

ABOUT DEFICITS.

The Times, in what it considers a sly way, tries to make this year's deficit appear as damaging to the Government as possible. There is very little point in its remarks. It speaks of the unlikelihood of the deficit, as if a deficit were not always unduly, but it does not attempt to show that last year's one is due to any mismanagement or any extravagance on the part of the Government.

Table with columns: Fiscal Year, Surplus, Deficit. Rows include 1874-75, 1875-76, 1876-77, 1877-78, 1878-79, 1879-80, 1880-81, 1881-82, 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85, 1885-86, 1886-87, 1887-88, 1888-89, 1889-90, 1890-91, 1891-92, 1892-93, 1893-94.

During the previous seven years of Conservative rule there was not a single deficit and the aggregate of the surpluses was \$11,075,040. When the Conservatives came into power again an end soon came to the deficits. The following is a record of fifteen years of Conservative administration:

Table with columns: Fiscal Year, Surplus, Deficit. Rows include 1879-80, 1880-81, 1881-82, 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85, 1885-86, 1886-87, 1887-88, 1888-89, 1889-90, 1890-91, 1891-92, 1892-93, 1893-94.

FREE LUMBER.

It was expected that when the American tariff became law, with lumber on the free list, an impetus would be given to the lumber trade of the Dominion. This does not appear as yet to have been the case. It was said at first that the tariff did not apply to Canadian lumber, but Mr. Secretary Carlisle decided that it did apply, and that no duty could be charged on lumber imported into the United States from Canada.

What effect the rescinding of the tariff duties will have upon the Canadian lumber trade remains to be seen. Ultimately it must prove of advantage, but as yet no material improvement has taken place. Inquiries are being received from the Eastern States regarding the stocks held here, but American buyers show little or no inclination to purchase stock, and are making attempts to break our market quotations. The transactions made are upon a basis of values slightly lower than the sales at the close of last year.

If prices were low and the trade dull when the Americans had nothing but their own protected supply to depend upon, we cannot see how better prices can be expected when the sources of supply are greatly extended. It may be that protection enabled the American lumber merchants to get too high a price for their lumber and that it will pay Canadians to sell at considerably lower prices. But we do not hear that this is the case. We cannot see how prices that the Michigan and Washington state lumbermen considered too low can be regarded as remunerative by the lumber dealers of Ontario and British Columbia.

A CREDITABLE SHOWING.

It is cheering to find that the law is respected in the mining district of West Kootenay. It is generally supposed that crimes of violence are common in mining communities. It is so often found that human life is not considered sacred among miners in the wild West of the United States and that the deadly revolver is resorted to to settle even trivial disputes, that it is an agreeable surprise to read that at the autumn session in a town like Nelson, the centre of a large mining district, the grand jury in their preliminary were able to congratulate the presiding judge "on finding such a marked absence of crime, which is the best proof of the law-abiding character of the citizens in such a large and important mining community as West Kootenay. Only three indictments are being considered against two individuals and but one true bill being found."

The state of things that exists in West Kootenay speaks well for its inhabitants and for the Government. It is an evidence that the people respect the law and that justice is well administered. The light docket of the Nelson session is not accidental. It is in fact given the observer a correct idea of the state of society in that part of the Province.

Life and property are as safe in that wild country, among men who are supposed to be rough, as they are in the older and most thickly inhabited parts of the Province, where all the elevating and civilizing influences of the age are active and in good working order.

AN EASTERN PHILOSOPHER.

Edward Everett Hale, a Massachusetts philosopher, is not much concerned about "the unemployed." He believes that a great deal of nonsense has been talked on the subject and that too many people are troubled about it. He looks back to the time when there were few destitute unemployed in his country. In those days, when work was slack, men spent their time themselves. He evidently believes that those pleasant times must come again before men can live contentedly and free from want. We get an inkling of what he means from the following illustration:

"When John found that the locomotive works were shut down he said to Jane: 'My dear, I think we will go back to the old farm. There is plenty of work there; there are potatoes enough for all; there is room enough; and my mother will only be too glad to see the babies.' They went back, and John bored auger holes in the fence posts and made himself generally useful. His name never appeared on any list of the unemployed; he never needed any rug to weave or any collars to whitewash."

