personal discredit. The *Standard* considers that the blue book acquits the foreign office of any error and shows that Lord Salisbury acted with dignity and discretion. It removes, it says, the only extenuation that it was possible to plead for Mr. Cleveland. The *Times* says: "The blue book confirms our previous opinion and emphasizes Lord Sackville's indiscretion. Had the United States government desired to be courteous, they might have wired Mr. Phelps the details necessary to decide the case."

Harrison's Victory Announced in London.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Harrison's victory in the presidential election excites little interest here in diplomatic circles, where it was expected the election would be intently watched. The public show almost no interest in the result. Lord Salisbury, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Balfour, the Irish secretary, arranged to obtain the earliest bulletins of the progress of the election. Minister Phelps expressed the hope that Michigan and Ohio will turn the tide in favor of Cleveland.

Chamberlain's Departure.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Joseph Chamberlain's departure for America was accomplished in the utmost secrecy, owing to a fear of his influencing the voting in the American elections. A special stateroom was engaged on the steamer which Mr. Chamberlain secluded himself in until the steamer left Queenstown. His name did not appear on the passenger list.

Chamberlain Going to America.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Birmingham *Post* announces that Joseph Chamberlain is *en route* for America and that he will marry Miss Endicott, daughter of Secretary Endicott, soon after his arrival.

Outrages in Ireland.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—At the session of the Parnell commission to-day police witnesses testified to various outrages in Ireland, and deposed they believed the outrages were owing to the investigation of the national league.

Effect of the Election on the Stock Market.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—American securities in the stock market to-day opened very firm on the news of Harrison's election. There was a strong demand for Central Pacific shares.

The Porte Will Aid in the Suppression of Slavery.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Porte has signified an intention of joining England and Germany in their combined naval action at Zanzibar to put down the slave traders.

New Bank.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Proposals have been made to found a new Anglo-Hellenic bank in Athens with a large capital.

England's Interests in Africa.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 7.—The Sultan has sent a note to the Belgian consul who has engaged 7,000 Zanzibars to send to the Congo free state. The Sultan complains that the draining of Zanzibar's laborers stimulates the slave trade and threatens the interests of the British colony. The Sultan is alive to this fact, but fears to veto the emigration.

More Royal Visits.

BERLIN, Nov. 7. — Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, and King Humbert of Italy, are expected to visit Berlin after the visit of the Czar in the spring.

The Czar Will Visit Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.— It is stated that the Czar will visit Berlin in the spring.

Russia and Bulgaria.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 7.—Russia has notified the Porte that should King Milan's divorce from Queen Natalie cause troubles leading to the occupying of Servia, Austria-Russia would in such an event consider herself released from any obligation to refrain from occupying Bulgaria.

Sunk by a Collision.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.—A ferry steamer was sunk here in a collision, and sixty persons drowned.

Royal Betrothal.

ROME, Nov. 7.—The betrothal will shortly be announced of the Prince of Naples, Crown Prince of Italy, and Princess Clementine, third daughter of King Leopold of Belgium.

NANAIMO CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR:—It has been positively refreshing to read your recent editorials in connection with Mr. Moody's recent visit to the capital, the license question, and on pews. They are also marked by broad common sense and clear insight in respect to cause and consequence, and might well entitle you to take a higher place, so far as practical knowledge goes, than many a one now occupying professional chairs in time honored institutions, but who fail to keep abreast of the times and follow too serviley old fogyism and played out precedents.

In the most progressive localities we are moving on rapidly and the improvements which meet the eye from one end of the district to the other show we are beginning to realize our solid advantages as a community and to have confidence in our future stability and expansiveness.

A very learned and highly accomplished representative of the Anglican Communion, the Rev. Dr. Avereigh Mackay, on a mission embassy from Paris in connection with the Old Catholic movement going on in France and elsewhere, honored Nanaimo with a visit on Saturday last, and on the Sunday occupied the pulpit of St. Paul's church, to the great delight of the appreciative congregation, who were priviledged to listen to his words of eloquence and Christian fervor. His extensive travels and ministerial labours in India, Palestine and Europe and his life, age and varied experiences give great weight to his views and presentations: whilst his venerable and kindly appearance impresses even the stranger with a reverent regard for one who has had such important interests entrusted to his advocacy and charge. E.

Nanaimo, Nov. 5.

CLEVELAND'S DEFEAT.

The President Concedes He Has Lost and Takes It Philosophically.

He Expresses Not the Slightest Regret at the Acts of His Administration, and Says He Would Follow the Same Course Again.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The *Post* this morning has the following: The President talked quite freely yesterday about the returns, and the increased republican vote, but expressed not the slightest regret in the world at any action he had taken during his administration. He is willing to admit that his position on the tariff, and the decided stand he took in favor of revenue reduction, may have lost him a good many votes; he still maintains that if he had to do it over again he could follow the dictates of his convictions. The bitterest pill the President has had to swallow is the partisan action of a number of republicans whom he kept in office, and who voted and worked against him with all their power. Their deportment toward the administration is a source of great disappointment to him. The president received no telegrams from New York city later than early in the afternoon. From what he has heard, however, he concedes that he is defeated. No man ever took defeat more philosophically.

WHAT THURMAN SAYS.

Judge Thurman said to-night that, so far as he himself was concerned, he cared nothing for the defeat of the democracy. He much regretted the defeat of the party, however, because he foresaw the mischief the republican party might do. Already he saw intimations in the republican press of a return of the carpet-bagging system in the south, and he feared the party, if it obtained complete control of Congress, would seek to inaure its continuance in power by admitting Dakota, Idaho and Montana.

PRESS COMMENT.

The Leading London Journals Refer to Cleveland's Defeat.

Impossible for the English Not to Feel Gratified at the Result—The "Times" Regrets that the Change will Involve the Retirement of Minister Phelps.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

LONDON, November 7.—Concerning the American presidential election, the *Daily News* says: "Republicans who revolted a few years ago have merely returned to their allegiance. Though Mr. Cleveland's administration has been dignified and successful, it can hardly be said that he has opened the new era in American politics proclaimed for him."

The *Post* says: "Mr. Cleveland's attitude has been friendly but for electioneering purposes he was ready to flaunt at England. It is impossible, in the circumstances, for England not to feel a small gratification at the failure of these small tactics. England may regard the change of administration with indifference. It would be unfair to lay overmuch stress upon the reckless expressions of Blaine against England. The two countries have lived in harmony under republican rule in America and can again."

The *Telegraph* says: "Slight interest has been taken here in the election. Englishmen have wished well of the democrats, but recent events have shown six of one and half a dozen of the other."

The *Chronicle* says: "It is pretty well understood that Harrison is the marionette and Blaine pulls the strings." The accession of the republicans to power stifles any hopes that the labors of the fisheries commission may be ratified."

The *Standard* says: "There was no more absurd fiction than that alleging that British gold had been used lavishly to defeat Blaine and his nominal leader Harrison, or that the English are mortified at the overthrow of Cleveland. Of all people in the world we have the least reason to be grateful to Cleveland."

The *Times* says:—"Though Mr. Cleveland's internal policy has been more remarkable for capacity and uprightness than anything to which the republicans can point in recent years, we cannot regret the event which may be regarded as an appropriate penalty for subservience to the meanest influences in American politics. We are sincerely sorry, however, that the change involves the retirement of Minister Phelps.

THE LYRIC STAGE.

Great Success of the "Bohemian Girl"—The "Yeomen of the Guard" To-night.