Mr. Hale believes that in time the problem will solve itself; that when men find it necessary to go back to the land they will go back. He makes a distinction, which seems almost altogether lost sight of in these days of grabbing and hustling, between making money and earning a living. He says: "And the moral of all this is here: While the earning of money wages depends on Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Wilson, Tom Reed and the other people who make tariffs, to a greater or less extent, every able-bodied man in America who has a year to give to the business can earn his living. It is one thing to earn money; it is another thing to earn a living. Let us remember that the United States of America has four millions of square miles, more or less, of territory, and that in each of these square miles there are 940 acres. Now, as all told we are about 10,000,000 families, it is a satisfaction to know that if by any throw of the dice we should divide evenly all round, each of us would have 265 acres. Really, that is more than I can use to advantage; I will be satisfied with the sixteen acres I should have in Massachusetts if by some throw of the dice that should fall to me. When we remember this, we may assure ourselves that 'the problem of the unemployed' will be able to take care of itself as it has done before."

THE AMERICAN SITUATION.

The situation in the United States must be interesting to the free traders and advocates of a tariff for revenue only in Canada—that is, if they are sincere in the professions they are making. The Democrats were voted into power two years ago on the free trade issue. "A tariff for revenue only" was their cry. When they had a majority in both branches of the Legislature with a President prepared to sanction all they did to carry out their policy, the Democrats attempted to make good their pledges. The House of Representatives passed a tariff bill which was not a free trade tariff by any means, nor was it a tariff for revenue only, but it was a step in the direction of such a tariff, though not a very long one. We all know the history of that tariff. It was cut and carved and changed in the Senate, not by the opponents of the party in power, but by men who had been placed in the Senate because they were members of that party. Senators who were Democrats would not vote for the House tariff bill. It was too much a free trade bill and a tariff for revenue bill to suit them and their friends outside Congress, who were also Democrats—men who worked hard and spent money to get the Democrats into power. The Senate, by inserting over six hundred amendments, made patchwork of the Democratic House's tariff bill. When it was sent back to that House the members were soon given to understand that they must take the Senate's bill or get nothing. Gorman and his fellow Democrats in the Senate were resolute. They were masters of the situation, and they knew it well. After some little hesitation the House of Representatives were compelled to sit at the desk of which the Senate had cooked for them. So the Senate bill became law.

Now it is the people's turn to pronounce upon the trade legislation of the Democratic Congress. The politicians are busy in every state. They are using all their influence to get a Congress opposed to the Democratic policy returned. It is not the Republicans alone who are working to produce this result. They are assisted by thousands of disgruntled Democrats who believe that they have been injured by the changes that have been made in the tariff. One whole state, and that a Democratic one (Louisiana), has turned against the Government because it has taken from the sugar planters the bounty they enjoyed under Republican rule. The free trade Democrats who are honest are finding the road of tariff reform an exceedingly hard one to travel on. They are beginning to see that the Americans as a people are not in love with free trade, or anything approaching free trade. The taste they have had of tariff reform is too much for them. There are indications that our hardy he men, who are the backbone of the nation, are not in favor of the McKinley stamp, but again. The protectionists are confident that they will be able soon to undo the little that the Democrats have been able to do towards initiating a policy of tariff reform. Mr. Laurier and his friends may learn from what is going on in the States what is

in store for them if they ever get so far as to be able to make a move in the direction of free trade. Like the Democrats they will find that they have less to fear from their opponents than from their apparent friends.

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.

It appears to be admitted that the success of Christian missionaries in China has not been remarkable. Missionaries in that country have to encounter very great difficulties, and before they can make a good impression they have to overcome to the faint-hearted appear to be invincible. The accounts we read of mission work in China are so contradictory that it is very difficult indeed to form an intelligent opinion as to the results that have been achieved. People who have lived in China tell the world that the missionaries have made no impression on the people that is perceptible. Then again, accounts of missionary success reach us that are quite encouraging.

Mr. George Cuzon, in his work on Japan, Corea and China, has a good deal to say about missionary effort in those countries. He writes apparently from the standpoint of an intelligent layman who is perfectly impartial and who earnestly desires to find out the truth. He has not adopted the tone of some travellers who are careful not to lose an opportunity of sneering at missionaries and of belittling their efforts. He, on the contrary, speaks highly of the Christian teachers in China. "Heaven bless the devotion of those who in native dress labor in the interior, and he speaks with high praise of the results of organized Christian philanthropy in the shape of hospitals, schools, and so on." But his chief object seems to be to endeavor to give his readers a clear idea of the opposition which the missionaries have to meet.

The divisions that are seen even in that distant and heathen country to exist among the Christians give the Chinese a very unfavorable idea of their religion. They see that there are rivalries between the different denominations, and the fact that they have different names for the Supreme Being appears singular to the reflecting men among them. "The Jesuits adopt the title of Tien Chih, Lord of Heaven. The Americans prefer Chen Shin, or True Spirit. The English Protestants adopt the Chinese Shaog-Ti, or Supreme Lord, the name of the Deity worshipped upon the Altar of Heaven at Peking." This diversity seems to be calculated to lead the heathen to believe that Christians worship different deities. Then the denominations have failed to agree upon a form in which to present the scriptures. This is considered a difficulty in the way of disseminating a knowledge of the Christian religion. It is, we should say, only the educated and reflecting among the Chinese who are affected by the difficulties we have named, but there are other peculiarities about the missionaries that are likely to prejudice the multitude against them. The Chinese have their ideas of propriety as well as ourselves, some of them very strict, and an open violation of them lowers the violators in their eyes. The Chinese, it seems, are not accustomed to see men and women, particularly single women, associated in the prosecution of any work. When they see lady missionaries laboring freely in conjunction with men their sense of propriety is shocked, and they are ready to believe the slanders that are widely circulated about the missionaries, and about Christians generally. "Of the 1,300 Protestant missionaries in China in 1890, 700, or more than half, were women, and of these 316 were unmarried women. The institution of sisterhoods planted by the side of male establishments, and the spectacle of unmarried people of both sexes living and working together, although well understood by Western and Christian society to be entirely consistent with innocence and propriety, are not so regarded by the Chinese."

The inhabitants of Chinese cities were displeased at the missionaries selecting commanding positions for the sites of their buildings. They do not want the Christians to be in situations from which they can look down upon them, they associate their living on these situations with a superintending respect of the "evil eye," which prevails to a very great extent in all parts of China. So greatly do the Chinese dislike to see Christian churches and dwellings in elevated positions that they prevailed upon the French mission in Peking to remove their cathedral, which occupied a location overlooking the Forbidden City, to a better site in a less conspicuous locality which was provided by the authorities. The converts to Christianity refuse to contribute towards the semi-religious festivals that are so frequent in China. This non-compliance with old and sacred customs gives great offence to their relatives, and their names are erased from the family register. This increases the prejudice against the missionaries, and makes it difficult to get on good terms with the people. Mr. Cuzon is very modest in his statements; he does not venture for their strictness, for he had in his two visits to China, to depend upon what was told him by persons whom he considered reliable. Some of his informants no doubt were influenced by the prevailing prejudice. That the people of some parts of China greatly dislike the missionaries and slander them outwards, is well known, so that it is no wonder that Mr. Cuzon received the statements of his informants with a little distrust. An article in the New York Times on Mr. Cuzon's book concludes with the following paragraph: "A question of chief importance is, What are the actual results of missionary work in China, as shown by the figures? Those results, as given in the Protestant missionary publications, are that in 1890 there were 1,300 Protestant missionaries and 87,300 native converts, or about 1 in every 10,000

of the Chinese population. The Roman Catholics, who have the advantage of a much older establishment, with only 1,000 converts, or about thirty times the Protestant number. Whether these returns may or may not be adequate, there is no doubt that the Christian missionaries will not be withdrawn from China, and it will be generally agreed that while they remain there it will be the duty of the Christian powers to protect them. Mr. Cuzon thinks, however, that it would be a great advantage if there should be joint action, in case of outrage, between the great powers. But this is difficult of attainment, on account of international jealousy. Thus, he states that a proposed action of this sort, after the murder of 1891, failed of accomplishment, owing to the non-consent of the United States. He thinks also that the missionary societies, in view of the great delicacy of the situation, should be careful to send out men, fitted by the possession of superior tact, to cope with its difficulties.