The ever-delightful opera of "Bohemian Girl" was presented by the Abbott Co. last night to a good house, though there was not as large an audience as the performance deserved. The opera is one that has been listened to many years with pleasure, and a century hence will have as much charm for lovers of music as it has to-day. Certain it is that all who heard its production by the Abbott Co. last night will ever remember the thrilling music and the exquisite rendition of the solos. Space will not permit an extended reference, and it must suffice to say that Miss Abbott captured all hearts by her delicious singing of the several songs which fall to the part of "Arline," while the introduced aria "Pearl of Seville," with flute obligato, secured to her a spontaneous burst of applause and a recall. A. M. Montegriffo sang better last night than ever before, and was *encored* for the song "Then You'll Remember Me," and a regular ovation for "When the Fair Land of Poland," which he was compelled to repeat. Wm. Broderick made an admirable "Count Arnheim," and again sang magnificently his rendition of that gem "The Heart Bowed Down" carrying the house by storm. Miss Annandale, as queen of the gipsies, acted her part with great credit and in her one song received an *encore*. Walter Allen was an amusing "Devilshoof," and well represented the character, while Edward Torpy was equally good as "Florestan." The choruses were magnificently rendered, while flute and violin solos, accompanied by the whole orchestra, were much appreciated.

The "Yeomen of the Guard" will be given for the last time this evening.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, Nov. 8.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Concert and Sale of Work.

The St. James' church concert on the 13th inst. will be under the direction of Mr. McTiernan, and promises to be a rare musical treat. A crowded house should be present. The concert will be given in the Cathedral school room.

Locomotive for the Union Mines.

The steamship Wellington arrived at Comox on Monday with the first of the three locomotives for the Union Mines railway. After landing the locomotive the Wellington proceeded to Departure Bay, where she is now loading Wellington coal for San Francisco.

Applying for a Divorce.

Mrs. S. C. Renworth, *nee* Seeley, is applying to the state circuit court of Portland for a divorce from her husband, Geo. P. Renworth, on the grounds of desertion. Both parties to the suit are well-known in Victoria, where the petitioner has resided since childhood.

Funerals.

The remains of two bright and lovable children, Lilly Louisa Elford and Flora Hannah Wagg, who died on Tuesday last, were consigned to the grave in Ross Bay cemetery yesterday. The death of the children is a sad blow to the parents of both, and they have the sympathy of the public in their bereavement.

The Bazaar.

The grand fancy fair given by the ladies of St. Andrew's pro-Cathedral closed last evening. During the afternoon and evening a large number of visitors were in attendance, and the entire affair passed off smoothly and pleasantly to all. The financial results are said to fully equal the anticipations of the ladies in charge.

Suicide at Sea.

The captain of the steamer Mexico, which arrived at San Francisco from Victoria on Monday evening, reports that on Sunday night Donald Charters, a steerage passenger, created a sensation by jumping overboard from the deck of the steamer. The vessel was stopped as soon as possible and a boat was lowered, but owing to the darkness it was impossible to rescue Charters.

Fatal Accident at Wellington.

On Monday last a miner named Gustava Nelson, a large, powerful man, aged 31, lost his life in the No. 5 shaft of the Wellington collieries by a fall of rock from the roof of the mine. At the inquest held on the body, the evidence went to show that the cave of rock was caused by the neglect of the deceased in not timbering his working-place properly, and a verdict in accordance with the evidence was returned.

Pilotage Matters.

Pilot William McDonald, of the Nanaimo pilotage board, is to be permanently stationed at Nanaimo.

A pilotage service and rates for vessels going to the Union Mines at Comox is being arranged.

The marine department will place a frame buoy at Brotche's Ledge. The pilot board had asked that a small lighthouse be placed there.

The Temperance Lecture.

The second lecture by Mr. George Woodford of Chicago, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., was given in the Pandora street Methodist church last evening. The large congregation sat for over an hour listening to the forcible and pathetic discourse, and the impressions made will not easily be forgotten. At the close of the lecture a great many ladies and gentlemen signed the pledge. It is not often that the temperance cause has had so able an advocate in Victoria as Mr. Woodford and those who have not yet heard him should not miss the opportunity to hight.