A DESERVED DEFEAT.

The failure of Colonel Breckenridge to get nominated for Congress may be considered a victory for morality, but the majority was altogether too narrow to permit of its being regarded as a signal victory. There were three candidates for the nomination and some 19,000 votes cast. The successful candidate was Col. Breckenridge by only 415 votes. Considering that Col. Breckenridge had been convicted of the grossest immorality, and considering that while he was living a double life he was not only a member of a Christian church but also a leader in religious movements and an exhorter at religious meetings, the fact that he had the remotest chance of getting the Democratic nomination in a Kentucky district does not say very much for the moral tone of that part of the State. In Canada, we venture to say, a member of Parliament who had been convicted in a court of law of a grave offence against good morals and about whom the most damaging revelations had been made and admitted to be true, would have been compelled by force of public opinion to retire from public life. We do not know of a constituency in the whole Dominion that would not have hooded such an offender off the platform, if he should have the effrontery to appear upon one, which is highly improbable. This man did not wait until the matter for which he was condemned and for which, indeed, he condemned himself, should blow over, but presented himself for re-election while the revelations were fresh in everyone's memory. It even then required a most energetic canvass in which Col. Breckenridge's own sister-in-law found it necessary to take part to procure his reelection by a small margin. It appears now that if annual means had not been taken to bring about his defeat, he would have won the nomination. It is to be hoped if he had obtained the sanction of the Democratic party that there are independent voters enough in the district to have secured his defeat.

A FLYING MACHINE.

Most people have heard of Mr. Maxin and his flying machine, but very few know who he is or what his machine is like. Mr. Maxin is an Englishman living near Bexley in the county of Kent, and he spends much of his time in perfecting a flying machine which he has invented. At present the machine is not intended to fly. It runs on a railroad, which has two sets of rails, one above the other. The road is constructed for experimental purposes, and is 1,600 feet long. The machine, propelled by the wind, runs along the track. The second set of rails are upside down, and are to prevent it flying off the track. There are arms attached to each side of the machine, which, when the vessel rises, catch in the upper rail, and run along it as on the lower track. Some time ago the arms gave way and the vessel having nothing to impede its flight soared away and alighted on the turf without hurting anyone. The vessel is constructed so as to carry 10,000 pounds. It and its equipment weigh 8,000 pounds, so its carrying capacity is nearly 2,000 pounds. It is driven by two miniature compound engines which are heated by gasoline. It has four big side sails and is propelled by two large two-bladed screws, which are turned by means of the two compound engines aforesaid. Whether this vessel will be able to go all alone in any direction which its engineer may steer it is a problem that is yet to be solved. It travelled on the road until it broke away at the rate of forty-five miles an hour, and that it is powerful the fact of its breaking the strong metal arms that attached it to the check rail is evidence.

THE GOLD SUPPLY.

Last year the demand for gold in the United States was almost frantic. People everywhere were exclaiming that gold was becoming too scarce, and that prices were in consequence going to be ruinously low. A given quantity of gold could, all over the civilized world, then purchase more commodities than it ought to command. Articles and essays, and even books, were written about the appreciation of gold and the evil consequences it was producing. Most people then believed that gold was getting scarcer, and that before very long there would be a gold famine. These people must be surprised to find that while they were complaining of the scarcity of gold more gold was being produced than in any previous year since man kept count of the productions of the different industries. When streams of gold were flowing from California and Australia in such immense quantities thinking men began to dread that gold would before very long cease to be a precious metal. But the gold output of 1893 was greater than that of 1892. In 1893 the world's yield of gold, then unparalleled, was \$155,000,000, in 1892 it was \$155,522,000. The yield for the current year promises to be greater still. The demand for gold has stimulated men to produce an adequate supply. Dis-

coveries of gold fields have been made in Australia and in South Africa, and the prospector and the speculator have been at work in California, British Columbia and elsewhere. There is no talk as yet of the supply exceeding the demand, but less is now being said and written of the appreciation of gold.

There is no prospect of the new gold fields being soon worked out, and no one now ventures to say that the whole of the world's supply of gold is in sight. There is no telling what discoveries may be made, even in this Province alone, in the course of the next three or four years.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Some of our contemporaries seem to think it very unreasonable that we should represent Mr. Laurier's addresses on the trade question as too vague and too general, and that we have the audacity to demand of him some clear and definite statement as to the nature of his policy. We will not do Mr. Laurier himself the injustice to suppose that he takes this position. He knows that it is right to require of the promulgator of a new policy sufficient information on which to form an intelligent opinion of its merits. We are the more inclined to make this assumption because when in 1877 he assumed relative to Sir John Macdonald, who was advocating a change in the trade policy of the country, the same position as the Conservative circle does now to himself, he used language singularly like that which the Conservative press is now using with respect to his projected change of forms. Commenting upon the change of policy proposed by Sir John Macdonald and his party, then in opposition, Mr. Laurier said:

"The First Minister (Mr. Mackenzie) had declared over and over again, that though he was a Free Trader, the theory of Free Trade could not be adopted in this country, and that we could not collect a revenue except by means of customs duties. What was the policy of the opposition as revealed in the motions of the Hon. members for Centre Wellington (Dr. Orton) and Kingston (Sir J. A. Macdonald). The least that could be said in this relation was that it was loose, vague and very faintly delineated. The right hon. member for Kingston said that the tariff should be remodelled so as to foster the agricultural, mining and manufacturing interests of the country. No one would say that these words did not sound well. But the country required something more. It required to know whether the means whereby this great result would be achieved were practical or not. The right hon. member cannot expect any of his colleagues to pledge himself against the policy of the Government unless he has shown what the policy to replace it was to be."

It will have to be admitted that Mr. Laurier's exposition of his policy—if it really deserves to be called a policy—is "loose, vague and very faintly delineated," and Mr. Laurier's supporters ought not to speak discourteously of those who make the same demand that he made when he was criticizing Sir John Macdonald's speeches on the proposed National Policy. They cannot expect the supporters of the Government to oppose its trade policy until it is known what the policy to replace it is to be. Mr. Laurier's expressions were apt, and the demand he made was reasonable. In 1877 he thought it unreasonable to ask men to take a leap in the dark—and Sir John Macdonald's explanations were clearer than himself compared with Mr. Laurier's ambiguous utterances; is it any less unreasonable to ask in 1894 to try to persuade men to adopt a new policy blindfold?

HONOLULU HAPPENINGS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The United Press correspondent at Honolulu, writing under date of September 15, per steamer Australia, says: The U.S. cruiser Charleston arrived here on the 5th, took on coal and sailed for Japan on the 13th. The German warships Arcona and Alexandria also called here for coal on their way from Callao to Japan. At 11 p.m. on the 10th, in the barroom of the Hawaiian hotel, an affray took place between two officers of the Charleston and a British officer of the Hyacinth, other Americans and Englishmen. The officers concerned were confined in their respective ships until the departure of the Charleston and a British officer of the Hyacinth, other Americans and Englishmen, but peaceable tendencies will doubtless prevail. The new British minister is on good terms with the government. French commissioner Verles has informed the government that his credentials are on the way addressed to the government of the republic. Over fourteen hundred voters have registered on this island. Most of the natives still believe that the Queen will be restored and will hang them if they register. Three ministers still remain for registering. Minister L. A. Thurston returned to Washington to-day.

THE ANDRE MONUMENT.