Shamming Sick.

Yesterday afternoon officers Allan and Hawton arrested a white man named Christian, who had been indulging in copious draughts of strong whiskey and amusing himself by breaking windows in Chinatown. Christian was placed in the cells, and suddenly discovering that he was very sick, called for help and a doctor. The medical man arrived and after a critical examination decided that the sudden sickness was a sham. While the doctor was attending to Christian, the prisoner Hughes, arrested by officer Thomas during the afternoon on a charge of failing to support his wife and family, also discovered that he was sick, his illness being of the same nature.

A Hardened Criminal.

On Tuesday afternoon, Supt. Sheppard received a telegram from New Westminster advising him to be on the look out for a man named Kelly, who had robbed and nearly murdered a man in New Westminster on Monday night and who was supposed to have left Westminster for this city. Kelly is well known here. He is a man about 5 feet 4 inches in height, wears a dark moustache and weighs in the neighborhood of 150 pounds. In the fall of 1880, he and a companion named Barry garrotted a man on Store street, near the Albion Iron Works. The garrotters were subsequently arrested by Officers Sheppard and Speed, and sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary.

The two criminals have only recently been liberated, and Kelly appears to have again entered on a life of crime almost as soon as he was released from the penetentiary.

The Steamer Maude on the Rocks.

Yesterday morning the C. P. N. Co. received a telegram from Vancouver stating that the steamer Maude had gone ashore on the rocks near Plumper's Pass, but giving no further particulars. The steamer Sardonyx, with Capt. Irving on board, was yesterday afternoon sent up to find out the nature and extent of the accident, and to lend the Maude any assistance needed.

LATER.

The Maude was returning to Victoria with a cargo of 180 tons of coal, and at about 7 o'clock Tuesday evening, ran on the rocks at Irving's reef, where she now lies. She is partially filled with water, which it is supposed came in through one of the port holes. The steamer Yosemite last evening brought a scow from Vancouver to the scene of the accident and the cargo of coal will be transferred to the scow. The steamer Sardonyx came to the Maude's assistance yesterday and, it is expected, will arrive with the Maude at Victoria some time to-day.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

The streets surrounding the new law courts are being properly graded, and neat ornamental shrubs planted around the building.

The practice of "Erminie" is postponed from Thursday evening until Tuesday next, when a full attendance is requested.

The report that an attempt was made yesterday to burglarize a house at the corner of Rae and Blanchard streets, upon investigation proves to be entirely without foundation.

The old verandah on the corner of Fort and Government streets which has so long been an eyesore, is being torn down. The two verandahs, one at the corner of Broad and Pandora streets, the other on Yates street near the Pritchard House, have not yet been removed, although they are positively dangerous in their rotten condition.

NANAIMO ASSIZE COURT.

(Before Hon. Justice Crease.)

The special court of assize opened at Nanaimo on Monday at 11 a.m.

The following gentlemen were sworn in as a grand jury: A. G. Horne (foreman), Jas. Dunsmuir, W. H. Coburn, Joseph Ganner, S. B. Hamilton, Thos. Hirst, W. A. Horne, James Hill, C. W. Horth, W. A. Lindsay, A. McKnight, Samuel Price, D. S. R. Roberts, Joseph Ramsay, Thos. Trumper, A. Uren and Thos. Wall.

His lordship in his charge to the grand jury said this was a special assize and the jury would have to confine themselves to the two cases to be submitted, other work to be left to the general assize to be held next month. He then reviewed at some length the charge against Constable Green for shooting Kit-wan-cool Jim at Hazleton, and the murder of the boy Moise at Hesquiot by Sinequam, an Indian.

The grand jury brought in true bills in both cases.

The first case heard was that of Regina vs. Franklyn Green, charged with killing Kit-wan-cool Jim at Kit-man