New York, Sept. 22.—After having been blown up with dynamite on two occasions, the monument erected to the memory of Major John Andre by Cyrus W. Field in 1855, at Tappan, N. Y., again stands upright on Andre hill. Ever since the surrender of Cornwallis certain residents of the village of Tappan have continued to fight over the old battles and engage in new ones. The Revolutionary sentiment among the residents of the Hudson river hills who have erected a granite block to commemorate the execution of Andre, but when it was violently torn from the pedestal, two weeks after it had been placed, the monument was again erected and a wicked looking fence with sharp iron spikes was placed around it, but the fiery patriots surrounded this obstacle and the stone was again dismantled within a fortnight of that time. Until Monday night the mists and fogs of Andre hill searched in vain for the peak of the monument which was hidden from view in the grass and weeds. On the night mentioned to-day the villagers themselves raised the big stone to its pedestal. Do you have headache, dizziness, drowsiness, loss of appetite and other symptoms of biliousness? Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure you.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Prof. Saunders, Chief Director, Making His Annual Visit of Inspection.

Planting Fruit Trees on the Bench Lands Proving a Success at Agassiz.

Professor Saunders, director of the Dominion experimental farms, who has been making his annual trip of inspection of the various experimental stations under his charge, returned to the Mainland this morning, after a stay of a day in Victoria. He is accompanied in his visit to the Coast by Mr. Angus McKay, superintendent of the Indian Head experimental farm. After an inspection of the Agassiz farm, a two days' visit was made to the country between Chilliwack and Smaas and other places, one of Prof. Saunders' objects being to find out what damage had resulted to farmers through the frosts of last spring. He was much struck with the energy with which the farmers were establishing themselves by building fences and getting their homes ship-shape once more. Though the consequences of the frosts had resulted in the killing of quantities of young trees, such as cherries and plums, the older trees, and especially apples, had generally survived. The farm, under Mr. Sharp, has progressed extremely well. There are now over 1,200 fruit trees planted there, including apples, plums, peaches, cherries and other varieties. The success of fruit trees which have been experimented with on the bench lands has been surprisingly satisfactory. They are earlier in bearing than trees planted in the valley. From the success of these experiments Prof. Saunders looks forward to agriculture being utilized for growing fruit trees with good results, especially when the advantage of early fruiting is taken into account.

In addition to fruit trees there are 10,000 forest trees growing at the Agassiz farm, on the mountain sides, and it is expected to put in about 5,000 of these trees a year, the department of the interior having transferred 800 acres of mountain land to the farm for the purpose. Consequently in a few years a very valuable plantation will be the result, the trees comprising black walnut, ash, maple, elm, oak, hickory, cherry and other Eastern hardwoods.

Mr. McKay has at the Indian Head farm Assinibois, over 120,000 forest trees now growing. Large fruits cannot be called a success so far, but small fruits are doing remarkably well. A variety of Siberian crab grows satisfactorily there, and experiments to raise harder varieties of larger fruits. The results of course cannot be known till next year.

One very important work being carried on at the experimental farms is the cross-fertilizing of grains with a view to raising early maturing varieties. In the past six years 700 varieties of grains have been raised and 400 of the most suitable are now under test. Speaking of tuberculosis Prof. Saunders says it is no new disease, but exists among dairy cattle the world over. The trouble is that people ignorantly confound it with pleuro-pneumonia, of which Canada is entirely free. Tuberculosis has simply become more in evidence since the new vaccination has given an accurate method of finding out whether an animal is infected or not. Cattle that formerly would be looked upon as quite healthy, though suffering from tuberculosis, now by the tuberculin test have the disease easily detected. All the herds at the various experimental farms have been tested and the few animals diagnosed to be diseased have been destroyed. Prof. Saunders and Mr. McKay left this morning for Vancouver and will spend a day between that city and Westminster before returning East.

Though anxious to make another visit to the Coast in the interest of the dairy industry, Prof. Robertson will not be able to come this year, as Prof. Saunders says he has so much work in hand in the Maritime provinces this season that his time is quite taken up.

ROSE, Sept. 20.—Jean Baptiste Rossi, the celebrated Italian archaeologist, died here to-day, aged 73 years.



A FRIEND.

Speaks through the Boothby (Mr.) Register, of the beneficial results he has received from a regular use of Ayer's Pills. He says: "I was feeling sick and tired and my stomach seemed all out of order. I tried a number of remedies, but none seemed to give me relief until I was induced to try the old reliable Ayer's Pills. I have taken only one box, but I feel like a new man. I think they are the most pleasant and easy to take of anything I ever used, being so finely sugar-coated that even a child will take them. I urge upon all who are in need of a laxative to try Ayer's Pills. They will do good." For all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, take

AYER'S PILLS  
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Every Dose Effective

IF YOUR TONGUE IS COATED YOU NEED THEM  
ESLEY'S LIVER LOZENGES.  
They are not a cure all, but are the best medicine known for Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Pimples, Sallowness and all diseases arising from impure blood or sluggish liver.  
25 CENTS A BOX.  
Ask Your Druggist For Them.

CABLE.

The Vatican and Election of the Pope.

Brigands in Greece.

London, Sept. 21.—The Chronicle states that conversation with some of the recognized Prime Ministers worthy intentions as evinced at Naples, but in question of church and possible without the rest temporal power.

The Times in an article Levi P. Morton as Republican governor of New York turn of Morton, McKinley power in the councils of the nation, and a suggestion that a movement had been made to get the machine men of good men for high office. The Belgian senate has been discussing a bill for fixed for October 18.

Tranquillity again prevails and the entire Mosquito under the constitutional. There has been some constables and striking well, Scotland, and police from Glasgow. Chinese pirates attempt near Langshan, Tongking engineer and architect of Col. Galliford is pursuing. There is great anxiety Colombia in regard to the death of Dr. Rafael Nuñez to recover, and so already dead.

The betrothal of Miss whose father's house the scandal took place, to Deserby, oldest son of a peer, has been cancelled. Brigands near Lima, the procurer du roi, a Jew retailer, who had been in the business of kidnapping in a carriage, and carried the judge to their stronghold were allowed to send to

SALVADOREAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—Judge Morrow is at work the Salvadoran refugees to deliver it at 11 o'clock. An impression has been obtained that General companions have been of such a nature that the term of the term brought Morrow sitting as a court for him to determine with judgment there is a pr they should be extradited the San Salvador government determines if the character of political character or compensation with that necessary that evidence is such. Such a decision, on each side being counsel as entitled by in such cases. If it the evidence decides that it might not be better to charge from custody, but be arrested again on a pro other court; but should that extradition papers on circumstances, opinion to Washington, and if the in his views, Prof. and Esch and his companions to Salvador for trial on the "bear" or is merely ph motives, is as yet undetermined, it is thought, tend "bear" theory, but the stipulation that the one smoked outside the prison suffering, human kindness that the philanthropist many supporters among people. Curiosity, if no through his many costume

IN A NEW I.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—has again made his appearance in the Chicago market is the cigar market which speculator has tackled, and on the "bear side" down opposite the Board of Trade the war of his has the world danced up or down has opened a cigar store, appear the legend, "Old Store; good cigars I sell for 55 cigarettes, cents a pack." Mr. Hutchinson refused simply saying that he was and that all there is to it intends to raid the market "bear," or is merely ph motives, is as yet undetermined, it is thought, tend "bear" theory, but the stipulation that the one smoked outside the prison suffering, human kindness that the philanthropist many supporters among people. Curiosity, if no through his many costume

AN HONORED.

PORTLAND, Sept. 21.—F Croquet, of the diocese of Portland yesterday the fit of his entrance into the pri consideration of his long and fa Pope has conferred upon Monsignor and raised him a domestic prelate. The e used by most fishing and participated in one of the bishops, at St. Mary's east views were solemn and im similar event in the Catholic been celebrated west of tains. By the coronation e entitled to the honors of a mash Catholic church, witho private and responsibilities. domestic prelate of the papal is entitled to wear the mitre. Should he visit Rome he w a duly adorned and consecr accorded in the papal house and countries. Monsignor born in Belgium of noble e came filled with missionary being ordained a priest he c try, and for more than thir labored among the Indian along Puget Sound.

MONTREAL, Sept. 21.—A Hill, who died at Trubridge land, the other day, is said Hon. P. C. Hill, once promi